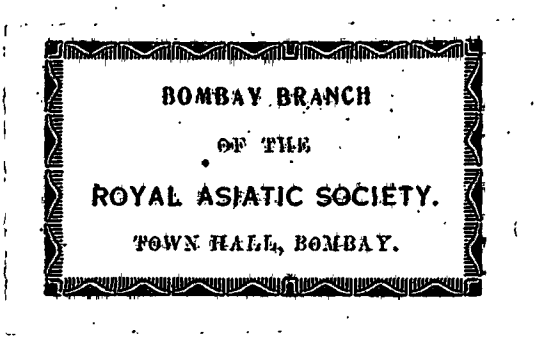
Administration Report

British Burma

1868-69, 1869-70, and 1870-71.

00133894



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1870-71

No. 410-1

British Burma.

1868-69 to 1870-71

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL)

FROM

HORACE SPEARMAN, ESQUIRE,

OFFG: SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

133894

Dated Rangoon, 11th December 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of Major General A. Fytche, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner and Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, to forward the Administration Report of this Province for 1868-69.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed) HORACE SPEARMAN,

Offg. Secretary.

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PREFACE.

1. In the Preface to the Administration Report for 1867-68 a general account of the Province was given, but no endeavour was made to shew what had been the progress since British Burma became British territory.

2. In 1826 Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British dominions by the Burmese power, but to the King of Ava was still left the whole of the Northern portion of his dominions as well as the important Province of Pegu, formed of the lower portion of the Irrawaddy River and its delta. We thus obtained possession of the least productive portion of the Burmese Kingdom, while the King retained the magnificent lands of Pegu with the valuable outlet of Rangoon, to which point only and perhaps to Bassein, also in the delta, foreign trade had been drawn. The Province of Pegu was fairly interposed between the two newly acquired territories, in a position to withdraw from them both population and trade. Of all that goes to make up material progress the increase in population may best be taken as the test; but the present examination into the progress of the Province will not be confined to that test alone.

3. When Arakan and Tenasserim first came into our possession they were almost depopulated and were so unproductive that it was seriously proposed that they should be delivered back to Burma. Happily wiser counsels prevailed; happily for the British Government, and happily for the people. In 1826 the then Commissioner of Arakan estimated the population at 100,000 souls, which included only the indigenous population. In 1829 or 3 years after Tenasserim was annexed the population there was estimated at 70,000 souls, being nearly all of the indigenous races. In those days Maulmain was a small fishing village which was selected by Sir Archibald Campbell, commanding the troops, as the best site for a military station, instead of Amherst, a somewhat larger village further down the river. As soon as the British obtained possession of these two Provinces, Arakan and Tenasserim, immigration commenced, and this notwithstanding that the Burman authorities in Pegu strongly opposed emigration, and put seribus obstacles in the way of any of their people migrating to our territories. In 1827, 20,000 immigrants arrived in the Amherst district of Tenasserim from Rangoon, causing a scarcity of Rice which had to be imported from Tavoy; and a man named Moung Tsat called the Rajah of Syriam, settled in British Territory bringing with him 10,000 followers. This immigration into Arakan on the one hand and into Te-

nasserim on the other continued steadily till 1853, when it commenced to abate. But during this period, that is from 1826 to 1852 the increase in the population was almost incredible. In 1835 the population of Arakan had increased from 100,000 to 211,536 souls of whom 6,000 only were foreigners, and in Tenasserim during the same period from a little over 70,000 to 84,917. In 1845 the population of Arakan numbered 309,601 an increase of 50 per cent in the decade : in Tenasserim it had risen in the same proportion or to 127,455 souls, and in 1855 to 213,692 souls or by 69 per cent in the decade, whilst in Arakan it had increased to 366,310 or by 15 per cent in the decade. There are various reasons why the increase should not be so great in Arakan as in Tenasserim. The increase in the latter was undoubtedly mainly due to an influx of Burmans from Pegu, who preferred fixed taxation and regular Government, in which each individual was the same in the eye of the law, and in whose eyes hoarding was no crime, to the cruel and capricious rule of the Viceroys of Pegu, but Arakan was and is still far more of a Foreign country to Burmans and to Talines than is Tenasserim ; and from Pegu the latter is far easier to reach than the former.

4. Whilst the general population in the two British Provinces was increasing so rapidly the villages were becoming towns. Maulmain, which, as has been said, was in 1826 a fishing village, had in 1852 a population of 60,000 souls, and Akyab had sprung into existence and reached a population of 20,000 souls.

5. The increase in population though doubtless an excellent test, is not the only one. The area of cultivation increased, the Revenue increased, the Exports and Imports increased. In 1831 the nett Revenue of Arakan was estimated at £32,633 and the assessed Revenue at £41,714, which, with a population of 173,928 souls as it then stood, would give an average of 4*s*. 10½*d*. per head : in 1855-56 the Revenues were £127,429, with a population of 631,640 souls which would give an average of about 3 shillings per head, the rise had been rapid but steady. In 1835 the Revenue was £ 52,832 : in 1845 it was £ 68,455 and in 1855-56 it was £ 127,429. In Tenasserim the first year's Revenue was £ 2,676 : in 1835-36 it had increased to £ 33,953 ; in 1845-46 to £ 52,525 and in 1855 to £ 83,300. The area under cultivation increased with equally rapid strides. In Arakan there were in 1830, 66,227 acres under cultivation which in 1835 had increased to 133,952, in 1845 to 233,769 and in 1855 to 353,885. In Tenasserim the land under cultivation was not assessed by area, and no returns of the area under cultivation before 1843 are obtainable, but in that year 100,657 acres were assessed. In 1845 this had increased to 119,869 acres and in 1865-66 to 181,681 acres.

6. So much for the Revenue and the cultivation. If we turn now to the trade we shall find that it progressed as rapidly. It is impossible to ascertain what the trade was from Arakan and Tenasserim during the Burmese Rule, and up to 1855-56 when Act XXX of 1854 was first introduced no customs dues were levied in Maulmain. The following table will shew the value of the Imports and Exports from the Port of Akyab alone from October 1830 to April 1831.

	Square Rigged vessels.	Value of cargoes.	Average of each vessel.
		£	£
October	23	1,099	48
November	31	1,278	41
December	14	700	50
January	19	979	52
February	24	399	58
March	15	1,267	85
April	14	1,657	46
	140	7,378	527

"In 1833 the number of square rigged vessels which took out port" "clearance from Akyab had increased to 178, and if we estimate the" "value of their cargoes by the estimate given in the previous table" "the exports from this Port alone will amount to £ 9,380 for the 7" "months of that year. The same description of vessels also resort to" "Ramree in search of cargoes, but we have not the means of estimating" "the value of their exports, as no Register was kept either at Kyouk-" "phyoo or Ramree, which are the ports most frequented in that Island."

7. "Independent of this trade which is entirely carried on by" "square rigged vessels, there is another branch monopolized by the" "large sea going boats of the Province, of the value of which we have" "no means of judging accurately though prior to the war it was esti-" "mated at two lakhs of Rupees (£ 20,000) per annum; and from the" "numerous articles of British Manufacture, Muslins, Woollens, Cutlery," "Piece Goods, Glass and Crockery with which every town and Bazaar" "in Arakan is supplied by the merchants engaged in the coasting" "trade, the amount of equivalent exports must now be very consider-" "able and the articles of traffic generally more valuable than the Rice" "and Paddy, (unhusked rice) which form the cargoes of the vessels." Such was the account of the trade given in 1836 by Captain Pemberton. But what was the trade of this Division in 1855-56? The value of the exports of grain alone was £ 1,067,862; of timber £ 158,634, of all other

exports including treasure £30,001, and the value of the imports was £ 778,844: whilst the tonnage of vessels which cleared out was 195,162 tons.

8. In order to give a clear idea of the progress of the Province it will be as well to carry on the review as regards Arakan and Tenasserim to 1862-63; the year in which they were united to Pegu to form the Province of British Burma. But in 1852 Pegu was annexed to the Indian Empire, Arakan and Tenasserim were therefore no longer competing with a country governed in the most barbarous, in the sense of uncivilized, manner; there was no longer any reason why the inhabitants of Pegu should emigrate to Tenasserim or carry their produce to Maulmain. The British merchant, following rapidly after the British Army, established himself in Rangoon, and Rangoon has taken its proper place as the most important, the most prosperous and the busiest town in the Province, whilst at the same time Pegu has, owing to its greater natural advantages and owing to the experience in Burma of those who have had to administer its Government progressed far more rapidly, and partly at the expense of its two sister divisions. We shall find, therefore, that from 1853-54 the rapidity of the advance of these two materially diminished. In 1862-63, the total Revenues of Arakan were £ 182,096 having been as shown £ 127,492 in 1855-56: the population had increased to 381, 985, but the tonnage of vessels visiting the port had diminished to 117,965 from 195,162: Rangoon had seriously affected its rice trade, and Akyab from being one of the, if not the, greatest rice port in the world, sank to the place of 3rd if not 4th port in the Province and the value of her grain exported in 1862-63 was only £ 396,349 having been £ 1,067,862 eight years before. It was in her trade principally that the annexation of Pegu affected Arakan for its Revenue increased under every head. The amount assessed on rice land under cultivation increased from £ 63,589 to £ 65,517; the assessment on garden and orchard land from £ 4,395 to £ 5,597; the assessment on miscellaneous cultivation from £ 1,628 to £ 2,349, whilst the total area under cultivation increased from 353,885 acres to 359,710 acres. Maulmain was not dependent on grain exports for its trade, the value of which fell during the same period from £ 79,872 to £ 76,357. The staple trade of this port always was teak timber which is brought down the Salween and the Gyne and Attaran Rivers from the large teak forests to the N. E. of Maulmain and in the Shan states still further north. The value of timber exported had increased from £ 444,031 to £ 130,997; and the total value of all imports had increased from £ 373,454 to £ 594,032. But whilst the prosperity of the seaport was thus steadily advancing the rest of the, then so called, Province was improving as rapidly. The area of land under rice cultivation had increased from 151,389 acres to 208,187 acres and the Revenue assessed thereon from £ 26,021 to £ 36,579: the

area of garden land from 27,736 acres to 35,571 acres and the Revenue from £ 5,038 to £ 8,537, whilst the area of miscellaneous cultivation had risen from 2,556 acres to 10,476, and the Revenue from £ 454 to £1,340.

9. Thus when the Province of British Burma was formed Arakan had increased its population from 100,000 souls to 386,144 or by 386 per cent in 36 years; had raised its Revenue from £ 41,714 to £ 182,096, or by more than 400 per cent, and Akyab from a Mugh village had become a large and flourishing seaport town. The population of Tenasserim had increased from 70,000 souls to 394,264; the total area of assessed cultivation had increased to 254,234 acres and the total Revenues to £ 187,549. This is no mean material progress for 36 years.

10. Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie after the second Burmese war and when the British Government was established in it, it was in a general state of anarchy. It had then an estimated population of 500,000 souls and an area of 33,400 square miles or about 15 persons to the square mile. But considering the state of the country and the impossibility of then getting accurate returns it will be safer to take 1855-56 as the starting point. The returns for that year give the population as 631,640 souls and the gross Revenues at £ 297,753 : the area of rice land under cultivation as 510,149 acres and the Revenue assessed thereon as £ 82,648 : the area of garden and orchard cultivation as 13,735 acres and the Revenue as £ 4,578 : the area of miscellaneous cultivation as 15,922 acres and the Revenue as £ 4,839 : and the total land Revenue including that on "Toungyas" literally "hill gardens", that is patches of cultivation on the hills changed every year and which are never the same was £3,551.

11. But whilst the country has been progressing in this miraculous way many and great improvements have been carried out. Ten years ago the coasts of this Province were noted for the danger they caused to mariners, in these short ten years, 6 light-houses have been erected and the lights lighted.

12. The first was the light-house on the Alguada Reef : the cost could not have been much under £100,000 : it was commenced in February 1861 and completed in April 1865, so that it took nearly 5 years to build besides 2 years of preparation, which, considering the circumstance of its construction, the comparative difficulty of procuring proper labour, and the distance it was necessary to go to obtain materials, does not however compare unfavourably with other large light-houses of similar type, such as the Skerry Vohr and the Bell Rock. This light-house bears a 1st order Catadioptric Holophotal light, revolving once in a minute.

13. The next which was lighted was the Double Island light-

house, commenced in 1863 and lighted in August 1866. It bears a 1st order dioptric fixed light, is of stone and brick, and cost £9,934.

14. The Cocos light-house followed, and is an iron plated tower with separate buildings of brick for the light-keepers, it bears a 1st order dioptric fixed light, cost £11,792, was commenced in 1863, and was lighted on the 15th February 1867.

15. The piles of the Krishna Shoal have now been down for two S. W. monsoons and none of the fears expressed, as regards scour, &c., have been verified. It was lighted within 16 months of its having been commenced, is in deep water, and has cost including the light (which is fixed) not more than £16,000. It is in 3 fathoms of water at low water, is exposed to a heavy sea during the S. W. Monsoons with a 6 knot tide running at springs, and an important position for a light has been secured in deep water where, to have attempted any other kind of structure, it would have cost 10 times that sum if it could have been done at all. This light-house bears a fixed light of the 2nd order.

16. The China Buckeer light-house bears a light of the 1st order, revolving once a minute, to which there is no superior in the world, and it is borne by a tower on screw piles which, including the light, has cost only £8,000, and has been set up in about 12 months.

17. The Eastern Grove is lighted by a 3rd order fixed condensing light that which also, of its class, there is no superior anywhere in Europe, which is borne on a light tower on screw piles, which cost about £5,000, and has been, though not yet finished and taken over from the contractor, sufficiently completed in about 12 months to be used for the light.

18 But here the account must stop. This Province has placed at the disposal of the general Government of India a sum of £175,000 sterling since the year 1864-65, and this year it will, if nothing unforeseen occurs remit £ 335,000. The Province has only 40 inhabitants to the square mile, and has enormous areas of uncultivated waste. Everything is done to attract emigrants. They are exempt for 5 years from the capitation tax, they get grants of land on the easiest terms, tax free for some years, according to the jungle on the waste, and yet they do not come so rapidly as to fill the blank—and why? With its Revenue and its wants British Burma has not a single completed road.

19. Arakan has been under British rule for more than 40 years, Tenasserim for the same period, Pegu 15 years, and in those periods but five incomplete roads give evidence of our possession of the country covering an area upwards of 90,000 square miles. They are the road between Rangoon and Meaday on the N. W. frontier; the Rangoon and Pegu road branching from that road; the Maulmain and Amherst road, the Nyoung-ben-zeik or Hline Boay section of the road towards the N. E. frontier. There are also two small feeder roads in conjunction

with the Prome and Meaday road. The total length of these roads will be but 440 miles.

1.	Rangoon and Meaday road	221	miles.
2.	Feeder roads	16	
3.	Rangoon and Pegu road	34	
4.	Toungoop road	110	
5.	Maulmain and Amherst road	47	
6.	Nyoung-ben-zeik or Hline Boay road	6	
7.	Toungoo and Tantabeen road	6	
	Total.	440	miles.

20. From the year 1854, or thereabouts, up to the end of 1867-68, the outlay on these roads has been as follows:—

1.	Rangoon and Meaday road	115,200
2.	Feeders	
3.	Rangoon and Pegu road	4,300
4.	Toungoop road	82,652
5.	Maulmain and Yeh, with branch to Amherst	50,201
6.	Nyoung-ben-zeik or Hline Boay road	2,806
7.	Toungoo and Tantabeen road	4,308
	Total £	259,567

21. The visit paid by Lord Dalhousie to the Province in 1852-53, fully showed him the necessity for the vigorous prosecution of a system of roads generally, for all our Burmese possessions. The roads between Rangoon and Meaday, Rangoon and Pegu, Martaban and Toungoo, Maulmain and Mergui, were all selected by him as necessary to the improvement of the country. But for the mutiny of 1857, it is more than probable that these important lines would have been completed long ere this, would have been the means of reclaiming dense jungles, of adding much wealth to the Imperial coffers. As it is, two of these roads are only under progress, and much restricted by want of funds. One (that between Martaban and Toungoo) is not even yet in hand.

22. And now to compare that outlay with the corresponding outlay in the Chief Commissionerships of Oudh and the Central Provinces: first there is the amount of the grants made to those Provinces since 1864-65, for the reason that the grants show more fully the intention of the Government of India towards the several Provinces than do the actual sums expended. From the Accountant General's review of the several Budget Estimates of the Empire for 1868-69 the following figures are obtained:—

Provinces.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	135,653	101,500	130,495	102,800	117,125	587,573
British Burma.	31,398	30,000	25,500	32,000	42,000	160,898
Oudh.	73,031	39,868	37,990	44,000	43,600	238,489
Total.....	240,083	171,368	193,986	178,800	202,727	986,960

23 The actual outlay thus detailed from the appropriation and outlay returns of the Empire for the first three years is :—

Provinces.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Central Provinces	192,406	111,571	70,897	1,163,460
British Burma.	45,325	20,994	23,580	54,007
Oudh.	18,490	29,215	34,140	27,131
Total .... £	193,221	161,780	128,617	197,598

24 Thus then the Government of India have been fully prepared to spend on roads in the Central Provinces within the 5 years ending 1868-69, the sum of £587,573, and on roads in Oudh £238,489. The funds allotted to British Burma for the same period amount to only £160,868.

The average yearly amounts are :—

Central Provinces..... £117,514
British Burma..... £ 32,179
Oudh..... £ 47,698

25 In other words for every £ 1 sterling allotted to British Burma, the Central Provinces have received nearly £4, and the Province of Oudh £1/10. But these figures do not accurately express the value of the grants made to British Burma as compared with those made to the other Provinces. The cost of labour being very much higher in Burma than in either the Central Provinces or Oudh, the work performed for £1 is consequently very much less. Thus whilst in the first named Province, a day labourer cannot be obtained for less than 1 shilling per diem, in the latter Provinces 3 pence per day is sufficient to attract large numbers of work people. Skilled labour is, in proportion, nearly as expensive, a carpenter or bricklayer commanding, without difficulty, daily wages ranging from 2 to 3 shillings. Therefore when a comparison

is made, say between British Burma and Oudh, it should be borne in mind that equal grants of money would produce very different results. A grant of £ 25,000 to Oudh represents a grant of but £10,000 to British Burma. A numerical comparison on the absolute money limits of grants is therefore of no practical value, is indeed actually mischievous.

26 This is no argument that the Central Provinces get more than is due to them, as the geographical accident of their being the highway between Calcutta and Bombay, in a great measure accounts for the large grants which have been made to them. Their reputation is fast rising as a cotton producing country and with this fact, must be coupled the great pressure brought to bear by the home authorities for the opening out of roads for the transport of cotton. Nor does Oudh receive more than she is entitled to. The claims for British Burma are not that other Provinces may obtain less, but that she may have at least a fair proportion. A dependency which has doubled its revenue from all sources in 10 years (from 1855-56 to 1864-65), whose import and export trade has within the same period increased from nearly £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, whose population has increased from a million and a quarter souls to nearly two millions and a half, and whose area of cultivation has gained ground from 1,000,000 acres to 1,600,000 acres, is surely worthy of some special consideration. And these results have been obtained quite independently of our rule in the country. Beyond the mere fact of our Military possession of the country, beyond the existence of a Police, most inadequately paid, there is hardly anything in the length and breadth of the Province to testify the presence of any rule superior to the one from which it has been wrested. As for Public Works in the true sense of the term, they are only now being very slowly called into existence. Of barracks, of gaols, of court houses, we have not a few. But their connection with the prosperity of the country is quite of secondary consideration, their presence being necessities contingent on our possession of the country.

Such has been the progress of British Burma, and such the difficulties under which she has laboured.

I. STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A. Physical Geography, including area, character of the surface and climate.

1. The Physical, Political and Fiscal geography of that portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula which forms a part of the British Empire in India was touched upon in the Preface to the Administration Report of British Burma for 1867-68: the account there given was necessarily short and it will, therefore, be as well to give now a more complete account.

Geographical Divisions.

2. The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the water shed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18529 square miles, lies between the Nâf estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the South and West by the Sea, and on the North and East, by the high chain of mountains which, forming the Eastern boundary of Bengal trends from the South Eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south westerly direction

as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea level,) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4000 feet above the sea and the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky offering few harbours for ships: Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Nâf estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in 23° N. about and which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the Rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the Rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the con-

Coast.

Rivers.

tribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old Town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

Lakes.

Soil.

4. The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the East. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east it passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further East. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of

Valley of the Irrawaddy.

the Hleing River, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoôndoung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy and towards the south it gradually widens leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyeen; thence to the Sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the River to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain, they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwè-gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

Sittoung valley.

5. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban.

Coast line.

6. The main Rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30′ E. flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglay-galay, and, bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths; the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles that is as far as Bassein which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the Eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the Sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in

Rivers.

October, they commence to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for River steamers as far as Bhamo 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the River is full is 5 miles an hour.

The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a Southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the East and North east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alom-pra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the Eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy

The Sittoung River rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo, here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season: below Shwè-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyeen River from the East, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is ½ a mile broad. Thence it curves backward so as to form an inverted ᔑ and it at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel shaped channel widening so

rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the Gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the South West, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the South East a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwè-gyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the Gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

Canals.

7. There is only one canal, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened, so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but 4 which are more properly lagoons. The Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahagyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the Lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

Lakes.

Valley of the Salween.

8. The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that River is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the East bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat

Rivers.

similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks : it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim.

9. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. Latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further South, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

Rivers.

The Tenasserim which rises in about 16° N. latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the Southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships ; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the Southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The River is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Area.

10. The total area of the Province is 93,879 square miles, of which 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu which includes the valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that River ; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the Eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal ; of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044$\frac{5}{12}$ are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein,

Myanoung and Shwè-gyeen, and it is only 31 per cent of the total area and 7 per cent of the culturable area which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land; land which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world almost. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936 which is more than last year owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685, or about 0.2 per cent. At this rate it would take 500 years fully to cultivate the land. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 634½ miles of cultivated land and 7,939½ miles of culturable waste.

Communications.

11. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzadah and Rangoon and a small steamer runs from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pyne-kyun Creek between the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood-tide.

Roads.

Notwithstanding the comparatively large Revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class. In the Akyab district there is not a mile of first class road and only 2 miles of second class and 8 miles of third class: in Sandoway there are 5 miles of second class road: in Ramree 152 miles of third class road, that is a road passing over the Aeng pass from Pegu to Arakan, which was commenced not later than 1854, when a 3 foot track was completed, so that, according to the official report, a horseman could pass along the whole length of it at any pace, but which not only is not yet finished but in its present state after 15 years can "hardly be called a road at all, except for pack bullocks." Rangoon and Amherst alone have the first 70 and the second 50 miles of first class road, a section or two of

the road to Prome which is not yet completed, and of a Road which last year was returned as 2nd Class. That a Province like British Burma with its miserably sparse population, its large culturable uncultivated waste, and its heavy taxation, has been left without roads tapping the country in every direction and thus giving every facility to immigration and increased cultivation, can only be attributed to the fact that it is utterly distinct from British India and is unknown or forgotten, or remembered only as a land of Hyperboreans in which, to the astonishment of no one, cannibalism even might be asserted to exist. And thus unknown and, as it were, uncared for Burma has struggled on, and, thanks to its own elasticity, has not only not retrograded notwithstanding the comparative isolation in which it has been left but has, in payment of the expenses of the Penal settlement of Port Blair, remitted £108,630 since 1865-66 and has placed at the disposal of the general Government of India an amount which since 1864-65 has been no less than £175,000 a year and which during 1869-70 will, in all human probability, increase by £335,000.

12. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further North granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but, after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the Northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well suited for the

Soil.

growth of cotton but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the South. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the West of the river. To the East of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Poungloung range.

The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the North intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the South granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the Eastern slope of the hills. Still further South sandstone, grey wacke and conglomerate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in 5 distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for Steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes," but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked: excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

Climate.

13. The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for sometime after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the Europeans troops in 1867 having been 18.20 per 1000, and during the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from

disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 253.15 inches at Sandoway to 48.50 inches at Prome. Considerably more rain fell this year than last in every Station in which observations are taken except at Kyoukphyoo in the island of Ramree on the Arakan coast. In some places the excess was very large: at Sandoway for instance the rain fall in 1867-68 was only 180.70 inches: in Maulmain it increased from 196.18 to 211.20 inches, and in Shwè-gyeen from 143.14 inches to 187.50. The average rainfall throughout the Province increased from 132.53 inches to 152.37 inches. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze: at Mergui it is 80° F. at 2 P. M. in July and at Tounghoo to the extreme North 93° F. The rapid changes in the temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of $76\frac{7}{8}$° F. at sun rise to $88\frac{3}{4}$° F. at midday; in July from 76° to 84°; and in December from 65° to 80°: the greatest range being in Thayetmyo in May when it is from 74° at sun rise to 101° at 2 p. m.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

Expedition to explore the routes leading to Western China viâ Bhamo.

14. An expedition was despatched during the past year under the leadership of Major Sladen, Political Agent at Mandalay, to endeavour to penetrate into Yunan viâ Bhamo. The expedition left Mandalay on the 13th January 1868, and returned to that place on the 15th September following.

The chief objects for which the expedition was sent, were to discover the cause of cessation of the trade formerly existing by these routes, the exact position held by the Kakhyens, Shans, and Panthays with reference to that traffic, and their disposition or otherwise to resuscitate it; as also to examine the physical conditions of the routes.

15. The Panthay rebellion against the Chinese authorities was the primary cause of the cessation of trade by the Bhamo routes which as late as 1855 (the date of the rebellion) was nearly half a million of pounds sterling, and all previous history of this line of commerce with which we are acquainted proves beyond doubt that there exists an important field for

trade in these localities. The knowledge, too, acquired by the mission assures us that the parties most interested in this commerce desire a revival of the trade. Major Sladen succeeded only in reaching the frontier town of Yunan, (Momein,) the disturbances in the interior of the country precluding his proceeding further. It would, doubtless, have been very interesting from some points of view had the party succeeded in reaching Talifoo, the Head Quarters of the Panthay Government: but it certainly appears that the Panthay authorities whom Major Sladen met at Momein were of sufficient importance and position to render their views and opinions a safe criterion of the favorable feeling of the Panthay Government towards the resuscitation of trade.

16. The expedition having only reached Momein, Major Sladen has refrained from speaking with any authority in his report regarding the trade statistics of Yunan. All the information, however, that he was enabled to give most fully corroborates the reports of the great mineral wealth of Yunan, as also the enormous wealth of the neighbouring Provinces of Sechuen and Kwei-chow, the most populous in China, and their gigantic trade in tea, silk, rhubarb, tobacco, sugar, hemp, oil, varnish, and other commodities, and their vast capacity to consume European manufactures, a large proportion of which trade we shall gain when once the route by Bhamo is fully re-opened. Mr. T. T. Cooper in his late endeavour to traverse the through route from China viâ Thibet to India, in a letter to the "North China Daily News" from a place named Tai-Tsian-loo on the extreme Western frontier of China, fully confirms the importance of the resuscitation of the trade by Bhamo. In it he states that the "present trade between Chung-king and Yunan "and Kweichow, is only temporary (with Hankow on the Yangtsekyang) "on account of the closure of the Bhamo and "Tali route, and as soon as this route is re-opened, so sure "will Burma take to herself the trade of these two Provinces, "and if, as is probable, British Merchants establish themselves "at Ava", (this has already been done) "then a rivalship for "this trade between China and Burma Merchants seems al-"most certain, the result telling probably in favor of the lat-"ter, both in exports and imports. Trade by this route has "flourished before, without European enterprize, and as soon "as it is re-established, the trade between Hankow and Chung-"king will be lessened one-third."

17. There are three principal routes from Bhamo, which, leaving the town of that name on the Irrawaddy, run in a North Easterly direction to Talifoo, the present Capital of Western Yunan, passing over the Kakhyen hills, then through a narrow belt of Shan States, and joining together at Nantin, proceed on to Momein the border town of Yunan, whence by Yunchan (the centre of the trade in Western Yunan) the route passes on to Talifoo. Considerable delay occurred in the Kakhyen hills, prolonging the period of absence of the expedition beyond that which was anticipated, but this is not to be regretted, as it enabled Major Sladen to obtain considerable information regarding the Kakhyens, who, holding the hills, must always form an important element in any scheme for re-opening the route, and has given them an opportunity of learning our real intentions regarding which they would appear to have been falsely imbued by designing persons.

18. The three routes abovementioned are valleys pierced through a range of hills lying in a North and South direction forming a spur of the Himalayan range of Mountains, and are named severally, the Northern, Sanda Valley, or Ponlyne route ; the centre, Hotha Valley, or Embassy route ; and the Thuangwan Valley, Southern, or Sawuddy route. From Mr. Gordon's (the Engineer Officer who accompanied the expedition) report it appears that he considers the Northern route along the Sanda Valley to be the most advisable one as far as physical difficulties are concerned, and that the central or Hotha Valley, for the purposes of a road constructed on scientific principles, cannot compete with either the Northern or Southern routes. He does not speak so confidently of the latter as the former route, as he had not the same opportunities for observing it ; but on the whole he is of opinion " that a good road with " easy gradients can be made without great expense through " either the Sanda or Thuangwan Valley." No difficulties greater than are ordinarily met with in constructing hill roads exist in the Kakhyen hills, and the country compares favorably with the Arakan mountains opposite Prome over which a road has been constructed one hundred miles long, ninety of which are in the mountains. The distance between Bhamo and Momein is only 120 miles, and he estimates that by the Sanda Valley route there would be 70 miles of plain land, and 50 miles of hilly through which the road would pass, and that as labour and good material for road making are available in the country

to any extent that may be required, a road 20 feet wide in the plain land complete might be taken at a cost of Rupees 10,000 per mile and in the hilly land 12 feet wide, with gradients of 1 in 30, completely bridged should not be over Rs 10,000 per mile ; or the road could be made for £1,000 per mile, the whole length of 120 miles costing £120,000.

19. Major Sladen reports regarding these routes that "it would be premature to puzzle ourselves which is the most practicable in an Engineering point of view, until we are prepared to entertain a definite scheme of road improvement, or even rail-road communications, that trade to an almost unlimited extent is now possible by any of the existing routes without reference to their Engineering capabilities, and that the determination of either of these three routes as a through-route for general traffic must depend for sanction on questions of policy and general expedience, rather than of special adaptability or physical disqualifications" ; and he prefers the Hotha valley, central, or Embassy route to the other two for all present purposes of commerce and communication.

From both the reports of Major Sladen and Mr. Gordon we gather therefore that the present routes are available for traffic by means of mules as formerly, that between Bhamo and Momein no physical difficulties of any kind exist to the construction by one or other of these valleys, of either a road built on scientific principles for wheeled carriages, of a tramway, or of a railway ; and that the length of such would only be 120 miles.

20. The Government of India has sanctioned an Assistant Political Agent being stationed at Bhamo, and his arrival there no doubt will confirm the belief in the reality of our intentions to re-open the traffic, and to maintain communication with the Shan Chiefs and Panthay Government; and also influence the Khakyens towards giving facilities for safe transit of goods. The Court of Ava, had, previous to the last treaty, shown great distrust and thwarted all our attempts to send an expedition *viâ* Bhamo ; as also great jealousy of English steamers plying between Rangoon and Mandalay, but since the ratification of that Treaty His Majesty appears to be fully alive to the advantages that must ensue from a re-establishment of the extinct trade, and as far as our Steam communication on the Irawaddy is concerned, the Burmese Government have become accustomed to it, and found from experience its

great advantages. Before the beginning of 1867 only four English steamers with merchandize had ever been up to Mandalay from Rangoon, but now there is a regular communication every ten days to and fro' by the vessels of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Steam Company, and the trade has so rapidly increased that steps are now being taken for very shortly establishing a weekly line of communication by large steamers built on the American principle, with beam engines and carrying their own cargoes without flats in tow, and capable of performing the voyage up to Mandalay from Rangoon within seven and Bhamo nine days, and the down trip in each case in half that time. Any trade, therefore, that may come to Bhamo willl certainly pass down the Irrawaddy, and any idea of its being diverted towards Assam through the difficult country between Bhamo and Sudya on the Bhramapootra, or *via* Munnipore and Cachar, is totally out of the question. Our trade with Upper Burma has doubled itself within the last four years and although perhaps immediate results may not flow from our attempts to reopen the old trade route with China and the Shan States, still in a few years, if our efforts are earnest and continuous, we may hope for an extensive and valuable addition to our trade being established.

Death of the Chief of Western Karennee.

21. The Chief of the Western Karennees Kyay-pho-gyee died on 25th September. The condition of the Karennee States, which are independent hill States situated on our North Eastern frontier, has been very disturbed for sometime. They are roughly divided into Eastern and Western Karennee. The Chiefs of the former division have always declined to have any relations with the British Government, while Kyay-pho-gyee and his sons the Rulers of Western Karennee have been on most friendly terms, and have twice solicited that their country may be placed under British rule and protection, and offered to pay tribute.

22. About two years ago Tsau-hla-pau the Chief of Eastern Karennee died, and the succession was disputed by his two sons, Tsau-hla-pau-gyee and Tsau-hla-pau-galay. While they were fighting for supremacy the Zimmay Shans succeeded in driving the Karennees from all occupation of the territory and forests on the east side of the Salween river, which the Zimmay Chief declared they had no title to. During these disturbances the Myeng-gon Prince, who rose in rebellion against

his father the King of Burma in the latter end of 1866, took refuge in Western Karennee, and matters got still more complicated. Tsau-hla-pau-galay being worsted by his elder brother Tsau-hla-pau-gyee, took refuge also in Western Karennee, and with Khay-pho-gyee's son Koon-tee, and the followers of the Myeng-gon Prince, made an attack on Eastern Karennee. They were repulsed, and then sent messengers to the Zimmay Shans to ask them to join in another attack on Eastern Karennee. This was during the last rains about June and July. The Shans refused and as the Burmese Troops were pressing on the territory of the Western Karennees, and burning their villages in retaliation for the shelter afforded the Prince, the Prince fled from thence into British territory where after having attempting to raise a rebellion he was captured.

23. Meanwhile the condition of the Frontier is very disturbed, and interferes greatly with our timber trade at Maulmain, the Foresters proceeding into the disputed territory and its neighbourhood being plundered by the contending parties under the pretence of levying timber tax. In the present conflicting state of the various parties it is difficult to see a way to successful interposition, the Chief of Zimmay has however been addressed on this subject, informing him of the outrages occurring on his frontier, and calling upon him to take means for preserving order and the King of Burma has been requested to cease all interference with Western Karennee.

Attack on the Bassein Treasury by Pseudo-Nephew of the King of Burma.

24. An attack was made on the Bassein Treasury on the 28th April last, the prime mover in which was Nga-Kyaw-tha an inhabitant of Upper Burma, who had been residing in Bassein for the last four years, from whose statement and that of others concerned in the affair it appears that sometime in March last a man named Shwè-wa arrived in Bassein from Rangoon and put up in Nga-Kyaw-tha's house. His ostensible occupation was that of a tattooer and soothsayer—two professions frequently combined in Burma, where the people have great faith in the power of various tattooed figures to protect them from danger. By and bye Shwè-wa (according to Nga-Kyaw-tha's story) told Nga-Kyaw-tha that he had really come from the King of Burma and the Myeng-gon Prince, that they had heard of Nga-kyaw-tha as being a son of the Tsekya-meng (a deceased brother of the present King) and that they desired that he should assume the position of Prince

of Bassein (Thengsa-nagara-meng-tha). On this Nga-kyaw-tha acknowledged that he had been informed by a Priest in Upper Burma, when he was a child, that he was a Royal Prince who had been saved when his relations had all been put to death. Shwè-wa confirmed this by some peculiar marks he discovered on his body, and told him he was not to be afraid, that the whole country was to be made over by the British to the King, and that he would find no difficulty at all in assuming charge of Bassein. The two then went into the district, Northward, to the village of Ta-dzeng-hla, when they talked over the Goung or village head man, and swore in some villagers, about fifteen in number. Shwè-wa then left for Rangoon, having shown the written orders of the King and Prince appointing Nga-kyaw-tha to the Government of Bassein, and promising to send messengers as to the proper time for carrying out the plot. Nga-kyaw-tha states that two men came to him towards the end of April and said that the 28th of that month was the proper time. On the 27th Nga-kyaw-tha and Shwè-too, the Goung above alluded to, and fifteen villagers went into Bassein to the house of Nga-kyaw-tha's brother-in-law Nga-oung-meng, a writer in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. On the occasion of a boy entering a Budhist Monastery as a pupil it is customary for the relatives to have a feast and procession to the Pagoda—and in Nga-oung-meng's house such a feast was given on the 27th April. About one hundred Anya-thas (men from Upper Burma) working in the rice godowns in the town were asked as guests, and induced to stop all night and take part in the procession. Few of these apparently previously knew of the plot, but towards early morning when pieces of white cloth were served out for each to tie round his neck, it is almost certain that they must have known that an attempted rebellion was meant, as in Burma white is the emblem of Royalty. The procession to the Pagoda started before daylight, and about twenty Dhâs (Burmese swords) were served out. After worshipping in the usual form the party, about seventy men in all, rushed on the Treasury which is within fifteen yards of the Pagoda platform. Two of the guard were cut down, and the remainder, surprised and unable to get their arms, managed to get free. Some remained in the neighbourhood of the Pagoda and Treasury but the Serjeant ran to the Deputy Commissioner's house and reported what had occurred, and then proceeded to the Gaol guard and brought twelve men from thence. The De-

puty Commissioner had also his night guard of three Police men and with this party he went to the Treasury, and on the Police firing on the robbers they broke, threw down the arms they had brought with them and those obtained from the Treasury guard, and fled in all directions. They had possession of the Treasury for probably twenty minutes, but had not even opened the doors. Meanwhile Police were coming up from all quarters and some fifteen or twenty of the attacking party were within a very short period captured about the Pagoda and in portions of the town whither they had run. The Deputy Commissioner went to the house whence the procession had started, and there arrested thirty-five men on most of whom a piece of white cloth was still found; Nga-oung-meng also was arrested. The Goung, Shwè-too, and the villagers engaged in the attack were traced up and all caught in a few days and Nga-kyaw-tha himself was captured on the 13th June in Rangoon.

25. The Goung Shwè-too and his fifteen villagers are shewn to have been perfectly cognizant of the intention of Nga-Kyaw-tha to proclaim himself Prince, and to assume the Government of Bassein, if possible. Some had been engaged in copying out the so called Royal mandates of the King and Myeng-gon Prince, and in concocting subsidiary orders by Nga-kyaw-tha as Prince of Bassein, some had been appointed to office, and all had sworn to follow him.

26. The imposter Nga-kyaw-tha has always been noted as a flighty character, and it is difficult to judge whether he acted more from his own wild fancies or from the advice of Shwè-wa. The Goung, Shwè-too, was the only official who joined him and it does not appear that any attempt even was made to gain over any others, certainly nothing has been discovered from the accused parties themselves, or from any other source, that would show that any person of position or influence among our own subjects had anything to do with it. It is by no means impossible that the Myeng-gon Prince may have authorized his followers to do all they could to ferment disturbances in our territories. The documents which purported to come from the king are clearly forgeries, one of them bears the Royal Seal, the Peacock, but the man who made the stamp has been arrested.

27. That Nga-Kyaw-tha and party should have expected success from such an ill-concocted plot only shows the extra-

ordinary impulsiveness of the people of this Province. It is true that Nga-kyaw-tha had only come from Upper Burma about four years, but that with the means at his disposal he should have expected to take the Government of Bassein into his hands is a strange instance of the unreflecting character of the Burmese disposition. For some days there was considerable excitement in the Town of Bassein and exaggerated rumours of large bodies of men hovering about the district, but actually there was no sympathy whatever shown with the would-be rebels, nor did any disturbance occur. As the news of the affair spread to the other districts there were no evil effects, except perhaps in the district of Rangoon in the immediate neighbourhood of the Town itself, where large numbers of up-country men are located in the shipping season, and amongst whom stories got up of the talent for intrigue of the Myeng-gon Prince and of his doings while in rebellion against his father.

Attempt at rebellion by the Myeng-gon Prince, a refugee son of the King of Burma.

28. The Myeng-gon Myeng-tha (Prince of Myeng-gon) one of the sons of His Majesty the King of Burma was arrested in Rangoon on the 28th August while attempting to raise a rebellion in British Burma. This Prince headed the rebellion which occurred in Mandalay in August 1866, when the King's brother, two of his sons, and some officers of state were killed. The Prince was in active rebellion against his father until the 16th October following, when, being pursued by the Royal Troops, he entered British territory at Thayet-myo.

It was arranged that he and his brother, the Prince of Myeng-gon-daing, who shared in the rebellion, should reside in Rangoon. In a short time it was found that he was intriguing to collect men for the purpose of attacking the King of Burma and he was placed under restraint. He was allowed to take exercise, however, and made his escape from Rangoon on the 6th February 1867, unaccompanied by his brother. The Myeng-gon Prince succeeded in passing through our territories undiscovered, and took refuge with the Chief of Western Karennee in the hills to the north east of Toungoo. He there endeavoured to raise up a rebellion among the chiefs of the Shan States tributary to Upper Burma and, the Karennees espousing his cause, he had several skirmishes with the Royal Troops whom the King had sent to oppose him, but having been worsted and unsuccessful in his intrigues with the Shan chiefs, as also the Chief of Zimmay tributary

to Siam, he suddenly left Karennee without the Chief's knowledge about the 18th July last, his followers reporting that he had gone to Zimmay.

29. Some of the Prince's followers came into Toungoo, Shwè-gyeen, and Rangoon, and rumours were spread throughout the country of a rising in the Myeng-gon's favor being about to be attempted. On the 8th August a well known follower of the Prince who had been with him throughout the rebellion in Upper Burma in 1866, but had not accompanied him to Karennee, volunteered to give information to the Inspector General of Police, Major Duncan and Captain Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, warned them of his intentions and furnished names of some of the principal emissaries of the Prince, all up-country men or bad characters. On the 24th a Burman named Moung-kyee, the writer of the Myo-oke of Hmaubee reported to Mr. McLeod, Extra Assistant Commissisoner, Rangoon district, that he had met the Prince in a boat on the Rangoon river, and had been sworn in by him as one of his followers, and disclosed the whole plot. This man and Moung-phay arranged with much skill and courage the capture of the Prince, which was effected by Major Duncan, Captain Lloyd, and Major Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, in a house in the Kemmendine suburb of Rangoon to which the Prince had been induced to come by the two men above mentioned, with the intention of consulting his followers.

30. The principal persons who concerted with the Prince to effect a rising have been apprehended, and there is not a respectable man among them, and throughout the whole business the Prince seems to have been afraid to try any person of influence or position. It was on the 22nd August that he first met Moung-kyee, and he was then going to Tharrawaddy. Returning to Rangoon he seemingly changed his mind and started for Donabew, again coming back to Rangoon on the 26th. There was then an intention of a plunder of Rangoon on the 29th or 30th, but it is evident from the vacillation of the Prince and, it is presumed, of his advisers, that the plans were vague and immature; except to a hair-brained Burman the chance of success with such materials as the Prince had must have appeared slight. He had manifestly failed in gaining the support or confidence of any person who could be of use to him in an attempt to overthrow our Government, and he could only trust to the bare prestige of his Royal descent assisted by a few desperadoes.

31. On the whole, there is reason to be well satisfied with the termination of the Prince's escapade. He appears to have been unable to find any grounds on which to attempt to cause dissatisfaction among our subjects. He did not venture to sound our officials. He was obliged to sneak about in disguise in a style peculiarly degrading and repugnant to all Burman ideas of Princedom. Although his followers were scattered about the Province, and many of them resident in it for a year and a half, all his influence seems to have been limited to some of the bad characters in Rangoon, and his most formidable project was a plundering attack on the town. And with all these reasons for congratulation, as showing that anything like extensive or well-grounded rebellion was beyond his reach, it is no less satisfactory that he was captured before any actual outbreak took place, even in the shape contemplated by the Prince's party, the firing of the town of Rangoon being considered the legitimate commencement of their operations, when the confusion and destruction of property would have been considerable. The Prince on his arrest was placed on board Her Majesty's Steamer *Arracan* and despatched viâ Port Blair to Calcutta. He is now a State Prisoner in the Fort of Chunar.

32. No where is Royalty more venerated than it is amongst the Burmese. Any action taken against Royalty by commoners carries with it religious as well as social penalties. The loyalty therefore shown by Moung-gyee and Moung-phay was the more remarkable, and received prompt and liberal recognition, a reward of Rs. 1000 was given to each, and the former has been appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

C. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

33. The Province of British Burma consists of 3 Divisions of very unequal area and population, viz. Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim; the first of 18,529 square miles in extent and with 453,314 inhabitants, the 2nd of 36,454 square miles and with 1,480,581 souls and the 3rd of 38,897 square miles with a population of 462,090. This inequality may partly be explained by the circumstances under which the British became possessed of the country. Arakan and the southern portion of Tenasserim separated by the whole of Pegu were taken in 1825 after the first Burmese war and were, then being about the same size, made into separate Provinces.

After the 2nd Burmese war Lord Dalhousie considered it advisable to annex the whole of the coast line and the whole country between Arakan and Tenasserim for some 250 or 300 miles inland. This was too large a territory to be efficiently controlled by one Commissioner, but the same reasons which had induced Lord Amherst to pause before the Western boundary of Pegu induced Lord Dalhousie to place no portion of the newly acquired Province under the Commissioner of Arakan *viz.* the high chain of hills which reaches from the extreme North to Cape Negrais, and which forms a natural boundary between the two countries, and the differences between the Arakanese and the Burmese and Taline races. In order, therefore, to reduce the Pegu Province to a workable size a portion of the annexed territory, all that part of it which lies to the East of the Sittoung and constitutes the Shwè-gyeen and part of the Amherst district, was handed over to Tenasserim and the rest was formed into the Province of Pegu; and the 3 Divisions have remained thus ever since.

Arakan.

34. Arakan is divided into 3 districts, Akyab, Ramree and Sandoway, and lately the northern portion of Akyab has been placed under a separate officer designated the "Superintendent of Hill tribes Northern Arakan." Akyab, which extends from Chittagong on the West to the Talak River on the East has never been divided into Divisions of districts. Its head quarters are at Akyab which has a population of 15,743 souls and there are no other large or important towns in it, but there are 1,783 villages. The district has been divided into 5 Townships, each of which is presided over by an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers. The population is 271,953 producing a gross of Revenue of £157,046 or 11*s.* 6½*d.* per head of which £53,456 is derived from the land. With this Revenue the total cost of officials and Police of all kinds is £30,086 or 52 per cent on the gross Revenue. So sparse is the population that the average distance of villages from the nearest Court is 25 miles and the greatest distance 40. Ramree is the next district down the coast, having its head quarter town, containing 2,720 inhabitants, on the Island of Ramree. This is a small district containing 833 villages, and is divided into 3 townships, the average distance of the villages from the nearest Court being 10 miles. The population is comparatively large viz., 127,239 souls, and the gross Revenue

derived therefrom is according to the Returns £31,674 which would give 11*s.* 4*d.* per head, of which £11,766 is from land tax. The total cost of all officials including the Police is £13,860 or 4 per cent on the Revenue. The district of Sandoway though not very much smaller has a population of 46,187 souls only and 395 villages, producing a Revenue of £11,112 or about 5 shillings per head of which £4,823 is derived from the land tax. It is divided into 2 townships and the cost of the Officials and Police of all kinds was £7,592. Owing to the smallness of the population the average distance of the villages from the nearest Court is 21 miles. Sandoway the head quarter town has a population of 1,506 souls only. The difference in the rate of taxation in, and in the cost of the Government of, each district in Arakan is great: this is due to various causes. The larger or smaller amount of land under cultivation; the larger or smaller population; and the number of officials required either from the sparseness of the population on the one hand or the requirements of a large town on the other. The average incidence of taxation in the whole Division is 9*s.* 2*d.* per head, and the cost of officials of all kinds 10.30 per cent on the gross Revenues.

Pegu.

35. Pegu with an area of 33,440 square miles is divided into 5 districts, of which Myanoung is the most populous. The Rangoon district has an area of 9,800 square miles and a population of 358,075 souls, of whom 82,678 are in large towns, viz. 72,675 in Rangoon; 6,686 in Nyoungdon on the Irrawaddy river, where a small stream, the Nyoungdon river, carries off some of the waters of the Irrawaddy to the Hleing or Rangoon river: and 3,317 in Pegu, the former capital of the Taline Kingdom which extended across the whole valley and as high as Prome, situated on the Pegu river. Deducting these there remain 275,397 souls spread through 1,513 villages. The gross Revenue realized in this district was £428,769, this is a large increase over 1867-68 when the gross Revenue was £387,192. The land Revenue increased but slightly from £81,003 to £81,021. The average amount of taxation per head was therefore £1-3-11 against £1-2-0 in 1867-68. The cost of all Government officers including Police was £ 21,428 against £ 17,661: that is 4.9 per cent of the total Revenue against 4.5 per cent in 1867-68. Notwithstanding the comparatively

Rangoon.

large population the average distance of the villages from the nearest Court is no less than 26 miles.

Bassein.

36. The Bassein District with an area of 8,954 square miles has a population of 291,217 souls, last year the number of inhabitants was 274,540. This district has no less than 6 towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants, besides 1,563 villages ; last year the number of villages was 1,555. In all of these 6 towns except Pantanau the population has increased. The total increase in the whole 6 being from 37,849 to 39,932, the increase in the town of Bassein alone having been from 16,733 to 18,530. The gross Revenue realized in this district has increased from £107,189 to £125,566, the amount realized from land increasing from £34,828 to £36,049 : the incidence of taxation was thus only 8*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population. The cost of all Government officials fell from £ 16,342 to £ 14,834. The villages in Bassein are so scattered that the average distance from a Court is 34 miles, and yet there are 15 Courts in the district.

Myanoung.

37. The Myanoung district is the most populous, but judging from the amount of the taxes not by any means the richest in the Province. The inhabitants number 393,627 souls against 380,505 in 1867-68. Of these 37,123 are contained in 6 towns of which Henzadah the largest contains 14,551, Myanoung the present head quarter town of the district containing only 5,829. In none of these towns has there been any large increase, and in three of them a decrease, so that the real increase has been amongst the rural population, who are spread amongst 2,159 villages. The Courts are more evenly distributed over the country for although there are only 14 Courts yet the average distance of the villages from a Court is only 20 miles. The gross Revenue realized in the Myanoung district increased from £91,027 to £94,167 of which £37,001 was realized from land against £37,439 in 1867-68. The amount of tax paid by each individual was thus 4*s.* 9*d.* only. The total cost of all Government officials fell from £ 16,342 to £15,598, and the percentage to gross Revenue was therefore 16.5 against 17.9 in 1867-68.

Prome.

38. The Prome district with an area of 5,500 square miles had during 1868-69 a population of 360,712 souls of whom 51,929 were

in 5 towns (25,095 in Prome alone) and the rest scattered in 2,385 villages. This district although neither the largest nor the most populous has more villages than any other. The population last year was 332,493 of whom 50,041 were in towns: the population of Prome having been 23,420. This town is rapidly increasing in size: it is now inferior only to Rangoon and Maulmain, and is considerably larger than Akyab or Bassein, both Sea ports. The Revenue realized in the district is not very large, *viz.* £ 79,765, but it is more than last year when it was £ 75,564, and amounts to 4*s.* 5*d.* per head against 4*s.* 6*d.* in 1867-68. The cost of all Government officers fell from £ 41,487 to £ 21,318 but there must assuredly have been some error in the Returns last year. The average distance of the villages from the nearest Court is 20 miles.

Toungoo.

39. From the Returns furnished the population of the district of Toungoo seems to have considerably diminished, from 80,059 souls to 76,950, whilst at the same time the gross Revenue has increased from £14,933 to £15,724; and that portion of it derived from land from £3,097 to £3,233; at the same time that the cost of all officers of Government fell from £8,662 to £6,013. The rate of taxation per head thus increased from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 1*d.* but the cost of administering the district fell from 57 per cent of the gross Revenues to 38 per cent.

Pegu Division.

40. The population in the whole of the Pegu Division increased from 1,419,046 to 1,480,581, that is by 61,567 souls or 4.16 per cent; the Revenues increasing from £675,906 to £743,993 or by 12 per cent. The progress made by this Division was, judging from these figures, good, but the land tax fell off, and the increase in the gross Revenues is due to an increase in taxes which do not shew the real material prosperity of a country. The crying want is population, for there are in the whole Division, including in the calculations the large and populous towns of Rangoon and Prome, only 40 souls to a square mile; but without main roads and feeders there can be no hope of much immigration, for although the inducements to immigration are strong; a settled Government, fixed, if heavy, taxation (for in treating of the taxation per head all the local taxes, that is taxes spent in the Province under the immediate control of the Chief Commissioner without being carried to the credit of the Imperial Government, have been) omitted, the right to

accumulate, protection, highly fertile waste land given on the easiest terms and exemption from capitation tax for 5 years, yet, owing to the want of roads, to the means of conveying the produce of the fields to the nearest market, immigrants hesitate and Burma remains with its small population and its large culturable waste.

41. The population of the Amherst district, the largest in the Province and which has an area of 15,144 square miles, increased from 219,538 to 226,539; of these 66,022 were in the town of Maulmain against 65,566 last year, and the remaining 160,973 were spread amongst 569 villages, the same number as last year. According to the Returns the gross Revenue fell from £149,240 to £108,592, the amount received from the land tax having, however, increased from £33,607 to £33,879. This would give a taxation of 9*s.* 1*d.* per head. The total cost of officials of all kinds fell from £23,917 to £15,824 or 14.5 per cent on the gross Revenue. There are altogether 19 Magistrates or 1 to every 797 square miles and to every 11,907 inhabitants.

Amherst.

42. Shwè-gyeen has an area of 8,793 square miles and a population of 132,311 souls, of whom 7,651 are in the town of Shwè-gyeen and the remaining 124,660 in 700 small towns and villages: last year the population was only 126, 107. The gross Revenue has slightly fallen off, viz: from £24,097 to £24,067, the amount realized from land falling from £5,421 to £5,069, but at the same time the cost of all the Government officers in the district has decreased from £18,456 to £12,058. The incidence of taxation was thus only 3*s.* 7*d.* per head per annum, and the cost of administering the district 49 per cent of the gross Revenues. There are only 9 Magistrates, and the average distance of villages from the nearest Court is 12 miles.

Shwè-gyeen.

43. The Tavoy district with an area of 7,200 square miles has a population of 71,185 no less than 15, 253 of these being in Tavoy town, the remaining 55,932 occupying the 193 villages of the district. The population both of the district and of the Town has, therefore, increased since 1867-68 when they were 66,974 and 14,506 respectively. The gross Revenue, also, has increased from £19,245 to £19,386, the land Revenue, however, falling from £9,276 to £9,139. The average amount of tax paid by each individual was thus 2*s.* 6*d.* The cost of the Government officials was only £6,247

Tavoy.

(against £8,255 last year) or 32 per cent of the gross Revenue. There are only 5 Magisterial Officers altogether in the district and the average distance of villages from the nearest Court is 10 miles.

Mergui.

44. The Mergui district has an area of 7,760 square miles with a population of 43,281, of whom 10,216 are in the Town of Mergui and 33,065 in 182 villages. The gross Revenues increased from £12,637 to £13,314, but the land tax fell from £5,316 to £5,169, which, it will be observed, is larger than the amount levied in Shwè-gyeen a larger and more populous district: the amount paid by each individual was, therefore, about 6*s.* 1*d.* The average distance of villages from the nearest Court is only 3 miles.

Tenasserim Division.

45. Taking the whole 4 districts of the Tenasserim Division together, the population has increased from 424,517, of whom 97,141 were in towns, to 473,016 of whom 99,142 were in towns. At the same time the gross Revenues have considerably fallen off, principally in Amherst, from £206,220 to £165,363, the land Revenue falling off slightly from £53,623 to £53,257, and the cost of administering the Division falling from £60,523 to £43,762; so that the tax paid was about 4*s.* 10*d.* per head and the cost of all Government officers amounted to 26 per cent on the gross Revenues and to about 1*s.* 10*d.* per head of the population.

D. Population.

46. The population of the Province has been incidentally touched upon in the preceding section, but only incidentally. The total population of the Province numbers 2,395,985 souls, against 2,329,312 in 1867-68, or an increase of 66,673 or 2.86 per cent. This would be a fair enough increase were it due to increased births, but by far the largest portion of it must be attributed to immigration, from India, from Upper Burma, and from China.

Houses.

47. The number of houses increased from 480,666 to 494,883 and the masonry houses increased in number from 802 to 883. That only 883 houses out of 494,883 or 0.17 per cent should be masonry would, if unexplained, lead to the formation of an opinion regarding the prosperity of the Province which would be highly erroneous. In British Burma nearly all houses are built of wood; at first doubtless because cheaper than masonry, but now because it is necessary for

the health of the inhabitants that there should be a current of air underneath to disperse the vapours which, in a hot damp climate, rise from the soil carrying with them disease and death. A low house is almost invariably an unhealthy house, and though the number of masonry houses is increasing yet it is asserted by almost all sanitary officers, and their opinion is supported by experience, that the ground story of a masonry house or a low wooden house is rarely as healthy as one well raised though it is not always positively unhealthy. Taking Rangoon as an instance; houses are rising in every direction, but beyond the limits of the town, where ground is expensive and room an object, these houses are almost invariably built of wood and raised some 10 or 12 feet from the ground. For British Burma a return of the number of houses shingled or roofed with zinc as compared with those thatched would be a far better criterion of prosperity than one which merely distinguishes masonry houses from others.

Classification.

48. The population it has been shewn increased from 2,329,312 to 2,395,985 souls. The adult males and females increased to about the same extent, the former by 48,000 in round numbers, the latter by 47,000, whilst the number of children, if the returns are to be taken as correct fell, the males by 23,000 and the females by 6,000: this, however, is hardly possible. There is always great difficulty in getting correct returns of life as the value of the statistics is not realized by those native subordinates who have to collect them, and the figures given in the Return regarding population must be accepted with a broad margin. The number of Europeans has but slightly increased, from 1,508 to 1,547; and the number of East Indians has fallen by 493. The Hindoos and Mussulmans have both increased by about 2,000 each. The number of non-agriculturists has fallen by no less than 655,000, the number of agriculturists increasing by 11,000 only. It must again be noted that the figures in this Return are only approximate, and are, from the sources whence obtained, liable to very numerous errors.

49. Probably the most remarkable figures given are those which shew the emigration and the immigration, from which it would appear that although there were 64,827 immigrants yet that there were no less than 60,928 emigrants. Of these, however, a large number were passing from district to district, and were not emigrants in the real sense of the word. In the Frontier district of Prome the number of immigrants was about

10,000 the number of emigrants being about 6,000: the majority of these latter probably left the district to proceed south. It is from the two seaports of Rangoon and Maulmain that the emigrants are large and these are the coolies who annually return to the Madras coast after having spent the working season only in Rangoon receiving high wages but paying no taxes.

E. Fiscal.

50. The settlement in British Burma is not on the same footing as in other Provinces of India. Here it is difficult to get the people to take a 5 or a 10 years' lease, though the terms are extremely liberal. The principle on which it is carried out is to accept the area of a holder willing to take a settlement as that shewn in the land tax rolls, unless the holder objects, in which case his land is measured. On this area either accepted or measured, a rate is fixed, calculated according to the productiveness of the land, its distance from a market for the sale of its produce, the facilities for conveying the produce to such market and the local price of the produce. If the settlement is accepted the land holder is allowed until the settlement has expired, to increase his cultivation to any extent by taking up waste land without paying any more than the sum originally fixed upon, in addition to which he is authorized to allow a fixed proportion of the area which he cultivates at the time of settlement to lie fallow, and the rate on such fallow land falls at once to 3 pence an acre, not only this but on occasions of real loss from murrain amongst his cattle, or drought or damage from inundation the cultivator can obtain the remission of a proportional amount of his land tax. Last year 793 square miles were "settled." This year the area increased to 1675$\frac{5}{8}$ square miles; the area actually under cultivation being, as shewn before, 3044 square miles: doubtless of the difference between these two or 1368 square miles a portion is under settlement. Since the close of the year a larger Revenue Settlement Establishment has been sanctioned which is gradually being constituted as a separate Department working directly under the Chief Commissioner's orders but in conjunction with the district Officers, and the Chief Commissioner has every hope, from the selection of the principal Officer, that during the year the Department will be organized on a footing which will tend to increase the area "settled" annually, and that it will work on rules and in a manner which will

Settlement.

not only increase the Revenue but will facilitate its collection whilst giving greater satisfaction to the people.

51. The first Officer who was appointed to the charge of this Department was Mr. A. M. Russell who was transferred from the Central Provinces, but who, at his own request, was re-transferred. The duty of supervising the Department then fell on Mr. R. McLeod to whom the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due for the very efficient manner in which he conducted his duties, an efficiency which the Chief Commissioner was led to expect from his knowledge of Mr. McLeod's previous long and good service.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

52. The total surveyed and assessed cultivated area of the Province, that is excluding "Toungyas" *i. e.* hill gardens; or patches of cultivation on the hills which every year, after the crops have been gathered, are abandoned for new spots the following year, a wasteful system of cultivation which is discouraged as much as possible; was 1,944,442, an increase of 11,040 acres over last year; and of this not a single acre was under irrigation from Government works, but 12,576 acres from private works. Last year the number of acres irrigated by private works was returned as 1909 only, but this was clearly an error for in the Prome district the return of the area of this irrigated cultivation was blank this year it shews 10,103 acres, and it is certain that in that district, especially in the Mengdoon and Mengdat townships in the north on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, irrigation has always been carried on.

53. The rate of assessment per acre varies from 10 shillings annually in some parts of Amherst to 6 pence in some parts of Sandoway, Myanoung and Toungoo. The rate is fixed according to the productiveness of the soil and the facilities for bringing the produce to the nearest market. Were there numerous roads throughout the Province cutting the country in every direction as there are in other parts of India the rate per acre could in many cases be raised and the land Revenue be largely increased. An expenditure on main lines of road and on feeders, the cost of the former of which only, perhaps, need be defrayed from Imperial Revenues, would bring in a speedy and a certain return to the Imperial Treasury.

Varieties of Tenure.

54. With the exception of the recipients of large grants of land the vast majority of the land holders are the actual cultivators, though it can-

not be doubted that in many cases, especially in Akyab, there are holders of land who employ labourers to cultivate for them, and some who let their land. It may, however, be safely asserted that with a few exceptions all land owners are proprietary cultivators paying separately and direct to Government. The average holding is very small, about 1½ acres.

Revenue and Taxes.

55. The Revenue of the Province is derived from direct and indirect taxes: the indirect are the customs, excise, &c. and the direct are the land tax, capitation or poll tax, salt tax, fishery tax and tax on forest produce. The principal upon which the land tax is levied is as follows: the Province is divided into Divisions, the Divisions into districts, the districts into townships, the townships into circles, and the circles into tracts of country called "quengs," and these "quengs" constitute the smallest portion upon which a separate rate of assessment is fixed: this however relates to the rates of assessment on rice lands. The rate on Orchard and Miscellaneous cultivation varies; in some places it is assessed at the highest rate paid for rice land in the same circle, in others special rates are fixed. All land left fallow, except in the case of land under settlement when only a certain portion can be so left, pays 3 pence an acre. It is not of course meant that in the case of land under settlement the whole of it may not be left fallow if the owner so chooses, but in such a case he can only claim to pay tax at the fallow rate on a certain fixed proportion of his land. Toungyas, that is hill gardens, are not assessed by measurement but by the number of persons engaged in cultivating.

56. The capitation or poll tax is taken from all men who are less than 60 but more than 18 years old, married men paying twice as much as bachelors or widowers. The general rate is 10 shillings annually for married men and 5 shillings for bachelors and widowers, but those rates are not universal, and in some places they are as low as 4 shillings and 2 shillings annually. All females, males under 18 or more than 60 years of age, Government servants, religious teachers, students and schoolmasters, and those who from blindness, insanity, or from other causes are unable to gain a livelihood as well as all immigrants for the first five years after they arrive in the country are exempt. In some towns no capitation tax is levied, but a land assessment in lieu thereof from which Government servants are not exempt. This is calculated at 13*s.* 6½*d* per 100 square feet on all land covered by buildings, and 6

shillings an acre on all land not so covered.

57. The tax on fisheries is levied in two ways: 1st by a tax on all nets or traps used, according to a fixed scale varying according to the kind of net or trap, and 2nd by the sale of the fishery or pond. These are sold annually, not to the highest bidder, but at a fair valuation, and if possible to the villagers residing near the fishery. The right that is purchased is that of catching fish for sale, but any one may catch fish for his own consumption or for that of his family notwithstanding that the fishery has been sold. The salt tax is levied upon the pots employed in the manufacture; earthen pots holding about 6 gallons being charged for at the rate of from 1*s.* 6*d* to 1*s* each for the year; and iron cauldrons, which are sometimes used, at 10 shillings each, or at the same rate as the earthen pots according to capacity.

58. The total amount of the Revenue demand under all heads is given in the following table:— Revenue demand.

Items of Revenue demand.	Total demand for 1866-67.	Total demand for 1867-68.	Total demand for 1868-69.	Increase in 1868-69.	Decrease. in 1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£
1 Land, including collection on Bees' wax Edible birds' nests,&c.	306,687	309,609	309,563	...	46
2 Fisheries,	52,627	53,903	61,111	7,208	...
3 Salt,	5,308	8,753	11,082	2,329	...
4 Capitation tax and land assessment in lieu,	215,120	220,242	225,714	5,472	...
5 Excise including net profit on sale of opium,	87,685	93,000	111,184	18,184	...
6 Customs including fines and confiscations,	120,415	201,266	289,972	88,706	...
7 Marine,	5,061	4,206	6,344	2,138	...
8 Forest Revenue including excise on Foreign Timber,	55,186	75,669	105,713	30,044	...
9 Stamps, Revenue and Judicial,	38,158	42,843	53,471	10,628	...
10 Postage Stamps,	5,599	7,009	10,590	3,581	..
11 Assessed Taxes,	...	13,759	9,822	...	3,937
12 Gaol manufactures,	4,068	9,533	10,716	1,183	...
13 Coast Lights,	...	3,543	5,602	2,059	...
14 School fees,	317	451		...	451
15 All other items,	22,539	19,674	20,110	436	...
Total £.....	918,770	1,063,360	1,230,994	171,968	4,434

from which it will be seen that the total demand increased from £1,063,460 to £1,230,694. There was a small falling off in the land Revenue of £46. In the Arakan Division there was a falling off of £1,535 whereas in Pegu there was an increase of £108 and in Tenasserim an increase of £298, giving a decrease of £1,129 in the Province altogether: these figures relate only to actual land Revenue; and the difference between them and those in the table is caused by the receipts on account of Forest produce. This decrease in the Land Revenue in the Arakan Division was mainly in the Akyab district where it amounted to £1,674, (there was a slight increase in Sandoway reducing the total decrease of the Division,) and was owing to a falling off in the area under rice cultivation, 14,810 acres, due to the losses by cattle murrain which was very severe for two years in this district, and to the damage done by the cyclone of November 1868. The only other item in which there has been a decrease is Assessed Taxes which fell off by £3,937. This was universal, and was due to a change in the Act under which the tax was levied. The largest increase was in Customs; it amounted to no less than £88,706. The increase in value of Exports and Imports in Arakan (Akyab) alone was £135,527, but nearly half the increase in export values (£291,520) was owing to an extraordinary export of Treasure on private account. The increase in the Customs duties was £11,556. In Rangoon the increase in the Revenue was £63,464, and in Bassein £12,266. This is mainly due to a very large increase in the import of piece goods, with which the market has now, it is much to be feared, been overstocked, indeed there can be little doubt that the Rangoon market is glutted, and that there are sufficient piece goods and muslins, especially the latter, to last for some years, unless there is a sudden and unlooked for increase in the demand. In Tenasserim (Maulmain) the increase in Customs duty was £2,249. The next largest increase was in Forest Revenue, realized by officers of the Forest Department, amounting to £30,044. The Excise Revenue increased considerably, partly from a greater sale of opium, and partly from an increase in the receipts from the spirit licenses, the cost of which was raised. The increase in the stamp Revenues or £ 1,063 was due to the enhanced rate of Stamp duty.

59. The amount of the Revenue realized at the close of the year was £1,189,708 leaving outstanding £ 26,950. Much of this outstanding Revenue has not been paid in because those from whom it is due have suffered much from their crops being

damaged or from murrain amongst their cattle; and it is proposed to remit no less than £14,336.

60. The land and other direct taxes are collected by "Thoogyees" who are the most important and influential men in their circles, and are paid in by them direct to the district Treasury. For this duty they receive 10 per cent on their collections up to £500, and 5 per cent on any excess over that sum. These men have not only Revenue duties to perform, were this all clerks would answer every purpose, but they are the chiefs of their circles, men of position and influence, responsible to a certain extent for their circles, and looked up to by all. Their position therefore, is partly political, and they are a, perhaps unknown but none the less important, wheel in the machine of administration to break or weaken which would be seriously to impair the strength of the machine, if nothing worse.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A Legislative.

61. The Administration of this Province has no legislative power, and no Bills were submitted to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations. The want of laws on certain points, as for instance for Municipal improvements, and the necessity for amending some Acts, as the Recorder's Act, XXI of 1863, is seriously felt, and at last has become so strong that arrangements are this year (1869-70) being made to endeavour to obtain legislative action. Though it would be highly unadvisable to have for this Province a separate and distinct Code of laws yet there can be little doubt that the circumstances of British Burma are in many points so utterly different from those of any other Province in India that Local *laws*, not Local rules but laws duly passed by the Council but affecting only Burma, are much wanted. Were the Province better known, were the habits and line of thought of its inhabitants more generally understood laws framed for the good of the people would be more numerous, and less would be left to that "equity and good conscience" alluded to in the old regulations, an equity and good conscience which must change with every individual, and which causes the law now, speaking generally, to "vary with the length of the Chancellors foot" though it may not be that "roguish thing" which Chief Justice Coke called the English system in his

time; but assuredly *miser est servitus quia jus est vagum et incertum.*

B. Various Judicial Tribunals.

62. In the two towns of Rangoon and Maulmain Civil and Criminal justice is administered by town Magistrates and Recorders, the latter being the Sessions Judges and the Courts of original Civil jurisdiction, for though there are Small Cause Courts yet these are presided over by the two Recorders, in truth properly speaking there are no Small Cause Courts but, in practice, the suits are divided into cases above £50 and cases below that amount.

Beyond the limits of these two towns the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of districts, and Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners are the officers who administer justice.

Criminal Courts

63. The various Criminal Courts are divided into Courts of subordinate Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd Class, of Magistrates with full powers, of district Magistrates, of Sessions Judges and the Chief Court, the latter of which is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and is the Sudder Court of the Province. In addition to these, however, there are the Courts of Honorary Magistrates several of whom have been appointed but few of whom except Dr. Mountjoy, a holder of a grant of land in Akyab and now officiating Civil Surgeon of that town, ever exercise their powers; several officers in charge of gaols, Forest Officers and Officers of the Public Works Department have at various times been invested with judicial powers but except the first, whose jurisdiction is confined to the precinct of the gaols of which they are in charge, these officers but rarely try cases and in the case of Forest Officers the only cases they try are breaches of Forest Rules. Various Superintendents of Police, also, were invested with Magisterial powers in March 1866, but guided by a Minute by the late Chief Commissioner Sir A. P. Phayre and by the Police Act V of 1861, they do not try cases but exercise such Magisterial powers as may be necessary to bring offenders before the Magistrate, such as issuing warrants for the apprehension of criminals or taking the deposition of witnesses whose death may be considered imminent &c., but they do not exercise these powers except in the absence of the ordinary Magistrate, and only in order to of-

fenders being eventually brought before him; they do not even try and punish members of the Police force under Section 29 of Act V of 1861.

Jurisdiction and constitution of Civil Courts.

64. The various Civil Courts in this Province work under Act VIII of 1859 as amended by the Local Acts I and XXIV of 1863. The first of these classifies the Courts and fixes their jurisdiction, and lays down certain special rules for this Province regarding appeals, &c. The second enables the Governor General to invest Courts with extended powers in the sense of enabling them to entertain suits of a lower value than that fixed in Act I of 1863, in fact to modify, in special cases, the rule that a suit must be brought in the lowest Court competent to try it, without repealing or altering for this Province the terms of Section 6 of Act VIII of 1859 or of Section 9 of Act I of 1863 which embody that rule.

65. The classes into which these Courts are divided are 1st Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of not more than £50 in value, and presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade or in Burmese "Myookes," that is "heads of townships" into which every district is divided.

2nd Grade—having jurisdiction in suits of more than £50 in value but of not more than £300, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Grade called in Burmese "Tseetkays." These are situated in the large towns and take the place, it may be said, of Small Cause Courts.

3rd. Grade—having jurisdiction in suits of not more than £500 nor less than £300 in value, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade or by Assistant Commissioners.

4th. Grade—having original jurisdiction in suits the value for which exceeds £500 and in appellate cases, and presided over by Deputy Commissioners.

5th Grade—having appellate jurisdiction only and presided over by Commissioners of Divisions.

6th Grade—having special appellate jurisdiction and presided over by the Chief Commissioner.

Revenue Courts.

66. Such Judicial Revenue work as there may be is carried out by the Deputy Commissioners of districts, in whose Courts all Revenue suits should be brought, but a Deputy Commissioner may refer a Revenue case to one of the Assistant Commissioners serving in his district, or may em-

power any such Assistant Commissioner to try such cases without a special reference in each case. All appeals from Assistant Commissioners lie to the Deputy Commissioner, and from an order of a Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of the Division, who may if he sees fit revise the order of any subordinate nothwithstanding that the period during which an appeal might have been preferred has expired.

It is clear therefore that the Deputy Commissioner's duties are multifarious and onerous, and that he is as regards Revenue matters somewhat of a judge in his own cause, for he is charged with, and is responsible for the Revenue administration of his district.

67. The total number of Judicial Officers in the Province is 183 of whom 24 viz: the stipendiary magistrates of Rangoon and Maulmain, 8 Honorary Magistrates, 12 Superintendents of Police, and 4 Officers in charge of Gaols, exercise criminal powers only, the latter within their gaols only, and the Superintendents of Police of a very limited kind; 3 viz : the two Recorders, and the Rangoon Cantonment Magistrate exercise criminal and civil powers; 110 exercise criminal, civil and revenue powers, and the remaining one, the Conservator of Forests exercises special powers in trying cases connected with the breach of the Forest Rules only.

State of Crime.

68. The real criminality of the population is shewn by the non-bailable offences and these increased from 7456 to 8114, or by 8.82 per cent, the population having increased by 3.22 per cent only. This increase in serious offences was not, however, equally spread over the Province. In Arakan the number increased from 782 to 973 or by 24.42 per cent and here the population increased by 1.53 per cent only. This large increase in crime is due, mainly, to a very sudden increase of dacoity in the Akyab district, of which offence there were 20 cases against 8 the year before, and to an increase in the number of thefts in the Ramree district, which rose from 210 to 359 cases.

Pegu.

69. In the Pegu Division non-bailable offences increased from 5001 to 5430 or by 8.57 per cent and bailable from 8259 to 8617 or by 4.34 per cent the population increasing by 4 per cent about. Murders increased from 38 to 41 cases but dacoity decreased from 199 cases to 135 and in the Tenasserim Division also serious crime increased from 1673 non-bailable cases to 1711. In 1867 there was a sudden and serious increase in

the number of dacoities committed in the Prome, Bassein and Myanoung districts, so much so that while in these three districts there occurred 189 cases of dacoity, in the remainder of British Burma there were only thirty nine. During the past year the number of dacoities in these three districts numbered only 102, while in the remainder of the Province they number 85. Thus while dacoity in these districts has fallen by eighty seven cases, it has increased by forty eight cases in the remaining nine districts. Looking into the several district Returns it will be seen that the increases have taken place in the Rangoon, Toungoo, Shwè-gyeen and Akyab districts. The crime in Toungoo and Shwè-gyeen is due to foreign traders, both Frontiers having been very unsettled from the proximity of the rebel prince Myeengoon in the Karennee States. On the Toungoo Frontier the people were hard pressed for food, and the Burmese officials were employed in meeting the hostile advances of the Prince rather than in maintaining order on our border. Here the crimes took place in the early part of the year. In Shwè-gyeen on the other hand the dispersion of the Prince's adherents after his entry into British Territory, let loose a lot of free lances and petty chiefs who resumed an old quarrel regarding the possession of forests in the Siamese Shan States. The men working the forests and encamped on the British side of the Salween suffered from the attacks of the rival factions.

In Rangoon and Akyab the increase is not so satisfactorily accounted for, although it is probable that in the former district the criminal classes were excited and worked upon by the followers of the rebel Prince, who himself venturing into Rangoon with the view of a plundering attack on the town was captured about the middle of the year. In the Akyab district an organized gang sprang up under the leadership of a man acquitted of murder, and committed six dacoities before the police succeeded in breaking them up; this however was successfully done, and under circumstances of considerable difficulty from the nature of the country and the inclemency of the season.

Gang Robberies.

70. On the whole, dacoity has materially decreased during the past year, the altogether exceptional virulence of the crime in the Prome district during 1867 (due, without doubt, mainly to foreign influences—the mischievous results of the rebellion in Upper Burma in 1866) greatly moderated during 1868. Especially in the portion of the district where the lawless of our

own subjects had been most troublesome ; the destruction of the Poungday gang in December 1866 restored complete peace to the circle formerly over-ridden with crime. The same good effects were felt in the neighbouring district of Myanoung.

71. In Bassein the remaining influential members of a desperate and long existing gang of bushrangers was accounted for during the past year. Shwè Moung's death may be said to mark the close of a class of criminals whom we inherited from the Burmese Rule, and who long infested the Pegu Division. Yearly they have been captured or destroyed, and thus the type of crime has greatly changed.

72. As concerned in 102 of the 187 dacoities, 365 persons were brought to trial, of whom 207 persons or fifty per cent were punished. This is an improvement on the previous year when there were 229 cases of dacoity, 264 persons brought to trial and 158 convicted.

Robberies, housebreaking, thefts.

73. The crime of robbery has increased from 188 to 206 cases, the increase being solely in the Pegu Division. As concerned in eighty eight of the cases, 184 persons were brought to trial of whom 84 were convicted. In 1867, 157 persons were brought to trial of whom 73 were convicted, the results are nearly the same in both years. Housebreaking of kinds has increased from 343 to 548, mainly from an increase in the Prome District. As concerned in 123 of these cases, 164 persons were brought to trial of whom 104 were convicted; not so good as in 1867, when for the lesser number of offences 155 persons were brought to trial and eighty one convicted. Theft has increased from 5801 cases to 6274. As concerned in 3197 of these 4501 persons were brought to trial of whom 2829 were convicted. Fifty one per cent of all thefts ascertained to have occurred were brought up against forty five per cent in 1867, but the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial fell from sixty five to sixty two per cent. The actual result is, however, that the crime increased 8 per cent while the number of persons convicted rose 17 per cent. 514 cases of receiving stolen property were brought up against 575 cases the previous year. As concerned in these, 837 persons were brought to trial against 808 in 1867, and the proportion convicted is the same in both years, viz: 60 per cent. The value of property stolen has decreased from £55,083 to £50,390 while the proportion re-

covered is nearly the same, viz; 30 per cent in 1867 and 29 per cent in 1868.

74. As to the general disposal of all non-bailable offences, fifty three per cent of those ascertained to have occurred were brought to trial against 49 per cent the previous year, while the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial has receded from 62 to 60 per cent. The actual results are as follows. In 1867, 5665 persons were brought to trial for 7456 non-bailable offences, and of them 3413 persons were convicted. In 1868, 6683 persons were brought to trial for 8114 non-bailable offences, and of them 3992 were convicted; that is heinous crime increased by nearly 9 per cent, while the number of persons convicted for that class of offences was more numerous by 17 per cent. The action of the Police therefore was on the whole more effective.

Result of Criminal trials.

75. The total number of persons pending trial at the commencement of the year was 290, of whom 22 were before the Sessions Courts, and 268 before the Magistrates, 170 being before the subordinate stipendiary magistrates. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 33,756 against 32,165 last year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in cases brought to trial on summons, the persons so brought to trial having increased from 13,414 to 14,979. These were mainly insult and petty assault cases, and is most probably attributable to the effect of the Stamp Act which came into force during 1867, which first imposed a Stamp fee in petty criminal cases, for before this Act was passed a fee of 2 shillings on each summons, 1 shilling on each subpœna, and 4 shillings on each warrant was levied: sometime after the Act had been in force the Government ordered the discontinuance of the levy of these fees, and the consequence was that people very soon found out that not only would they not have to pay the fees in addition to the Stamp duty as they had to do at first, but that they would have to pay less as Stamp duty than they paid before as fees: the Stamp Act thus practically made it cheaper to bring petty criminal charges before the Courts, and this was speedily taken advantage of. That a large number of these cases were frivolous and vexatious, and the results of a momentary fit of anger or of a still worse feeling may safely be asserted from the fact that 3253 persons were discharged without trial.

76. The total number of cases decided in the Arakan division was 2390, the average duration of which was 3.75 days: no less than 1466 were decided in one day. This, however, is not so good as in 1867 when the average duration was 2.90 days. It was in the Akyab district that the greatest increase in duration took place *viz*: from 3.88 to 5.84 days. The number of witnesses examined was 7672 against 6586 in 1867, and 7271 were detained one day only against 6252 in 1867.

Duration of cases. Arakan.

77. In Pegu the average duration of cases was 4 days against 3 days last year. The cases in the Prome district were decided rapidly, 1019 out of 2798 having been decided in one day, and the average duration being 4 days. There was a slight improvement in Rangoon, the average duration of cases having been 6 instead of 7 days.

Pegu.

The Returns show that out of 24171 witnesses 19999 were examined in one day, and none were detained more than 15 days.

78. In the Tenasserim Division the average duration was 4 days as in Pegu, but some of the cases, in the Amherst district especially, took a long time to decide—5 from 90 to 120 days, and in this district one case had at the end of the year been pending since the 6th August 1868.

Tenasserim.

79. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Magistrates exercising full powers, *i. e.* with power to award two years' rigorous imprisonment and to enquire into or determine all cases according as they have to be committed to the Sessions or not, was 32 days against 23 days last year: in the Courts of the Chief Magistrates of districts the duration was 16 days: and in those of the stipendiary subordinate Magistrates, which are the ones which come most in contact with the people 10 days. The average duration in the Sessions Courts was 7 days, but it is impossible that the period between the date of commitment by the officer who enquired into the case, and the date on which the trial commenced can be included, or the average would be much more than 7 days.

80. The total number of persons punished was 18656 against 17830 last year, of these 16 were sentenced to death. The large majority of persons punished are simply fined, 13,072 having been thus punished; fewer by 566 than last year: the number imprisoned and the number flogged both increased; the number

Punishments awarded.

imprisoned and fined, increased slightly, and the number imprisoned and flogged though still only 29 was more than double that of last year. The largest increase was in the number of persons ordered to find security for good conduct viz: from 305 to 551. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which enable a Magistrate to call upon any one found lurking within his jurisdiction without ostensible means of livelihood to furnish security for his good conduct and in default to commit him to prison have been much more acted upon, and indeed the general state of crime rendered this very necessary.

Arakan.

81. The amount of the fines fell from £3,597 to £2,676, but no less than £2,216 were realized against £2,913 last year. Only £91 were ordered to be paid in compensation under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and £58 were so paid.

Pegu.

82. In the Pegu Division on the other hand the amount of the fines imposed increased in every district, especially in Rangoon, Myanoung and Prome; the total increase being from £12,049 to £15,057. The amount realized also increased from £9,293, to £10,702. They appear to have been much better realized in the Town of Rangoon during 1867 than during 1868, and in the Cantonment the whole of the fines imposed, £212 were paid in. In the Bassein district there was very little change, the amount imposed increased by £10 about, whilst the amount realized diminished by £40. The amount awarded in compensation rose from £760 to £1,046 and the amount paid in compensation rose from £355 to £623.

Tenasserim.

83. In the Tenasserim Division the amount of the fines imposed increased from £5,786 in 1867 to £6,211, but the amount realized decreased to £3,549 from £4,218. This is far from satisfactory; the largest decrease was in the Amherst district where the amount realized fell to £1,019 from £1,599, and this although the amount of the fines imposed increased from £1,610 to £2,207; it was thus less than half, and so in the Tavoy district where the amount realized was £237 whilst the amount imposed was £627.

Recorders' and Small Cause Courts.

84. It will conduce to a clearer understanding of the working of the various Courts, if those of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain, which work under a special Act are treated of separately.

The Civil Business of the four Courts—the two Recorders and the two Small Cause Courts—of the Province during the last 3 Calendar years 1866, 1867 and 1868 was :—

Regular Suits.

	Recorders' Courts.						Small Cause Courts.					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.			Rangoon.			Maulmain.		
	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pending at the commencement of the year. -	16	25	46	54	46	17	70	86	270	67	73	45
Instituted. -	212	351	593	173	129	163	2,380	2,145	2,097	2,156	1,429	1,693
Total. -	228	376	639	227	175	180	2,450	2,231	2,367	2,223	1,502	1,738
Disposed of -	203	330	495	118	158	153	2,364	1,961	2,112	2,150	1,457	1,671
Pending at the close of the year.	25	46	144	46	17	27	86	270	255	73	45	67

Miscellaneous Suits.

	Recorders' Courts.						Small Cause Courts					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.			Rangoon.			Maulmain.		
	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pending	5	12	18	10	11	16	2	31	23	11	13	15
Instituted... ...	153	403	400	359	465	390	746	756	830	1,175	761	845
Total...	158	415	418	369	476	406	748	787	853	1,186	774	860
Disposed of ...	146	397	397	358	460	396	717	764	820	1,173	759	852
Pending	12	18	21	11	16	10	31	23	33	13	15	8

85. The number of suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon is rapidly increasing, and this year exceeds the number instituted in 1867 by 242 or 68.9 per cent, and the number instituted in 1866 and in 1867 taken together by 30 or 5.3 per cent. This, probably, is principally due to the fact of Act V of 1866 having come into force during the year, (on the 1st May 1868), by virtue of Notification No. 509 of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 31st March 1868. By this Notification the two Recorders in British Burma were invested with the powers of a High Court under that Act, and the consequence was that the files of the Recorder's Court then became crowded with suits on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes of the value of 6 shillings and upwards, because by the Act such suits have to be brought in a High Court.

Recorder's Court Rangoon. Regular Suits instituted.

86. The number of regular suits instituted in the Maulmain Courts has risen from 129 to 163, that is by 26.35 per cent, but has not yet reached the same figure as in 1866 when it was 173. In 1867 the number of cases sank very considerably, and it may be that the increase in 1868 was a natural rise from an abnormal depression. It may be in part due to a largely increased, and it is to be hoped steadily reviving, trade. The Imports and Exports to and from Maulmain during the last 3 years were valued at,

Recorder's Court Maulmain. Regular Suits instituted.

	Imports. £.	Exports. £.	Total. £.
1866-67	636,931	649,650	1,286,581
1867-68	635,217	604,372	1,239,589
1868-69	676,068	839,813	1,515,881

It is also probably due to the numerous failures which took place amongst the Native merchants, especially in 1867, the creditors having abstained from resorting to Courts which they dislike until they found that by no other means could they recover their money.

The effect which Act V of 1866 had on litigation in Maulmain was very small, for from a return lately received it appears that the number of suits instituted under this Act during the year was only 2, the value of which aggregated £401.

87. In order to judge of the real amount of work done it is necessary to consider together the cases instituted and dis-

Cases disposed of in both Courts Rangoon.

posed of in each Court, the Recorders' and the Small Cause Courts. Taking therefore the figures given in the preceding tables we have :—

Regular Cases.

	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4
Pending	86	111	316
Instituted	2,592	2,596	2,690
Total.	2,678	2,607	3,006
Disposed of	2,567	2,291	2,607
Pending	111	316	399

Miscellaneous Cases.

	1866	1867	1868
1	2	3	4
Pending	7	43	41
Instituted	899	1,159	1,230
Total-	906	1,202	1,271
Disposed of	863	1,161	1,217
Pending	43	41	54

which shews that 40 more Regular cases were disposed of in 1868 than in 1866, and 316 more than in 1867 (principally in the Recorder's Court). It shews also, however, that notwithstanding this increase in the number of cases removed from the file, 288 more cases were pending at the close of 1868 than at the close of 1866, (principally in the Small Cause Court), and 83 more than at the close of 1867 (chiefly in the Recorder's Court) ; whilst, owing to the disposal of 56 more Miscellaneous cases than in 1867 and 354 more than in 1866, the number pending on that file at the close of the year had but slightly increased, notwithstanding that 71 more such suits had been instituted than in 1867 and 331 more than in 1866.

Small Cause Court Maulmain. Regular cases instituted.

88. In the Small Cause Court 1693 Regular cases were instituted against 1429 in 1867 and 2156 in 1866. Here, as in the Recorder's Court, the increase has been decided, but not large enough

to equalize the statistics of 1866 and 1868 and probably the increase is due to the same causes in both Courts.

Small Cause Court Maulmain. Miscellaneous cases instituted.

89. The Miscellaneous cases instituted increased slightly, from 761 in 1867 to 845, but were considerably less than in 1866 when they numbered 1175. The increase was however large enough to more than compensate, as regards the number of cases to be disposed of by one Judge, the decrease in Miscellaneous cases instituted in the Recorder's Court.

Cases disposed of in both Courts in Maulmain.

90. The number of Regular cases disposed of by the Recorder in his own Court was 153, that is 5 less than in 1867 and 28 less than in 1866. The consequence was that 27 cases were pending at the close of the year or 10 more than at the close of 1867. Altogether there were 5 more cases to be disposed of in 1868 than in 1867, and that this increase was so small, notwithstanding the increase in cases instituted, was owing to the fact of there having been only 17 pending at the commencement of the year instead of 46 as at the commencement of 1867. Of the cases disposed of 2 were under Act V of 1866 cases instituted. The decrease in Miscellaneous cases disposed of was marked, they fell to 396 from 460, but owing to 75 less having been instituted the number pending at the close of the year was only 10. In the Small Cause Court the Regular cases disposed of rose to 1671 from 1457, so as very nearly to keep pace with those instituted, the increase in pending cases being 22, the total number 67, very nearly as many as in 1866 when it was 73. The Miscellaneous cases disposed of in this Court increased to 852 from 759 or by nearly 100, and exceeded the number instituted by 7, thus reducing the cases pending at the close of the year to 8 from 15 in 1867.

Rangoon.

91. The value of the Suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon fell considerably, by 38.28 per cent, and was lower than it was in 1866, and this notwithstanding that the *number* was more than double that of 1866 and 242 more than that of last year. In the Small Cause Court also the value decreased from £18,162 to £16,524 or by £1,638, the number being less by 42 only; reducing the average value from £8-8 to £7-18-0.

Maulmain Recorder's Court.

92. In the Recorder's Court in Maulmain the value of the suits instituted fell from £50,897 to £48,887 or by £2,010 or 13.95 per cent

although the number increased from 129 to 163. Two cases were under Act V of 1866 and their value was £401, deducting these from the figures given in the Returns we have 161 as the ordinary Regular cases instituted, and £48,486 as their value, this gives an average of £301; the average in 1867 was £395 and in 1866 £237. It is probable that the average in 1867 was unusually high from several very heavy suits being brought during that year owing to the failures amongst the merchants; certainly there was one such of very large amount.

Maulmain Small Cause Court.

93. In the Small Cause Court in Maulmain the value of the suits instituted rose from £10,041 to £11,201 that is by £1,160 or 11.56 per cent, the number increasing from 1457 to 1671, that is by 214. The average value during the last 3 years was, in 1866 £7-6 in 1867 £6-18 and in 1868 £6-12.

Rangoon Courts. Regular suits.

94. The average duration of the cases in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon has increased by 32.14 per cent; and in the Small Cause Court has increased by a month—that is, as the average duration in 1867 was 25 days, has more than doubled—and is more than 3½ times as great as in 1866.

Maulmain Courts. Regular Suits.

95. The average duration of suits has decreased in Maulmain, in the Recorder's Court from 2 months in 1867 to 1 month and 8 days, or by 36 per cent, and in the Small Cause Court from 15 to 11 days, or by 26.67 per cent.

96. The following table gives the value of suits disposed of and the costs :—

Courts.	Value of cases decided.	Costs.			Percentage.		
		Value of Stamps.	Costs other than Stamps.	Total costs.	Of Stamps to value.	Costs other than stamps to value.	Total costs to value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	£	£	£	£			
Recorder's Court Rangoon	51,004	4,373	2,787	7,160	8·57	5·46	14·03
Recorder's Court Maulmain	45,017	1,885	1,187	3,072	4·19	2·63	6·82
Small Cause Court Rangoon	16,574	1,765	682	2,447	10·65	4·12	14·76
Small Cause Court Maulmain	10,945	1,167	653	1,820	10·67	5.96	16·63

It is somewhat remarkable that the cost of Stamps in Rangoon is double that in Maulmain in the Recorder's Court, whilst in the Small Cause Court it is very much the same. Again in the costs other than Stamps, the amount charged in the Recorder's Court in Rangoon is double that charged in Maulmain, whereas in the Small Cause Court the amount under this head is larger in proportion in Maulmain than in Rangoon.

The probable explanation of this vast difference in the costs in Stamps in the two Recorders' Courts, is that in the Rangoon Court a large number of suits were decided under Act V of 1866. These suits numbered 277, their value was £13,098 omitting shillings and pence, or about £47 each, that is they were of small value. It will be observed that in suits of small value the costs in Stamps are much larger comparatively, as exemplified by the figures for both Small Cause Courts. More than half the suits decided in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon were cases under Act V of 1866 and to this may be attributed the fact that the percentage of the value of Stamps in that Court nearly equalled the percentage in the Small Cause Court, and nearly doubled the percentage in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, where two only of such cases were decided.

The difference in costs other than Stamps is also remarkable. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon it was more than double the amount in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain; whilst in the Small Cause Court such costs were slightly larger in Maulmain than in Rangoon.

Services of officers.

97. The Chief Commissioner would here express his thanks to Mr. Housman, the Recorder of Rangoon, for the manner in which he has conducted those duties which have brought him into contact with the Executive Government.

Commission Courts. Suits instituted.

98. The number of regular suits instituted in the Commission Courts fell from 18,306 to 18,261 or by 24 per cent; suits connected with immoveable property and with divorce decreasing by 267 and 199 respectively, and suits connected with moveable property increasing by 421. The decrease in the first occurred, with one exception, in every Grade of Court in all three divisions: in the Court of the 3rd Grade in Pegu, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade and Assistant Commissioners and in

these only there was an increase of 15. Similarly the only Courts in which there was an increase in divorce cases were the 1st and the 4th Grade Courts in Tenasserim, in the former of which it amounted to 12, and in the latter to 42.

The increase in suits connected with moveable property was almost entirely in the Courts of the 2nd Grade and amounted to no less then 1482 or 9.84 per cent: which was met by a decrease of 1061 or 7.04 per cent in the remaining Courts, especially those of the 1st Grade in Pegu where the number of such suits fell by 753, from 7349 in 1867 to 6596. It is clear, therefore, from the Returns that litigation in all Courts except those of the 2nd Grade, to speak generally, has largely decreased, whereas in these Courts it has largely increased, and further that this increase has been solely in suits connected with moveable property. The explanation of this is not far to seek. The Courts of the 2nd Grade are established in large towns, and consequently, represent Small Cause Courts; the majority of the suits which come before them are about money and trading matters, the number of suits connected with immoveable property having been only 8.90 per cent of the whole in 1867 and 7.42 per cent of the whole this year. It appears clear, therefore, that litigation has increased amongst the inhabitants of towns, but decreased amongst the rural population.

99. The Returns do not shew separately the value of suits connected with immoveable and moveable property and divorce, an omission which will be supplied next year. The total value of suits fell from £130,488 to £129,057 that is by £1,431 or 1.09 per cent. The number of suits instituted having also decreased the average value of each case has remained at £7. This decrease in value was, however, in one division only, where it amounted to no less than £5,249 or 18.98 per cent, the value of suits instituted having diminished from £27,644 to £22,392.

'Suits disposed of. 1st Grade Courts.

100. The number of cases on the files for disposal in the 1st Grade Courts in the Arakan division was 1232, of which 1219 are returned as disposed of, leaving 13 pending at the close of the year. It would give an erroneous idea of the work performed by the Courts to allow this to remain unexplained. Of the 1219 suits entered in the Returns as disposed of no less than 171 were compromised and 312 withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, so that the whole regular work of the Courts was to decide in 736 cases

in 135 of which *exparte* decrees were given, leaving 601 as the number of cases in which a formal trial took place, or 49.30 per cent only of those returned as disposed of. Of these 1.81 per cent only were decided in 1 day; 47.74 per cent in more than 1 but less than 8 days; and no less than 50.45 in more than 8 days, of which 75 lasted from 25 to 30 days, 42 from 31 to 45, 14 from 46 to 60 and 6 from 61 to 120. At the end of the year, however, the case longest pending had been on the files for 27 days only, and in this respect the Courts of this Grade in this division compare favourably with those in Pegu and in Tenasserim as will be shewn further on. In 99 cases out of the 736 in which decisions were given, appeals were preferred: that is in 13.31 per cent were the litigants dissatisfied with the orders passed: last year the percentage was 9.67 only, the number of cases *decided* having been 868 and the number of appeals 84. The decisions were upset in 46.50 per cent of the number in which the appeal was decided, against 44.15 per cent last year.

Owing to the decrease in the number of suits the total amount paid as costs fell from £1,357 in 1867 to £1,234; the amount paid as stamp fees falling from £745 to £703 and the costs other than stamps to £531 from £611.

101. In the Pegu division there were 158 suits pending at the commencement of the year which with 7945 instituted gives 8103 as the number on the files for disposal. Of these 8046 were removed, leaving 57 pending at the close of the year; a very great improvement. Of the 8046 removed from the files 1872 or 23.26 per cent were withdrawn and compromised and in 5166 or 64.20 per cent was a judgment given, in 637 *exparte*. Thus in 56.30 per cent only of those shewn as disposed of was a formal trial held and judgment given. The duration of cases cannot be considered as favourable, for no less than 50.36 per cent took more than 8 days to decide, of which 88 were concluded in from 16 to 24 days, 27 in from 31 to 45, 6 in from 46 to 60, and 11 in from 61 to 120. The case longest on the file at the close of the year had been 5 months and 12 days pending. Out of the 5166 cases in which judgment was given 538 or 10.41 per cent were objected to by the suitors and appealed against; of the 538 appeals 428 were decided of which 217 or 50.71 per cent in favour of the appellant and 211 or 49.29 per cent in favour of the respondent, in other words the decisions were reversed in more than half the cases in which appeals were preferred.

The actual amount paid by the suitors as costs was considerably more this year, having been £8,380, against £7,740 in 1867, but the larger portion of this was paid to Government as stamp fees, that is £5,553 or 66 per cent of the total costs against £4,869 or 62.90 per cent in 1867. The remarkable point about the costs levied in these Courts in this division is that the amount credited to Government as Stamp fees is 66.26 per cent of the whole, whereas in Arakan and Tenasserim it is only 56.13, and 56.93 per cent, and thus apparently the costs other than stamps must be levied on a different scale.

102. In the Tenasserim division there were 67 cases pending at the commencement of the year, and 2104 instituted, and thus 2171 for decision. Of these 2091 only were cleared from the files, leaving 80 pending, not so good a result as in 1867, when, however, there were fewer cases for decision, and when fewer were decided. Of those struck off the files, 503 were withdrawn compromised or otherwise disposed of; 1587 having been decided on trial, in 56 only of which were *exparte* decrees given. Thus in 75.89 per cent decrees were given, and in 24.11 per cent the suitors themselves settled or withdrew the cases they had instituted. There was a slight falling off in the rapidity with which these Courts worked. Only 2.20 per cent were decided in one day against 3.35 per cent in 1867; 54.18 per cent in more than 1 but less than 8 days against 54.39 in 1867, and 43.62 per cent in more than 8 days against 42.26 in 1867. The number decided in 2 days, and in 4 days increased considerably, but so did those decided in from 9 to 15, from 16 to 24, from 25 to 30, and from 46 to 60 days especially. The case which at the close of the year had been longest on the file had been pending for 17 months and 24 days. The number of appeals preferred against the 1587 decisions given in these Courts in this division was 328 or 20.03 per cent, or about twice as many as in Pegu, and considerably more than in Arakan. Of these 328 appeals 294 were decided, 132 or about 45 per cent in favour of the appellants, that is reversing or modifying the decree of the Lower Court, and 162 or about 55 per cent in favour of respondent, confirming the decree of the Lower Court.

The total amount paid as costs was £2,027 against £1,781 in 1867, but what is very peculiar is that far from this increase being caused by the higher rate of stamp duty, or by a larger amount of stamp duty being levied on the larger number of

cases, the amount realized from stamps actually fell from £1,191 to £1,156 or from 66.90 per cent of the total costs to 56.93 per cent, the costs other than stamps increasing from £589 in 1867 to £871 or from 33.10 per cent to 43.07.

2nd Grade Courts.

103 It has already been noted that these Courts are situated in the large towns, and that the majority of the cases which come before them are connected with moveable property. In the Arakan division the number of cases on the files for disposal increased from 766 to 1307 or by 70.62 per cent, and the number disposed of from 758 to 1288, the number pending at the close of the year being 19 against 8 at the commencement. Of these however only 981 or 76.96 per cent were decided on trial, and of these 216 *ex-parte*, 307 having been compromised withdrawn or otherwise disposed of. Notwithstanding the very large increase in cases instituted and disposed of the number of appeals preferred fell from 98 to 69, a very satisfactory improvement, that is from 11.29 to 7.03 per cent of cases decided, and at the same time 72.13 per cent of the appeals decided were in favour of the respondent, the decisions being changed in 27.87 per cent only; not only is this good in itself but it is an improvement on last year when the decisions of these Courts were changed by the appellate Courts in 36.04 per cent of the appeals decided. The length of time taken to decide the cases also has decreased; 3.10 per cent were decided in one day against 2.37 per cent in 1867; 46.82 per cent in more than one but in less than eight days against 44.20 last year, and 50.08 against 53.43 in more than eight days; some of the suits, however, appear to have been pending for a long time and at the close of the year one had been on the file for three months and 16 days, but then it must be remembered that the work had nearly doubled. The average duration of cases was 9 days.

Although the suits increased so much in number yet the costs increased only from £1,010 to £1,683; an examination of these figures shews that the costs for Stamps increased from £655 to £1,263, or from 65.44 per cent of the whole to 75.07; costs other than stamps increasing from £346 to £420 only, that is falling from 34.56 to 24.93 per cent.

104. In the Pegu division the number of suits for disposal including those pending at the commencement of the year increased from 2237 to 2596, the number actually cleared off the files increasing from 2214 to 2579, and thus reducing the number of cases pending at the close of the year from 23, at which

figure it stood at the end of 1867, to 17; of these 2579 cases 2072 or 76.46 per cent were formally tried, in 33 the decision being given after an *exparte* hearing, and 508 or 23.54 per cent were compromised, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, not so good as last year when 80.21 per cent were decided on trial. Owing to the duration of cases in these Courts in 1867 not having been given by the Commissioner in the Report for that year, it is impossible to draw any comparison between the length of time taken to decide cases in 1867 and in 1868. In the latter year no less than 29.10 per cent of the cases were concluded in one day, and 51.43 per cent in more than one but less than eight days, leaving only 19.47 per cent decided in more than eight days. The average duration was 9½ days only. At the close of the year one case had been pending for 8 months and 26 days. The number of appeals against the decisions of these Courts also increased from 144 to 203, that is from 8.10 to 9.79 per cent of the suits decided, but even this is not unsatisfactory, and tends to shew that the decisions of these Courts give satisfaction as a rule. The decisions were upheld in 57.87 per cent of the appeals decided during the year, which is about the same proportion as in 1867 when they were upheld in 57.50 per cent: this is the most unsatisfactory portion of the working of these 2nd grade Courts in this division.

The costs have risen from £1,844 to £3,105 or by 68.31 per cent, that is in a larger proportion than the number of suits decided increased but the increase in costs other than stamps was slight, from £615 to £776, the value of stamp papers filed having risen to £2,329 from £1,228, and being 75.01 per cent of the total costs, almost exactly the same as in Arakan, against 66.62 per cent last year.

105. In the Tenasserim division the suits for disposal increased but very slightly, from 1127 to 1134, but the number of suits disposed of fell from 1123 to 1108, raising the number pending at the close of the year from 4 to 26. Of the 1108 cases which were disposed of, 897 or 80.95 per cent were decided on trial, of which 39 were decided *exparte*. These Courts have done considerably more work this year than they did last, as the number decided on trial in 1867 was 699 only, of which 51 were decided *exparte*. The rapidity also with which they worked has improved: the cases decided in one day fell from 6.86 to 3.15 which is most probably due to the comparatively smaller number withdrawn and compromised,

the number of cases decided in more than one but less than eight days increased from 55.39 per cent to 66.07, the number which took more than eight days to try diminishing from 37.75 to 30.78 per cent. The case which at the end of the year had been longest pending had been on the file for 9 months and 3 days. The number of appeals preferred fell from 143 to 118 that is from 12.64 per cent of the cases decided to 10.66 per cent, of these 109 were decided, and of these 57.79 per cent were in favour of the respondent.

The costs increased slightly from £702 to £754 mainly in the value of stamp papers which was 63.18 per cent of the whole against 64.58 per cent last year. The number of cases decided in Arakan was only 180 more than in Tenasserim and yet the total costs were £929 higher, of which £749 were in stamps, but this is most probably due to the greater value of the suits decided, for the value of the suits instituted was in Arakan £11,528 but in Tenasserim £4,712 only.

3rd Grade Courts.

106. There were 18 cases pending at the commencement of the year in the Courts of this Grade in Arakan, and 522 were instituted during the year, so that there were altogether 540 for disposal on the files, the number for disposal in 1867 having been 706; of these 540 cases 533 were disposed of leaving 7 pending, that is rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number pending at the end of 1867. Of these 62 were rejected, 140 compromised or withdrawn, and 331 only decided on trial, in 58 of which the decree was *exparte*, so that in reality it was only in 273 cases out of 533 that a formal trial was held or in 51.21 per cent of those removed from the files or 50.55 per cent of those for disposal during the year, and 25.92 of those instituted were compromised or withdrawn. Of the cases disposed of 17.23 were decided in one day, 41.57 in more than one but in not more than eight days, and 41.19 in more than eight days. This is a great improvement over last year, when only 1.74 per cent were decided in one day, 50.00 in more than one but not more than eight days, and 48.25 in more than eight days. The average duration also fell from 1 month and 13 days to 25 days. The appeals against the decisions of these Courts were 71 or 21.45 per cent: the decisions appealed against were upheld in 70.59 per cent of the (68) appeals decided.

The costs in these Courts amounted to £749 against £610 last year. The increase was solely in the value of stamp papers filed, due to the Stamp Act, and was from £385 to

£505 the costs other than stamps decreasing from £244 to £225, due probably to the smaller number of suits. Thus the value of stamp papers was 63.14 per cent of the total costs.

107. In the Pegu division the number of suits for disposal, of which 25 were pending from 1867, was 1447, of these 1422 were removed from the files, and 2 were transferred leaving 23 pending. Of these 1422, 1014 were decided on trial, but 187 of these were decided *exparte*, 144 were compromised, and 164 withdrawn, so that the number of those which did not come to judgment through the action of the parties was 21.65 per cent of those cleared from the file. In the Rangoon Cantonment Small Cause Court no less than 105 cases were decided *exparte* and only 86 after trial. In no other Court is the number decided in the voluntary absence of the defendant so large as this. The duration of cases in these Courts is on the whole satisfactory, 18.40 per cent having been decided in one day, and 33.28 per cent only having lasted more than eight days. This is mainly if not entirely due, however, to the statistics of the Rangoon Cantonment Small Cause Court being included as every case decided in that Court was decided in one day.

The number of appeals preferred was 75 or 7.39 per cent only of the cases decided, and 65 of these were tried during the year, but in 53.84 per cent of these the decision was reversed. The costs increased from £1,666 to £2,716, but though as in the other Grades of Courts there was a large increase in the stamp fees levied *viz:* from £1,169 to £1,755 or of 50.08 per cent yet the costs other than stamps increased from £496 to £962 or by 94.36 per cent, and it is not at all clear how this was. The ratio of costs other than stamps to the total costs during the two years 1867 and 1868 was 29.80 and 35.40 respectively

108. The work of these Courts in Tenasserim was very light; 12 suits remained pending from 1867 and 35 were instituted during the year, making 47 only on the files altogether for disposal, and 42 of these were disposed of, 5 remaining pending at the end of 1868. Of these only 7 or 16.66 per cent were compromised or withdrawn, and of the 35 tried in one only was the decision given *exparte*. There is therefore a decided contrast between the work in this division, as far as the 3rd Grade Courts are concerned, and that in the other two. None of these cases were decided in one day, 59.52 per cent more than one but not more than eight, and 40.48 in more than

eight days. As regards the duration of cases, the 3rd Grade Courts in Tenasserim do not contrast favourably with those in Pegu or in Arakan: at the end of the year one case had been pending for 3 months. The percentage of cases appealed to cases decided was 22.85, and in 62.50 per cent of these the decision appealed against was upheld; not so good a result as in Arakan but better than in Pegu.

The costs increased slightly from £137 to £224, the percentage of costs other than stamps increasing in a greater ratio than the stamp fees, as in Pegu. The value of the stamps filed in 1867 was £105 or 77.17 per cent of the total costs, whereas in 1868 it was £142 the proportion falling to 63.21 per cent.

109. The working of these Courts throughout the Province was on the whole satisfactory though there is still room for improvement. Over 22 per cent of cases decided appears to be a large proportion for appeals from the decisions of Officers who should have knowledge and intelligence, but in only two divisions were the appeals as numerous as this *viz.*, in Arakan and Tenasserim; the decisions here were upheld in over 70, and 62 per cent respectively but in Pegu when only 7 per cent of the decisions were appealed against, the decisions were reversed in 53 per cent. The duration of suits was not excessive, though a large number were by one means and another withdrawn from the cognizance of the Judges.

4th Grade Courts.

110. There are, including that of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, 13 Courts of this Grade, and the number of original cases which came before them is but small. In Arakan there are 4 of these Courts. The number of suits in them for disposal, the whole of which were instituted during the year, was 4, all for moveable property, 2 of which were in the Court of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes and 2 in that of the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree, the whole of which were disposed of. One suit lasted 1 day, one 2 days, one from 9 to 15, and one from 16 to 24 days. The decision in none of these cases was appealed against, and the total costs amounted to Rs. 48 only.

In the Pegu division there were only 2 original suits tried in the 5 Courts of this Grade, both of which had been instituted during the year and which constituted all for trial. One in Rangoon was decided in from 91 to 120 days, and one in Prome in from 61 to 90 days. No appeal was preferred in either of these suits.

112. These are purely appellate Courts and entertain appeals in original suits decided in the 4th grade Courts, that is, in Courts trying cases over £ 500 in value, and second appeals or appeals from appellate decisions given in the 4th grade Courts when such appellate decisions reverse or modify those of the Courts of original jurisdiction.

4th Grade Courts

113. Two appeals were pending at the commencement of the year in the Court of the Commissioner of Arakan. and 11 were instituted making 13 for disposal against 22 last year none of which had been pending from 1866: the whole of these 13 were disposed of, 7 of which were rejected, withdrawn, or dismissed in default, 1 in favour of appellant and the remaining 4 were decided in favour of the respondent, so that in 84.62 per cent the finding of the Lower Court was upheld: the duration of these appeal suits was 7 days only, and their total value was £ 66 only, this is a decided improvement on 1867 when the average duration was 11 days, and the total value £331 £ 18 The total costs fell from £ 30 to 18 due, possibly, to the smaller number instituted. The value of stamp papers fell from £28 to £8 or by £20 or 28.92 per cent, at the same time however, the costs other than stamps increased from £2 to £ 10. It may here be noticed that of the suits instituted 7 were connected with immoveable and 4 with moveable property.

114. In the Pegu division 3 appeals were pending from 1867 and 50 were instituted making 53 in all for disposal. Of these 45 only were disposed of and 9 remained pending. No less than 32 of the appeals instituted were connected with land, and 4 were for damages for personal injuries or wrongs. Of these 45 cases 6 were never brought to trial at all the petition being rejected, 7 were remanded, and 2 withdrawn, so that in point of fact 30 only were disposed of by the Commissioner after trial, of which 20 were decided in favour of the respondent. The duration of these cases was no less than 1 month and 19 days, a falling off of 6 from last year. The costs increased from £79, to £141 the value of the stamps filed increasing considerably, from £54, to £109, the costs other than stamps increasing from £24 to £35.

115. In the Tenasserim division 2 appeals were pending and 28 instituted making 30 for disposal; the whole of which were disposed of, and 19 of them were connected with immoveable property. Of these 1 only was rejected and 6 withdrawn, leaving 23 for disposal by trial of which no less than 18

were decided in favour of respondent. The average duration was 25 days an improvement since 1867 when the average duration was 1 month and 8 days. The total amount of costs increased from £84 to 43 of which the largest increase was in the value of stamp papers filed, these increased from £34 to £53.

Chief Court

116. The Court of tht 6th grade is presided over by the Chief Commissioner, and its jurisdiction is confined to special Appeals from the appellate decisions of the Courts of the 4th Grade, even though such appellate decisions do not modify or reverse the original decree of the Lower Court. This being the distinction between a second appeal which lies to the Commissioner of the division and a special appeal which lies to the Chief Commissioner that a second appeal can only be had when the decision of the Lower Court is reversed or modified by the decision of the lower appellate Court on a point material to the case whilst there is no such restriction as regards Special appeals. The number of special appeals preferred was 23 which with the 3 pending at the commencement of 1868 make 26 for disposal, but of these 10 or 27. 27 per cent were rejected, and in the remaining 16 the appellate decision was upheld; in other words the decisions of the lower Appellate Courts were not interfered with once and 1 case remained pending: the average duration of cases in this Court was 1 month and 8 days.

Arbitration.

117. The extent to which arbitration is resorted to is always an important one. There can be little doubt that in a large number of disputes the people prefer to have their differences settled in their own village by their own village elders to proceeding some distance to a Civil Court to file a plaint, and to remain there some days away from their own private concerns till the case is finished, and in many cases the dislike to a continuous absence; although it may be but for a few days, leads to compromises, to cases being struck off by default and to exparte decrees. These in the whole Province amounted to no less than 7034, that is, 1660 decreed exparte, 1979 compromised, and 3395 struck off in default or otherwise disposed of, and although it is certain that all these were not owing to the dislike to attendance for some days at Court yet there can be hardly any doubt that many of them were. The people have been accustomed for ages to

have their differences settled by arbitrators (who receive a fee) and, consequently, they are content with such an award and hardly ever dream of disputing it, for them it is as binding as any Civil Court could make it.

Registration of deeds.

118. The Registration Act has never been extended to this Province and deeds are registered under local rules. The number registered is not large even in the two towns of Maulmain and Rangoon where, under an order of the Governor General issued before the Indian Council Act, the registered owner of land is recognized by the Courts as the *bonâ-fide* owner.

The only places in which wills were registered were Rangoon 3, Maulmain 3, Bassein 1 and Prome 2; all of which are stations at where there are a comparatively large number of Europeans. Rather more than 833 deeds of permanent convyeance were registered, no less than 545 in Pegu 390 of which were in Rangoon.

The number of deeds of temporary conveyance registered was 471, 445 being in the Pegu Division 407 of which in Rangoon alone. Except in the sea port towns of Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, and Maulmain registration is but rarely resorted to as its value is not realized, the people believing that they can take as good care of the original as a Registrar, and, consequently, thinking that to pay a fee of 4 shillings to register would be waste of money.

Working of the Courts generally.

119. The working of the various Courts has, considering them as a whole, improved, yet the Courts of the lowest grade are, it must be confessed, sadly in need of still further improvement. The Judges are selected from amongst the most influential of the people, for an aristocracy as usually understood there is none, and like most Burmans they have little other education than that which they received as boys in some Budhist monastery and that which they have received by contact with the world. They have now indeed to pass examinations and though this makes them read up the Acts in which they are to be examined yet they do not understand what they learn and have little or no power of applying it. The Chief Commissioner is far from wishing to see Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd and 3rd Grades selected from youths who have received some smattering of education in a Government or a Missionary School to the exclusion of the old class of hereditary and highly influential men who were originally appointed, or rather retained, by the British Govern-

ment for political reasons; any improvement, however, can only come from the spread of education, in the sense of a knowledge and practice of habits of regularity, order, and method, of self control and of accuracy, a knowledge and practice which can only be arrived at slowly and after years of teaching, as European nations have been gradually taught, in a word by the spread of civilization in its broadest sense; and by a closer and more rigid supervision by the Deputy Commissioners, a supervision which it is now almost physically impossible for them to exercise, and considering their multifarious duties, the enormous size of their districts—Amherst is nearly as large as the whole Province of Oudh, and, unlike it, is mountainous and covered with dense forests,—and the utter absence of any means of communication other than those provided by Rivers —for there are only 655½ miles of Road in the whole Province and no first or even second or third class Roads betweeen any two Head Quarter Towns of districts. Considering all this, the manner in which the duties of the Judges of the Courts of the 4th Grade have been carried on reflects very great credit on the officers who have held those appointments.

Judicial Commissioner.

120. It cannot be doubted that one of the great wants of British Burma is a Judicial Commissioner: the duties performed by this officer in the two other Administrations.—Oudh and the Central Provinces—are here performed by the Chief Commissioner, who in his executive capacity has as much to supervise and as many responsibilities as would suffice for one individual; in addition to which he cannot but think that to erect the Chief Executive officer in a Province into Chief Judge is making him in many cases a Judge in his own cause, having to determine many points which intimately affect the Revenue and the well being of the Government for which he is responsible. The double duty, in most countries considered incompatible, of having to administer a country, and of being the sole presiding Judge in the ultimate Court of Civil appeal is one which entails so much responsibility, so much anxiety, and such an extreme amount of labour, that no where, except in British Burma, is it imposed upon any officer.

121. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the 3 Commissioners, Lieut. Colonel Ardagh, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, and Lieut. Colonel Ryan, and to Lieut. Colonel Horace Browne, Major Duff, Captain Street, Major McMahon, Captain Plant,

Captain Strover and Captain Watson, and to the following Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Barr, Mr. Lloyd, Lieut. Gower, Capt. Furlong, and Capt. Evanson.

The following Extra Assistant Commissioners also deserve favourable notice. Moung On, Moung Shwè Bya, Moung Kan Bau, Moung Shwè Att of Tavoy, Moung Shwè Beng, Mr. J. V. Douglas de Wet, B. A. L. L. B., the Government Advocate at Maulmain has carried out his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

C. Prisons.

122. The number of Prisons remained exactly the same as in 1867, viz: 2 central gaols, at Rangoon and Maulmain; 1 1st class district gaol at Akyab; 5 2nd class district gaols, at Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Prome and Toungoo, and 7 lock-ups at Henzadah, Myanoung, Thayetmyo, Sittoung, Shwè-gyeen, Tavoy and Mergui. At the end of the year the long projected change of transferring the Prome district gaol from Prome to the frontier garrisoned station at Thayetmyo was carried out, as the gaol there was then reported to be complete and ready for the reception of Prisoners, the district gaol at Prome being converted into a Lock-up.

Persons in confinement.

123. The total number of persons in confinement at the commencement of the year was 3,510 of whom 67 were insane persons not sentenced Prisoners, 115 were in confinement for safe custody pending trial, and 32 were Civil Prisoners, leaving a gaol population of 2,296, of whom 140 were under sentence of simple imprisonment, 2,156 being under sentence of transportation or of rigorous imprisonment. On the last day of the year the number in confinement had increased to 4,156, of whom 76 were insane persons not sentenced to imprisonment, 39 were Civil Prisoners, and 228 were in confinement for safe custody pending trial, leaving a gaol population of 3,813 of whom 315 were under sentence of simple and 2,498 under sentence of transportation or of rigorous imprisonment. Thus every class of person in confinement except Civil Prisoners had increased. The Lunatics are placed in gaol for safe custody andfor treatment, and the necessity for the Lunatic Asylum which is now being constructed in Rangoon is shewn by the extent to which these unfortunate individuals have increased: it cannot for a moment be doubted that a gaol is not a fit place for these

people, yet it is the fittest hitherto existing in this Province. The decrease in the number of Civil Prisoners was due to causes over which the gaol and Magisterial authorities had no controul. The increase in Prisoners pending trial has already been remarked on in that portion of this Report which touches on the working of the Judicial Courts, as has the increase in convicted Prisoners. The increase in the number of Prisoners sentenced to transportation was from 475 to 753. No distinction is made between those Prisoners who have been transported to this Province to undergo their sentence, for in former days the gaols in Arakan and Tenasserim were places of transportation for convicts sentenced in India, those who have been sentenced to transportation in the Province who, by reason of the comparative shortness of their sentence, will have to remain here inasmuch as being Burmans they cannot be sent to the Penal Settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, and not having been sentenced to 14 years they could not be sent to Bombay, and those who will be sent to Bombay on a favourable opportunity occurring.

Over crowding.

124. Several of theg aols have been much overcrowded during the year, and what is to be done with this large number of transportation convicts is becoming a very serious question; unless they are removed from the Province more accommodation must be provided; for though it is true that some of the smaller gaols have had less than their full complement of inmates, yet the Establishments sanctioned for these gaols were calculated on the average number of Prisoners in them when the scale was sanctioned, and an increase in the number of convicts would entail increased expenditure in establishments there with no appreciable decrease elsewhere, in addition to which these gaols are by no means easy of access for a body of convicts and their guards. Nor is this all. The congregation of a large number of convicts in small gaols in order to relieve others which are overcrowded is to run a serious danger and to incur a great expense. There is the danger of outbreaks followed by an increase of serious crime in the districts in which these small gaols are situated and from which the transferred Prisoners have escaped during the outbreak, and there is the expense entailed by paying the passage of those who have to be released, from the gaol to which they may have been sent to the place where they were tried; for it would be most impolitic to release them and leave them in a strange place where they had no

friends and no means of support, they would naturally, indeed they must under such circumstances, resort to crime to live. It is true that this expense would have to be incurred unless every Prisoner underwent the whole of his sentence in the gaol nearest to the place in which he was convicted, which would render necessary, larger gaols and larger gaol establishments all over the country, an expense which the system of central gaols was partly intended to obviate, but central gaols are, as their name indicates centrally situated and the cost of transferring released prisoners thence is consequently less, whilst by confining prisoners in such gaols the danger of outbreaks and of escapes is reduced. It is manifest, therefore, that unless the criminal population diminishes, of which there is not much likelihood, more accommodation in the central gaols must be provided. An examination of the accommodation for convicted criminal prisoners in the various gaols and of the number in confinement will shew to what extent and where there was overcrowding. In Arakan there is accommodation for 342 convicted prisoners; there were 625 in confinement at the end of the year deducting *all* those sentenced to transportation *some* of whom are transmarine ticket of leave convicts. In Pegu there is accommodation for 1,156 ; there were 1,682 in confinement at the close of the year. In Tenasserim there is accommodation for 923 convicted prisoners ; there were 775 in confinement on the last day of the year, excluding all under sentence of transportation some of whom however were in confinement. Thus in Tenasserim only was there no overcrowding; and taking the whole Province there were 3,082 convicted criminal prisoners in confinement, whilst there is accommodation for 2,421 only, so that had they been distributed and those gaols in which there was room filled, still there would have been overcrowding. Doubtless every endeavour was made to lighten the evil, some were in hospital, others were put into what was perhaps an empty pending ward, but at the best the gaols were overcrowded, and the whole arrangements had to be disturbed, and, consequently, the discipline affected, to lessen the evil. That in such a state of things the health of the prisoners was excellent speaks volumes for the various Superintendents and officers in charge, executive and medical.

Health. But the health of the prisoners depends as much perhaps on food and clothing as on any thing else.

The average cost of both these decreased, yet the admissions to hospital, have but slightly increased from 3,195 to 3,429, the percentage of admissions to inmates during 1867 and 1868 being 28.26 and 28.79 respectively. The number of deaths fell from 164 to 138, and the percentage of deaths to inmates to 4.02, and to admissions to 1.13, and this at the time that the number released on account of sickness fell from 41 to 6 and in 1868 to 4.

Expenditure.

125. The grand total of expenditure in all the gaols of the Province during the last 5 years with the annual profits of the gaol labour fund and the net cost per prisoner are given in the following table :—

Years.	Gross expenditure.	Profit.	Net expenditure.	Prisoners.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1864	23,549	2,156	21,393	3,833	5 11 7
1865	23,965	2,914	21,051	3,700	5 13 9
1866	35,671	4,068	21,603	3,602	5 19 10
1867	25,457	5,391	20,045	3,521	5 13 9
1868	25,324	6,615	18,709	3,725	5 0 5

The results shewn are highly satisfactory in the reduction of gross expenditure, and in the increase in the profits of gaol labour. The slight decrease in the gross expenditure is due to the fact that in the cost of inspection, of guards, both Police and gaol, and of clothing there has been a decrease sufficiently large to outbalance the increase in the cost of diet, medicines, additions and repairs and contingencies. Comparing the expenditure in this Province with that in others it appears that in 1867 the cost of establishments in British Burma was exceeded by that in Bombay only. This year it has fallen to £ 2-15-2 or less than the expenditure under the same head in 1867 in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces and Mysore. In expenditure on diet this Province stood 5th. This year, notwithstanding the actual increased expenditure, the average cost has fallen, owing to more prisoners being confined, from £ 2-18-7 to £ 3-0-6 which will not, however, affect the place

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	1864			1865			1866			1867			1868		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Akyab ...	6	..	8½	6	3	11	7	3	3¼	8	10	10½	6	18	4½
Kyouk-Phyoo ...	3	3	7½	3	16	1½	3	9	8	2	16	3½	6	12	8
Sandoway ..	3	7	1½	3	1	9¼	3	6	1¾	3	1	2¼	2	16	3
Rangoon ..	5	12	9¾	5	2	2½	7	12	2	7	2	9	5	19	4¾
Basscin ..	8	3	0¼	9	7	4¾	8	8	6	7	5	7½	7	7	4
Henzadah ..															
Myanoung ..															
Prome ..	8	12	1¾	7	10	3	6	19	11	7	12	8	9	13	7½
Thayetmyo ..							10	14	9	14	5	7	10	3	4
Toungoo ..	2	...	9¾	14	5	7	11	19	6½	13	..,	9½	9	9	7¾
Maulmain ..	4	8	4½	4	5	1	5	10	8¼	5	15	0½	5	9	2
Shwè-gyeen ..	3	6	10¾	8	3	9½	8	14	11	7	10	11¾	12	10	8
Sittoung ..															
Tavoy ..	22	12	..	12	2	1½	8	11	9¼	16	16	6½	14	6	8
Mergui ..	20	19	9¾	9	..	3¼	13	1	7	12	4	2½	13	5	0½
	6	2	10½	6	9	6½	7	2	6½	7	4	6	6	15	11½

The average cost per prisoner varies from £14-6-8 in Tavoy to £5-9-2 in Maulmain. Last year the difference was much greater; Tavoy was the most expensive gaol then also but Kyouk-Phyoo was returned as the cheapest. The gaols in the Province now stand in the following order as regards cheapness.

1. Maulmain.	5. Akyab.	9. Thayetmyo.
2. Rangoon.	6. Bassein.	10. Shwé-gyeen.
3. Sandoway.	7. Toungoo.	11. Mergui.
4. Kyoukphyoo.	8. Prome.	12. Tavoy.

A very small gaol like that at Tavoy or Mergui must always cost more per prisoner than a large one like that in Rangoon.

Manufactures.

126. The receipts are from the gaol manufactures, and the table (in paragraph 125) shows that a highly satisfactory increase has taken place. This increase has been steady and marked. In 1864 the profits amounted to £ 2,156 only, whereas last year they rose to £ 6,615, that is more than 300 per cent. The sudden increase in 1866 may perhaps be attributed to the appointment of Superintendents to the 4 largest prisons, but that this increase has continued is undoubtedly due to the formation of

a separate Department with separate officers, and one independent head.

127. There must always be some difficulty in introducing intra-mural labour into gaols, as so few kinds are at the same time punitive and remunerative The principle upon which hard labour should be enforced when awarded by the magistrate is to give the newly received convict, for the first portion of his sentence, a severe and uninteresting kind of labour to perform, one which is extremely punitive, such as that of stone breaking or of pounding bricks. From this he can, by good conduct, gradually rise to carpentering or to labour of that class, and this is the system adopted in this Province. The principal kinds of labour are stone breaking, brick pounding, rice cleaning, turning driving wheels, carpentering, iron work, basket work, and weaving; and some of them are highly remunerative as is shown by the average gains of those prisoners employed in remunerative labour having been £4-16-8. That the work done is good is proved by purchases to the value of £ 4,003 having been made by the public in Rangoon and Maulmain.

Escapes and Outbreaks.

128. The number of Prisoners who escaped during the year increased to 81, a larger number than have escaped in any one year since 1864; of these 81, 41 were recaptured, leaving 40 still at large in addition to the somewhat numerous body who escaped before and had not been retaken. It cannot be doubted that many if not most of these escapes are at any rate facilitated by a want of due attention to the gaol rules, an inattention due more to a want of realization of the fact that every rule, however trivial it may appear, is really of importance than to any systematic neglect. There were 4 outbreaks in the sense of Prisoners forcing their way out of confinement, but only one of these, from the Maulmain central prison, was serious. On this occasion the prisoners were nearly all recaptured almost immediately.

Classification.

129. Of the total number in gaol at the end of the year, 57 or less than last year were females. Twenty three were under 16 years of age: the majority were between 30 and 40 as in 1867 but no less than 71 were over 60, 65 had been more than 3 times convicted, 101 had been 3 times, and 173 twice, last year only 50 had been 3 times convicted but 211 had been twice. No less

than 4,430 could read and write, and 233 were well educated. As might be expected the majority of those in confinement were labourers by trade, and 652 were agriculturists, or men moderately well to do, 247 were pedlars, 220 boatmen and 219 shopkeepers, 4 were village elders, 9 Revenue Collectors, and 26 Policemen.

Services of officers.

130. The general administration of the gaols has on the whole been satisfactory: the average cost per prisoner has diminished; the receipts from remunerative labour increased; and, notwithstanding the overcrowding, the health of the prisoners has remained very good; fewer escapes and outbreaks, and perhaps a somewhat severer discipline would have left nothing to be desired. The officers to whom these good results are mainly due are Dr. Kelly the Inspector General of Prisons, who for a portion of the year was in charge of the Rangoon gaol. Dr. Donnelly the Superintendent of the Maulmain central prison; and Dr. Maingay, who succeeded Dr. Kelly as Superintendent of the Rangoon central prison, and whose untimely death whilst in the discharge of his duties during an outbreak of the prisoners but a few days ago, the Chief Commissioner has to deplore. Although the circumstances of this sad occurrence did not occur during the period of which this Report treats, it may be added that in the death of Dr. Maingay the Province has lost the services of one of its most talented and most valuable officers.

D. Police.

131. The following table gives some details regarding the number of police entertained, discharged at their own request and by Superintendents, and the number punished by the Magistracy during the year,—

No. of Police.

1	2	3	4		5				6	
					Number of persons discharged by Superintendents.					
Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Number of persons enlisted during the year.	Number of persons discharged at their own request.		For Misconduct.		On account of changes in Station or Establishment.		Number of persons punished by Magistrate.	
				P.ct.		P.ct.		P.ct.		P.ct.
Akyab..... ...	512	219	80	15	63	12	62	12	32	6
Ramree..... .	342	68	40	11	21	6	0	0	7	2
Sandoway	229	40	6	2	8	3	7	0	19	8
Total...	1,083	327	126	11	92	8	69	6	58	5
Rangoon.....	442	49	9	2	27	6	4	0	9	2
Do. Town ...	195	28	5	2	23	11	0	0	1	0
Bassein.....	351	102	55	15	38	10	0	0	9	2
Myanoung..	389	420	210	54	161	41	49	12	60	15
Prome.....	1,238	446	344	27	32	2	7	0	63	5
Toungoo.....	293	79	40	13	26	8	8	2	5	1
Total..	2,908	1,124	663	29	307	10	68	2	147	5
Amherst.....	659	282	242	36	26	3	0	0	14	2
Maulmain Town .	149	87	50	33	18	12	19	12	17	11
Tavoy.....	200	16	11	5	4	2	1	0	1	0
Mergui...	226	44	28	12	13	5	0	0	3	1
Shwè-gyeen	456	216	183	40	13	2	0	0	20	4
Total..	1,690	645	514	30	74	4	20	1	55	3
British Burma ...	5,681	2,096	1,303	22	473	8	157	2	206	4

It will be seen that the number of constables discharged still continues very high, both in cases of voluntary discharges and those by Superintendents.

132. The figures on the whole however show how inadequate the former rates of pay were to retain men in the lower grades, and how much the efficiency of the establishment was thereby necessarily affected. It is hoped that the better wages now offered to Constables may introduce something like permanency in the service, and may introduce a better class of men. The numbers discharged by the Superintendents for misconduct are high in the Akyab (including the town), Bassein, Myanoung and Toungoo districts, and in the towns of Maulmain and Rangoon. In the other districts they are moderate. On this matter a good deal depends on the discretion and judgment of the Superintendent. It is of the very greatest importance that men should learn to look on service in the Police as permanent, so long as they conduct their duties properly, but on the other hand the retention of indifferent or misbehaved men is as great an evil as giving a character of shiftiness to the Force.

The number of policemen punished by the Magistracy has increased from 3.2 to 4.3 per cent.

133. In addition to the regular Police there are a certain num-

Village Goungs.

ber of village police that is to say in each cluster of villages one individual is appointed, on a salary of £ 12 a year, to be "Goung" or Head man. These men are not here as in India the village servants as they have more than once been supposed to be but they are the head men. Men having authority, the most influential men within the small area for the supervision of which they are appointed, who value their salary little but their position and authority much. Formerly their pay was charged to the Imperial Revenues but at the close of the year the Government sanctioned the total cost of the Goungs or Village Police being transferred as a charge on Local Funds, viz: on the Police portion of the 5 per cent cess on Land Revenue. At the same time an increase of pay was granted to the Constables and to a portion of the Serjeants. The effect may thus be described. In the Pegu and Arakan Divisions, one third of the Serjeants will receive £ 3 monthly and the remainder £ 2. In the Tenasserim Division there is no change as there have always been two grades of Serjeants there. Then as regards the Constables, those in the Pegu and Arakan Divisions will receive pay in three classes, one ninth of the force will draw £ 1-10 monthly, two ninths £1-4 and six ninths £1-2. Formerly the rates of pay were £1-2 £1 and 18s. respectively. In Tenasserim there is no change in

the first or second classes, who have always received £1-10 and £1-4, but the pay of the third class is raised from £1 to £1-2.

The effect of this may be first noticed here. The 5 per cent levied on the land tax is devoted 1 per cent to the construction and repair of roads, 1 per cent to education, .25 per cent to village or rural post, and 2.75 per cent to police. The effect of the orders regarding the pay of the village police has been to exhaust in rather more than one year not only the whole of the 2.75 per cent realized in that year, not only the whole 5 per cent realized in that year, but almost the whole of the 5 per cent realized during the 4 years that the cess has been levied. How the roads and education and the post are to be paid for, nay how the village police themselves are to be paid for out of a sum which is not sufficient to pay for half of them including all that amount which should be devoted to education, roads and post is a question which yet remains to be settled. It may be settled by a large reduction in the number of "Goungs"—which will be followed by a proportionately large increase in crime. The increase to the pay of the regular police brings their wages more nearly on a par with those of the labouring classes, and it is to be hoped will induce a better style of men to enter the police, as well as retain them in the Department. We have suffered greatly from the inadequacy of the pay of the lower ranks.

134. There was in some districts a difficulty in keeping up the Force, and the endeavour to do so necessitated the admission of men but ill suited for police work, when pressure was brought on them, as during the past year, discharges and punishments became numerous, most seriously affecting the efficiency of the Department.

The new rates of pay came into force on the 1st January, it remains to be seen whether they have a beneficial effect, by rendering the establishment more permanent in the lower grades.

135. The accommodation for the Force in the shape of station houses is improving since the Department was granted a small annual allowance for Petty Construction and Repairs. Much however still remains to be done to put the Police in a creditable position in this respect. It may be noticed that the men hut or house themselves, and it is only for the men on duty that station houses are now being constructed. These should, throughout the Province, be substantial and of respectable appearance.

Police Education.

136. Attention is being given to the education of the men, but it may be as well to mention that the Police Schools are not kept up to teach men to read and write, but to instruct them in their Police duties. The standard of education in British Burma among the ordinary population is far higher than in India. There is no conventional division between the arms-bearing and the education classes, indeed there is no separate caste or sect, which can be individualized as educated, with the meaning that in that respect they are distinct from the mass of the people. Our best educated native Inspectors and Officers of minor grades can generally handle a gun or a dâh as well as they can write a report.

Statistics of nonbailable offences.

137. The following table showing statistics regarding nonbailable offences since 1862 will show the work of the Police :—

Years.	Percentage of cases brought up to those ascertained to have occurred.	Percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial.
1862	62 per cent.	47 per cent.
1863	54 do.	47 do.
1864	48 do.	55 do.
1865	49 do.	61 do.
1866	47 do.	64 do.
1867	49 do.	62 do.
1868	53 do.	60 do.

combining the two averages of cases brought up and persons convicted, it will be seen that the police working is more effectual than in the early years of the Department, but latterly the tendency is to bring up more cases, while convictions are falling off.

Services of Officers.

138. The action of the Police during the year in repressing violent crime has been good : the Prome district especially, owing to the strenuous exertions and the excellent qualifications of Captain T. Lowndes, has been comparatively singularly free from serious offences, and special thanks are due to this Officer for his unwearied exertions. To Major Duncan, the Inspector General of Police, and to Major Hamilton who is officiating for him, as well as to Major Duval and Major Munro the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are specially due.

F.—Marine.

Government Steamer employed.

139. Only one Government Steamer, the "Nemesis," was employed in connection with this Province during the year, and just previous to its close she was ordered to Calcutta for repairs. Her place was taken up early in March by the tug Steamer "Alexandra" which was hired in Calcutta by the Marine Department. The "Nemesis" made a few trips on Light house duty, one to the Southern ports with the Chief Commissioner on a tour of inspection and two to the Arakan Coast for specie which had accumulated in the Treasuries of Ramree and Sandoway. She would have been employed on active duty more often had her machinery been in good order. It was, however, frequently out of repair, so much so that the vessel was almost useless during the South West Monsoon.

Dalla Dockyard.

140. The Dalla dockyard is still in the occupancy of Messrs. Todd, Findlay & Co., the Agents of the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burma Steam Navigation Co. Limited, on a monthly tenure.

Light Houses.

141. The light houses on the coast of this Province which have been erected from Imperial Funds are the "Alguada" on the reef of that name off the mouth of the Bassein River, the "Cocos" on Table Island the most northerly of the "Cocos" group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the "Krishna" on a shoal so named which forms the most southerly portion of the Baragua flat, Gulf of Martaban, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Rangoon river. The latter was not entirely completed during the year, and was not lighted until June 1869. The Port Fund light houses are one on Double Island off Amherst at the entrance to the Maulmain river, one off the port of Akyab, and two in course of construction, one at the mouth of the Rangoon river, and the other about 3 miles north-east of the mouth of the China Buckeer branch of the Irrawaddy.

Light Dues.

142. The realizations on account of Coast Light dues during the year were £5,602 against £3,542, in the preceding year. This large increase is due to a greater trade having been carried on in 1868-69 with Europe and Western India. On account of harbour light house dues the receipts were £1,915 in 1868-69, and £1,493 in 1867-68, whilst the amount collected during the former year from ships entering the Rangoon river

as dues for the Light vessel stationed at its mouth was £2,399.

Piracy.

143. In December 1868, Her Majesty's Steam Frigate "Spiteful" arrived on the coast of Tenasserim for duty in the Mergui Archipelago with a view to put a stop to the piracy which had long prevailed among the Islands which lie near the boundary line of British and Siamese territory. She remained on the coast about 4 months during which time, happily, there was no necessity for active interference.

Services of Officers.

144. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his sense of the services rendered during the year by the late Captain Harold Lewis for some years Master Attendant of the Port of Rangoon, by Mr. John Mack the present officiating incumbent of that office, and by Mr. A. J. Dodd, Master Attendant of Maulmain, since transferred to officiate at Bassein.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. Finance.

Land Revenue.

145. The collections made under Land Revenue, although less than those of the previous year, are no indication that this source of Revenue is decreasing, as a comparison of the monthly income shows that the Land Tax of the Burmese year 1230 was collected earlier than that of the year 1231, consequently the income of the Financial year 1868-69 was less both at its commencement as well as at its close, in the former case the income is mixed up with that of the year previous, and in the latter with that of 1869-70. The Miscellaneous Revenue including Capitation Tax has however increased by upwards of £10,000 being clear evidence of the continued prosperity of the Province.

	£
1867-68	585,443
1868-69	568,539
Decrease	16,904

Forests.

146. The Revenue of the Forest Department is entirely dependent on the state of the timber market and as this has improved of late, the income of the department has increased considerably.

	£
1867-68	64,681
1868-69	81,759
Increase	17,078

Excise.

147. The decrease in the Excise Revenue is very great, both under License Fees as well as under Opium. The falling off under the former head is owing principally to a de-

	£
1867-68	128,440
1868-69	121,730
Decrease	6,710

cision of the late Recorder of Rangoon, in consequence of which the amount realized at auction from the Farmer was much less than usual: the amount realized by fines is less by £ 15,000 than in the previous year.

148. There is a very slight decrease under Assessed Taxes: and from the fact that penalties are rarely levied, it is probable that the Tax is not unpopular.

Assessed Taxes.	£
1867-68	10,495
1868-69	10,272
Decrease	223

149. The Customs Revenue has increased by upwards of £80,000 and this increase is not only from exports, but also from imports, under which latter there is an increase of upwards of £15,000. There has also been a large revenue derived from warehouse and wharf rents amounting to nearly £1,000. It is very possible that the large amount realized as export duty is owing to the rice shipments in February and March last, being nearly double the quantity shipped in February and March 1868, thus increasing the revenue of 1868-69, and decreasing that of the succeeding year. This is apparent from the fact that while the sums realized in April, May and June 1868 amounted to £80,000, the amount collected in the corresponding months of 1869 will not amount even to £60,000.

Customs.	£
1867-68	200,201
1868-69	284,893
Increase	84,692

150. The income from the Salt Revenue is annually increasing and it is satisfactory to observe that while the duty on imported salt shows an increase of £3,000, the realizations from the Tax on manufacture within the Province, has likewise increased by £2,000.

Salt.	£
1867-68	9,321
1868-69	14,397
Increase	5,076

151. There is also a large increase in the Stamp Revenue, principally from the sale of Stamp paper. A very trifling amount was realized from fines and penalties.

Stamps.	£
1867-68	42,658
1868-69	52,970
Increase	10,312

152. The income under Law and Justice is also increasing, partly from larger amounts being realized as fines, but principally from the receipts of the Rangoon Gaol Press thus causing the income from Gaol Manufactures to be £2,300 in excess of that of the previous year.

Law and Justice.	£
1867-68	24,144
1868-69	28,038
Increase	3,894

153. The increase under Police receipts is due solely to

Police.	£
1867-68	12,400
1868-69	33,427
Increase	21,027

the transfer made under orders of the Government of India on account of pay of Goungs, the cost of which was, up to the close of 1867-68, borne by the Imperial Revenues.

154. The Marine receipts of the year have been considerably swelled by the amount realized for Coast Light Dues, being nearly £2,000 in excess of the realizations in the previous year. The remaining portion of the increase is due to the sale of coals to vessels of the Royal Navy and to the sale by auction of the balance of the stores formerly kept at Maulmain.

Marine.	£
1867-68	4,240
1868-69	7,324
Increase	3,084

155. In the Education receipts there has been a slight decrease under "sale of books," but it is satisfactory to observe that the income derived from schooling fees has been augmented by nearly £40.

Education.	£
1867-68	488
1868-69	468
Decrease	20

156. The income from Interest gradually increases every year, owing to the hopeless insolvency of the Maulmain and Bassein Port Funds, which necessitates further advances being made to them from Imperial Funds. The whole question of the solvency of Local Funds is under consideration.

Interest.	£
1867-68	990
1868-69	1,023
Increase	33

157. The Revenue derived from such sources as are not connected with the other service heads is invariably fluctuating. The larger amount realized in 1867-68 is owing to large sums having been received from the sale of old stores and to numerous unclaimed deposits having been written off.

Miscellaneous.	£
1867-68	2,817
1868-69	1,491
Decrease	1,326

158. There is an apparent decrease in receipts from Local Funds but this is only nominal as in the accounts for 1867-68 a transfer of £ 10,200 was effected in consequence of an error which had occurred in a previous year. The increases exist in the Municipal and in the Port Funds.

Local Service Funds.	£
1867-68	109,865
1868-69	108,912
Decrease	953

159. The decrease under this head amounts to £ 4,200, principally in the Judicial Department, but a portion of it, £1,700 under Marine De-

Deposits.

posits, is on account of Little Basses Light dues having been credited to that head in 1867-68.

Advances Recoverable.

160. There is a decrease under this head of about £2,300, owing chiefly to larger transfers having been made in the former year.

Bills drawn.

161. The bill transactions of the Province have been reduced by nearly £30,000 owing to the extension of the money order system and to the greater check now exercised over the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts.

Cash Remittances received.

162. The transactions under this head have been increased by larger remittances being made of small silver and copper coin, and also by transfer entries on account of the Forest Department.

Head of Accounts.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£
Public Works Department,	77,399	50,132
Military Department,	94,188	93,164
India and other Govts.	98,419	61,410
Postal Department,	10,304	13,121
Electric Telegraph Dept.	12,810	12,517
Money Order Department,	24,679	48,211
Bills of other Governments,	56,734	49,881

163. The remaining heads of account appertain to other Governments. The decrease under Public Works receipts is caused principally by smaller expenditure from Local Funds.

164. Military receipts show a slight falling off which is attributable to a smaller quantity of stores having been supplied to Port Blair, the cost of which is entered by transfer in the Books. The credits to India and other Governments are less than in 1867-68 owing to the following circumstances:—

i Smaller indents for small silver and copper coins.

ii Abolition of rule for crediting to London the value of stores received from England.

iii Transfer adjustment in 1867-68 of the balances of the Port Funds.

165. It will be observed that the income of the Postal Department has increased by £2,800 while that of the Electric Telegraph Department shows a falling off of £300 probably owing to the recent reduction in the rates charged for messages. It is extremely satisfactory to observe that the income of the Money Order Department had doubled itself during the past year. The public have, evidently, great confidence in the Department, and drafts are largely made use of by the foreign settlers in the Province, although it is much to be regretted that the Burmese as yet ignore the Department altogether and still continue the practice of making remit-

ances in specie. The question of getting them to understand and value the Post Office, Telegraph and Money order system is one of importance which has received much consideration during the year. The system at present in force of appointing ministerial officers to the several Agencies has resulted in a very heavy loss to the Government, three embezzlements having occurred during the year amounting to several hundred pounds, and there can be little doubt but that similar embezzlements will constantly occur as long as the system continues. The amount drawn by bills on other Governments has decreased slightly, and this is probably owing to the increased business of the Money Order Department.

CASH BALANCE.

Details.	1867-68	1868-69
	£	£
Notes,	8,102	20,874
Rupees,	206,229	282,157
Small Silver,	15,768	12,056
Copper,	15,087	13,560
Total,....	245,186	328,647

166. The opening cash balances of the two years show an increase of upwards of £80,000 occasioned by the Calcutta Treasury not drawing bills on Akyab as had formerly been the practice.

167. On the whole it will be seen that the Imperial Revenue of the Province has increased by about £120,000 and that the Charges have also increased by £33,311, giving a net annual increase of £86,701.

	£
1867-68	1,086,322
1868-69	1,206,336
Increase	120,014

168. The payments on this account have annually increased as the balance of the Police Superannuation Fund accumulated. The Fund having now been abolished, no payments will hereafter be made on this account.

Disbursements.
Interest on Service Funds.

	£
1867-68	1,022
1868-69	1,214
Increase	192

169. The principal increase is on account of Customs and Assessed Taxes, over neither of which can there be much control, the refunds being made in accordance with the respective Acts: upwards of £1,900 are, however, refunds on account of short shipments of rice payable for in advance. It may be noticed that the refunds on account of value of spoiled stamp paper although small in amount are increasing every year.

Revenue Refunds and Drawbacks.

	£
1867-68	4,396
1868-69	10,819
Increase	6,423

170. The increase here is slight and is principally on account of refund of fines paid under orders of a court. There is however a corresponding increase of £1,800 in the fines realized by the courts.

Miscellaneous Refunds.	£
1867-68	1,051
1868-69	1,625
Increase	574

171. Under Land Revenue charges there has been an unavoidable increase, owing to the introduction of the new acting allowance rules under which officers can draw deputation allowance while acting for each other in the same class. All other payments with the exception of travelling allowance have decreased and great credit is due to all officers for having kept their expenditure within budget limits.

Land Revenue.	£
1867-68	83,728
1868-69	84,471
Increase	743.

172. The Revenue Survey Department in this province was created in December last, and the payments made are therefore for four months only. The transactions of these four months show that the expenses will be extremely heavy, and it will be necessary to keep them down as far as possible.

Revenue Survey.	£
1867-68	——
1868-69	2,101
Increase	2,101

173. The Revenue Settlement was also created as a separate department in 1868-69, but the expenses although heavy, are necessary, and do not amount to much more than £200 per mensem.

Revenue Settlement Department.	£
1867-68	363
1868-69	1,598
Increase	1,235

174. The excess disbursements in the Forest Department are fully covered by the increased revenue realized in that Department. The heads under which the excess expenditure has been incurred are Transport charges, purchase of stock, and Plantations.

Forests.	£
1867-68	33,048
1868-69	42,325
Increase	9,277

175. The decrease in the debits to the Excise Department are only nominal, as a portion of the cost price of opium indented for from Calcutta during the year will appear in the accounts for 1869-70, there having been some delay in complying with the indents. There is a very considerable falling off in the amount paid as awards, owing to the decision of the Recorder referred to at the commencement of this Report under "Excise Receipts."

Excise.	£
1867-68	20,348
1868-69	7,804
Decrease	12,544

176. The decrease in these payments is in consequence of the practice of paying commission to Thoogyees (local tax collectors) for the collection of the Tax having been discontinued during the past year.

Assessed Taxes.	£
1867-68	680
1868-69	359
Decrease	321

177. The increase in the Customs Department is caused by the Establishments having been revised and the pay increased.

Customs.	£
1867-68	11,987
1868-69	14,776
Increase	2,789

178. In the Salt Department there has been a slight decrease, but it is only nominal, as the debits of 1867-68 include sums which should have been paid in the previous year.

Salt.	£
1867-68	589
1878-69	549
Decrease	40

179. The increased Sales of Stamps will fully account for this increase which is principally for discount paid to the vendors. There is, however, only a very small portion paid in cash as the discount is given in stamps.

Stamps.	£
1867-68	1,107
1868-69	1,457
Increase	350

180. The charges for the Secretariat Department have been augmented by the revision of the establishment, involving higher rates of pay as well as increase in number.

Chief Commissioner and Secretariat.	£
1867-68	12,500
1868-69	13,430
Increase	930

181. In this instance the increase is due almost entirely to the circumstance that under the new acting allowance Rules higher rates are allowed to the officers acting for absentees, but there is also a slight increase for contingencies, over which charges a strict control is this year being exercised.

Commissioners.	£
1867-68	14,536
1868-69	14,952
Increase	416

182. The charges of the account office show a decrease, partly owing to the absence on leave of the officer holding permanently the appointment of Accountant General, and partly by a reduction of the contingent expenditure of the office.

Account office.	£
1867-68	6,313
1868-69	6,021
Decrease	292

183. The post of Sanitary Commissioner was created during the past year, and no comparison can therefore be made under this head.

Sanitary Administration.	£
1868-69	1,545

184. The increase in the cost of these Courts is attributable almost entirely to the new Furlough Rules, and very slightly to the cost of increased Establishments and of contingent expenditure. The excess expendi-

Civil and Sessions Courts.	£
1867-68	33,771
1868-69	37,665
Increase	3,894

ture for acting allowances amounts to upwards of £3,000.

Criminal Courts.	£
1867-68	5,805
1868-69	6,086
Increase	281

185. In this case also the increased expenditure is due almost entirely to the new Furlough Rules.

Courts of Small Causes.	£
1867-68	297
1868-69	297
Increase	

186. There is an increase of 4 Shillings only here which is not shewn in the margin.

187. In the Recorders' Courts there is also an increase in expenditure, owing to the revision of the Establishments attached to the Courts, but this is fully compensated for by the larger sales of Stamps which have been realized during the past year.

Recorders' Courts.	£
1867-68	6,988
1868-69	7,410
Increase	422

188. The expenditure on Gaols has been very much augmented, and it is to be observed that a great portion of it is for diet, clothing and contingencies, while the expenditure for Superintendence and Establishments has been reduced by about £250. The increase noted in the margin, however, includes an increase of £1,600 under Gaol Manufactures which is of course fully covered by the larger income derived therefrom.

Prisons.	£
1867-68	24,010
1868-69	27,063
Increase	3,053

189. In the Police Department there is an increase of £2,000, due to the employment of extra police in the Prome and Myanoung districts. The remaining portion of the increase is for clothing, travelling allowances and contingencies, due in great part to the entertainment of this extra force, but no increase has been incurred for Superintendence.

Police.	£
1867-68	130,714
1868-69	134,557
Increase	3,843

190. In the Marine Department the debits have been very much swelled by transfers on account of payments made for the "Nemesis" in previous years in Calcutta, and which were only recently communicated to this office. There has also been an increase in the payments made on account of the Light House tenders "Alguada" and "Pharos."

Marine.	£
1867-68	19,194
1868-69	22,530
Increase	3,336

191. This increase is owing almost entirely to the numerous grants-in-aid to private schools, especially to those attached to the S. P. G. Mission, and to a grant to the Agri-Horticultural Society. For Government schools and superintendence the expenditure has slightly increased to the extent of £ 400, for contingencies principally.

Education, Science and Art.	£
1867-68	7,370
1868-69	11,099
Increase	3,729

192. In the Ecclesiastical Department the increase has been small and is caused by the appointment of a Missionary Clergyman to minister to the congregations in the stations on the Irrawaddy at which there is no resident chaplain.

Ecclesiastical.

	£
1867-68	4,874
1868-69	5,312
Increase	438

193. There has also been a slight increase in the Medical Department on account of salaries, being the effect of the new rules issued regarding the pay of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Medical Officers.

Medical.

	£
1867-68	11,355
1868-69	11,799
Increase	444

194. The expenses for printing amounted in 1868-69 to a very considerable sum, and although the charge is in greater part nominal, the work having been performed by the Gaol Press and the cost credited per contra to Gaol manufactures, yet it is evident that stringent measures should be adopted to limit the amount of printing work executed on Government account.

Stationery and Printing.

	£
1867-68	4,688
1868-69	5,779
Increase	1,091

195. It will be observed that the Political expenditure is nearly as much as in the previous year. The expenditure in 1868-69 was on account of the Bhamo Expedition, for muskets supplied to the King of Burma to the value of £3,400, and also owing to an expenditure of £1,000 for the erection of a Bazaar for the wild tribes in the Arakan hills.

Political.

	£
1867-68	14,457
1868-69	13,530
Decrease	927

196. Under this head of account are included all charges which cannot be classified under any particular department of the Government service. They naturally increase every year but it is satisfactory to observe that the increase in 1868-69 was trifling, and is owing entirely to the amounts paid as rewards to officers for passing in Burmese, and to rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals.

Miscellaneous Services.

	£
1867-68	3,089
1868-69	3,163
Increase	74

197. The payments for Pensions &c. naturally increase every year, but in the year 1868-69 the excess is due to the payment of a gratuity to the widow of an officer of the Forest department who met with his death while in the execution of his duty.

Pensions, &c.

	£
1867-68	2,761
1868-69	3,047
Increase	286

198. In the Local Fund department the decrease is caused solely by the smaller expenditure incurred through the P. W. D., as the charges in the Civil department have very much augmented of late. There is also a very large debit of £

Local and other Funds.

	£
1867-68	99,018
1868-69	93,697
Decrease	5,321

21,474 to the 5 per cent cess Fund on account of cost of village Police which in former years was borne by the Imperial revenues. It may also be here remarked that the sum charged by the P. W. D. for the superintendence of Local Fund expenditure amounted to as much as 38 per cent on the value of the work done.

199. It is not possible to account for the decrease in the repayments of deposits. Under Judicial Civil deposits there is a falling off to the extent of £11,836 which may possibly be owing to delay in the final adjudication of suits in the Recorders' Courts, but it cannot be stated for a certainty that this is the actual cause of the decrease.

Deposits.	£
1867-68	51,142
1868-69	39,215
Decrease	11,927

200. Under this head the debits are less by £7,300 than in the previous year, and it is to be hoped that the strict application of the rules on the subject of advances will continue annually to lower these payments to a considerable extent.

Advances Recoverable.	£
1867-68	60,279
1868-69	54,463
Decrease	5,816

201. The decrease in the payments of bills amounts to nearly £ 40,000 and the cause thereof has been fully explained above under the head "Bills drawn."

Bills Paid.	£
1867-69	154,309
1868-69	114,572
Decrease	39,737

202. The increase under this head has been similarly explained above under "Cash remittances received."

Cash Remittances sent.	£
1867-68	580,286
1868-69	639,391
Increase	59,105

203. The debits to the P. W. D. are less than in the previous year, owing, it is believed, to the smaller expenditure from Local Funds. The payments to the Military department are less than in 1867-68 as a large number of elephants were purchased in the latter year.

Heads of Account	1867-68	1867-68
	£	£
Public Works Department.	335,684	296,896
Military ,, ...	324,782	297,080
India and other Governments..	127,923	360,421
Postal Department	8,062	8,829
Electric Telegraph Department.	18,287	19,689
Money Order ,, ...	4,954	10,034
Bills of other Governments	6,608	11,672

204. The debits to other Governments have been very much increased by the remittance to Calcutta of nearly £340,000 against £ 80,000 in the previous year.

Cash Balances.		
Details.	1867-68	1868-69.
	£	£
Notes	20,874	30,595
Rupees	282,157	228,750
Small Silver.....	12,056	17,175
Copper	13,560	9,053
Total..	328,647	285,573

The closing cash balance was more than £ 40,000 less than that of the previous year owing to large remittances to Calcutta. A reference to the details will show that, notwith-

standing the fact of small silver and copper coin having been imported from Madras and Calcutta to the extent of £20,000 during the year, the demand for small change is very great, especially in the border districts, from which it is probably carried over into foreign territory. It will also be seen that the balance in notes has been very considerably increased owing to the Merchants at the sea Ports having recently found it more profitable for them to pay the Customs dues in notes of the higher denominations obtained from Madras and Calcutta, than to import the specie itself, or to obtain bills of exchange.

General remarks.

205. On the whole it will probably be considered very satisfactory that the Revenue derived from nearly every Department of the Government Service has largely increased during the past year, while on the other hand although the cost of each Department has been augmented, the extra cost is but trifling and has been fully met by increased revenue derived from the Province.

It is also worthy of notice that while the total Revenue derived in 1867-68, exclusive of Port Blair, was £ 1,086,322 only, in the following year it amounted to £ 1,206,336 being an increase of £ 120,014, and that while the disbursements of 1867-68, amounted to £461,078 those of the year 1868-69, were £494,391 being an increase of £33,313 only. The net revenue of 1867-68 was thus £ 625,244 and that of 1868-69, £711,945 being an increase of £86,701.

Services of officers.

206. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his thanks to Mr. C. R. Kiernander who has repeatedly been in charge of the Accountant General's Office and whose exertions have been untiring.

B. Public Works.

207. The progress during the year has been very satisfactory so far as the outlay on Imperial works is concerned. The grants were originally fixed as follow :—

Imperial	£ 247,500
Local	„ 65,800
Total.....	„ 313,300

208. These grants were subsequently modified, and stood at the close of the year as under :—

Imperial.....	£ 237,000
Local	„ 66,300
Total.....	„ 303,300

against which an outlay was incurred of £250,506 Imperial, and £26,215 Local, or

Total of grants.....	£	303,300
Total of expenditure.....	,,	276,621
Difference, expenditure less than grants	,,	26,579

209. The following table gives the details of expenditure on the different heads of service.

Imperial Outlay.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure.		Total.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	£	£	£
Military...	51,890	9,438	61,328
Civil Buildings	51,965	6,480	58,445
Agricultural...	25,133	1,475	26,608
Communications	49,347	8,211	57,558
Miscellaneous Public Improvements. ...	6,647	904	7,551
Total Works and Repairs...	184,982	26,508	211,490
Establishments.	.....	.....	36,872
Tools and Plant.	.....	.....	2,145
Grand total; Imperial Outlay.....	.....	.....	250,507

210. The foregoing figures are exclusive of a charge of £ 2,031 against profit and loss, and an increase to Provincial Stock to the value of £ 1,138.

Local Outlay.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure		Total.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	£	£	£
Military.	14	233	246
Civil Buildings	25	.....	25
Communications	351	316	666
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,844	5,263	18,108
Total works and Repairs... ...	13,234	5,812	19,045
Establishments	.....	.....	7,164
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	5
Grand total Local Outlay.....	.....	.....	26,214

211. Over the Imperial grant of £ 237,000, an excess outlay of £ 13,506 was incurred, mainly due to the fact that towards the close of the year a reduction of £ 12,500 was made in the Budget on account of London supplies. But for this reduction, the outlay would have kept pace with the grants as originally assigned. The short outlay of £ 4,008 from the grant for Local works is due to the preparation of many projects having been held in abeyance mainly owing to want of funds.

212. RANGOON—Very good progress was made on the works of the Pagoda defences, on which an outlay of £ 9,600 was incurred. The excavation of the South and West ditches was nearly completed, and the same may be said of the masonry of their revetments. The demi and South West bastions were also nearly completed and the glacis was well forward. The drawbridge, on the West side was also finished with the exception of the iron work. The quantities of work done were :—

Military.

200,000 cubic feet of excavation.
80,000 cubic feet of brick masonry.
40,000 „ „ of rubble masonry.

The assistance of the Sapper Company, which arrived from Madras during the year, was most valuable, a great deal of the masonry having been executed by it. On the Harbour defences (Monkey Point Battery) a sum of £ 3,120 was expended. For this nearly the whole of the concrete foundations were put in, over which two courses of artificial stone ($\frac{3}{4}$ feet in height) were laid. Some piling was also provided. The work was done under difficulties, owing to the rise and fall of the tides. The artificial stone is most excellent in character. Much of it was made in boxes measuring 3·33 × 1·66 × 2, though eventually it was found feasible to form the stone *in situ*. All the work has been thoroughly well done, though at a cost exceeding the estimate.

The metalling of the North East Boundary Road has been completed at a total cost of £ 1,550, of which £ 760 were spent during the year. On the road leading from the Great Pagoda to the Royal Lakes, £ 1,310 have been spent in collection of material for metalling and in the provision of masonry drains ; the work will be completed during 1869-70. On some other roads in Cantonments £ 940 were spent on earthwork, metalling, constructing and widening some culverts.

European Infantry Lines.—The brick drains in the European Infantry Lines have been completed, the outlay during the year being small. The Military Workshops were completed for a total sum of £ 2,250, the outlay for the year being £ 380. The building is of brick masonry with corrugated iron roof. £ 130 were spent in putting a new iron roof on the Solitary Cells, £ 240 on altering some latrines, and £ 240 on the construction of a new latrine. Work was commenced on the Reservoir to the East of the Barracks, though the outlay was very small.

Royal Artillery Lines.—A Sergeants' Mess and Recreation Room was constructed at a cost of £ 780, and a small sum was spent on the completion of a well.

Native Infantry Lines.—£ 250 were spent on the construction of an Expense Magazine, and £ 260 on some other necessary buildings.

Commissariat.—Four Cattle Sheds and one Hospital Shed commenced in the previous year, were completed at a total outlay of £ 890. The Elephant Shed was also finished, the outlay during the year being £ 110. Fencing the Godowns in Cantonments on an estimate of £ 980, was half completed, the outlay being £ 560. About £ 380 were spent on construction and alterations of some other buildings.

Ordnance.—The upper story to the Arsenal Godown has been finished for a sum of £ 3,200, of which £ 1,500 were spent during the year. Nothing has been done on the Ordnance Magazine, the matter being still under consideration. A fair start has been made on the Quarters for the Ordnance employees, nearly £ 1,700 having been spent on the Staff Sergeants' Quarters, the walls of which are up to a level with the verandah roof. About £ 360 have been spent in the provision of temporary accommodation for three Non-Commissioned Officers of the Department whose houses were demolished, the land on which they stood being required for the Pagoda works.

General.—On the new Military Wharf, £ 850 have been expended on the abutments, and some extra screw piling. The whole of the site of the European Infantry Lines was carefully contoured by Lieutenant Tomkins, R. E., with the view of laying down the position of the proposed new barracks for the Garrison of Rangoon.

213. MAULMAIN.—The total outlay at this station was only £ 510, of which £ 370 were spent on shingling some buildings in the Native Infantry Lines.

214. THAYETMYO.—*European Infantry Lines.*—The eight single men's barracks and the Band barrack were completed, the outlay for the year being £ 1,030: the total cost of the eight barracks is £ 35,400, and that of the Band barrack, £ 3,380. On the paving of the basements of the married quarters, £ 590 were expended. The construction of the Hospitals was still in abeyance owing to the sites not having been finally settled. Much correspondence has taken place on the subject. The Female Hospital was also deferred. The Quarter Guard and Cells are nearly completed, the outlay during the year being £ 3,570. The Canteen is complete, the total outlay being £ 1,600, of which £ 1,400 were spent during the year. Quarters for Staff Sergeants and Band Master have been completed on a total outlay of £ 1,870, of which £ 960 were spent in 1868-69. The Quarter Master's Store Room is finished at a total outlay of £ 1,380 of which £ 720 were spent in the present year. The School-room was still in abeyance for want of standard plans. On the Sergeants' Mess and Library, £ 760 were spent, the estimate being for £ 1,750. The building is of teak timber. The verandah roofing is complete. A Swimming Bath is under construction, one-fourth of the brickwork being about finished. The outlay was £ 220. The roofing and flooring of a new Orderly Room are completed at a cost of £ 470. The estimated cost of the building is £ 920. About £ 370 were spent on the provision of some covered ways between the Barracks.

Royal Artillery Lines.—The brickwork of the Hospital is completed and the materials of the superstructure partly collected. The outlay during the year was £ 1,900. The Quarter Guard and Cells were plastered in completion of the work, the outlay being £ 310. A further outlay of £ 160 is reported on the Stables completed in 1867-68. More than 3/4ths of the Harness room is complete at an outlay of nearly £ 1,500. The Canteen has been finished for £ 280. The School-room, commenced in 1867-68, is very nearly finished, the outlay up to the year being £ 480. The Staff Sergeants' Quarters, are complete, the total cost being £ 930. On a new Orderly Room about £ 280 have been spent. The roof is finished, and materials have been collected for the walling and flooring. The roofing and flooring of the Sergeants' Mess (new) are complete on an outlay of £ 490. The brickwork of the Cook-house also finished.

Native Infantry Lines.—The Native Infantry Hospital was reported as complete last year, but a further outlay of £ 190 has been incurred in the present year. Solitary Cells were constructed and completed for £ 140.

Commissariat.—The Bullock sheds are complete, the outlay for the year being £ 270. The foundations of one Elephant shed are complete, and materials for both sheds have been collected. The outlay during the year was £ 850. A further sum of £ 120 was expended on the Gram godown which is now complete.

General.—About £ 540 were spent on Urinaries and Dry-earth sheds. The completion of Wells in the Infantry and Artillery Lines is reported, but a further deepening of them is stated to be necessary.

215. TOUNGOO.—*European Infantry Lines.*—The Hospital is still in abeyance, its construction in wood or masonry not having been determined on. On the Quarter Guard and Cells, £ 490 have been spent on the collection of material; but no work has been put in hand. The Superintendent of Works does not think the delay, as explained by the Executive Engineer, to be satisfactory. The Sergeants' Recreation Room is finished, the outlay during the year being £ 200. £370 were spent on the construction of a Swimming Bath, the walls of which are up to the wall-plates.

Royal Artillery Lines.—£ 230 were spent on the construction and completion of the covered passages, in addition to those reported in the former year.

Native Infantry Lines.—All the Cook-rooms were re-roofed at a cost of £ 750, and a sum of £ 220 was spent on a new Latrine which is completed.

Commissariat.—The improvements to the Godowns have been completed for an outlay of £ 970 of which £ 370 were spent in the present year. Quarters for two Staff Sergeants were very nearly completed at a cost of £ 780. On a Road and Bridge leading to the Cattle sheds £ 310 were expended, the work being completed.

General.—On some Stone groynes in the Sittang river £ 240 were spent. The works are not complete.

Civil buildings.

216. *Customs.*—On the Custom House at Akyab, £ 1,680 were spent, and the Executive Engineer reports that the building is now "virtually finished." For the present it will be made over for the reception of the Civil Courts, until the new Pub-

lic Buildings are available. The Building is a very good one.

Telegraphs.—Telegraph offices at Myanoung and Henzadah have been completed at a cost of £ 1,440 although out-offices still remain to be provided for the latter; they are however in course of construction. The offices at Rue and Pabroo were also in progress but the work on them has not been reported. The office at Maulmain was completed for a total of £ 950, of which £ 470 were spent during the year. Some materials were collected for the out-offices sanctioned on an estimate for £ 480. £ 1,370 were spent on adapting the Deputy Commissioner's office at Rangoon for a telegraph office, of which £ 270 were spent in 1868-69. The building is now an extremely good one and is provided with an iron roof.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—£ 70 were spent on the Protestant Church at Port Blair. The Church was reported as nearly ready for use. Plastering only remains to be executed. The building is constructed of rubble masonry with ashlar quoins, buttresses, voussoirs, and string courses. A design for a small Church at Bassein was prepared in the office of the Chief Engineer and sent to the Executive Engineer for the preparation of the necessary estimate. A design was submitted for the Church at Toungoo, but it was not approved, and orders have been issued for the preparation of a new drawing and estimate on the design approved for Bassein. A small teak built Roman Catholic Church was built during the year at Port Blair for £ 373 half the outlay having been met by subscriptions. £ 380 were spent on improvements to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Toungoo. And £ 439 were spent on railing in the Town Church, Rangoon, and building a Chowkedar's house. A Graveyard at Donabyo was enclosed for £ 120. The work is nearly completed.

Educational.—A sum of £1,400 was paid away as a grant-in-aid to St. Paul's school at Rangoon, under the orders of the Government of India communicated to the Chief Commissioner in P. W. D. letter No. 393 A dated 27th May 1868.

Court Houses.—The Court House at Prome is reported as "very nearly completed," the outlay during the year being £2,160 the work is very good. The progress on the Court House at Toungoo was slow, only £710 having been spent during the year; the walls are all finished and the woodwork of the verandah roofs put up. The woodwork of the floors is also finished and the doors and windows were in pro-

gress. The work was stopped by the Chief Engineer, pending the submission of a revised estimate. Some alterations were made to the Myanoung Treasury at a cost of £180. Some filling in of the low ground opposite the Myanoung Court House was commenced, the outlay being £70. Work was in progress on the the Court Houses for Extra Assistant Commissioners in the district of Akyab, and £710 were spent by the Deputy Commissioner by whom the buildings were supervised. The buildings were much damaged by the Cyclone of November 1868, and some of them will have to be entirely renewed. The total outlay on them to the close of the year was £1,210 of which £500 were spent in the preceding year. For the new Public Offices at Akyab, £1,850 worth of materials have been collected, of which £1,200 worth were collected in 1868-69. At Bassein, £140 were spent in fixing a palisade around the Treasury.

An official residence was purchased for the Chief Commissioner at a cost of £ 3,014, and improvements and repairs made to the value of £ 375. A ball room was also partially constructed on an estimate of £ 1,170, the outlay during the year being £ 510. A new P. W. D. Store Yard was enclosed and completed for £ 680.

Gaols.—£ 280 were spent on the completion of the Gaol at Bassein. The total outlay on this Gaol is £17,260 against the sanctioned estimate of £ 17,550. The new Gaol at Thayetmyo was finished with the exception of the drains. The total outlay is £ 17,340 against the estimate of £ 15,530, and the outlay during the year was £1,440. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Toungoo Gaol on which £ 1,220 were spent during the year. £ 280 were spent on Guard Houses and out-offices for this Gaol and it was hoped that the work would be speedily completed. The Myanoung and Henzadah Lock-ups were satisfactorily completed at a cost respectively of £ 1,820 and £ 1,880. Of these amounts £1,050 and £1,300 were spent during the year. The site for the Prome Lock-up was determined and work to the extent of £1,130 was executed. The sanctioned estimate is for £1,800.

Irrigation.

217. On the great embankment (No. 6) in the Myanoung district, £16,330 have been spent. The Executive Engineer reports that the variation of the river prevents the work being carried South of

the 45th mile. It is to be regretted that the Executive Engineer does not give any details of the work actually done during the year. The total outlay on the embankment is £80,220. About £400 have been spent on the sluices which it is proposed to replace with iron doors. The subject is under the Chief Engineer's consideration. The Patashin embankment was finished, the outlay for the year being small.

The Donabyo embankment was completed, the outlay during the year being £470. The total outlay is £1,410. Inspection Bungalows have been finished at Myanoung, Kyangheen, Akhyo, Thambyadeing, and Henzadah. The outlay was including the outlay on out-offices, about £1,400 On the out-offices of the Akhyo, Kanoung, and Shwè-gyeen Bungalows, there was an outlay of £270. The works are still in progress. £110 were expended in forming an enclosure for the P. W. Store-yard at Myanoung. On the Survey of the Nawoon and Leymyethna embankment £300 were spent, and 4 miles of embankment thrown up at a cost of £2,400. On the Henzadah Protective embankment, work was done of the value of £2,030. No details of the work are given. The Kanoung Protective embankment was partly constructed for £630, and £130 were spent on the Myanoung Protective embankment, which last is still in progress. The Survey for the Zaloon embankment was put in hand.

During the year a scheme for the protection of the country East of the Irrawaddy was prepared and submitted to the Government of India The project consisted of a marginal embankment running from a point about 10 miles North of Myanoung down to the Panlang Creek, the line of steam communication between Rangoon and the Irrawaddy during the monsoon months. Subsidiary embankments and roads were also proposed, together with a line of embankment on the West of the Hline, a river flowing generally parallel to the Irrawaddy. By this project it is hoped that many hundred square miles of country now more or less flooded will be protected from inundation, thus leading to a great development of cultivation and consequent large increase to the revenues of the State.

Communications.

218. *Rangoon and Prome Road*—In the 1st section, two small culverts were constructed. In the 2nd section £7,950 were spent on 16 miles of earthwork, which is completed throughout the section with the exception of a ¼ mile. Metal has been carted for 9 miles

of the road and quarried for 8. Slag ballast is under preparation for 15 miles. Three temporary Bungalows have been constructed. On the 3rd section, £8,440 have been spent, for which the following work has been performed. 11,120,000 of earthwork have been excavated, 26¼ miles of roadway have been dressed off, the whole length of the section (40½ miles) has been cleared of jungle, and materials for one bungalow have been collected. The completion of the earthwork in May 1869 was anticipated. On the 4th section £3,400 were expended on dressing and on the collection and preparation of material for the metalling, and the jungle throughout the section (22½ miles long) has been cleared away. The Inspection Bungalow at Zeegoung was being rapidly proceeded with. On the 5th section £870 were spent, principally on metalling and jungle clearing. The alignment of 11 miles of the Prome and Meaday road was proceeded with, £ 1,050 being spent on the earthwork.

On the Poungday and Tahpoon Branch road, £ 1,780 were spent on completing the earthwork and providing 2 miles of metalling through the towns of Poungday and Tahpoon. Manufacture of brick ballast is going on vigorously. The culverts are all completed and the Tahpoon Inspection Bungalow going on well. On the large bridges between Prome and Meaday the outlay has been as follows;—

Engmah.....	£	260
Wetpouk.....	„	810
Naloindeen	„	210
Total...	„	1,280

The Engmah bridge is nearly finished, and the other two bridges are in progress. A temporary bridge was thrown across the Boolay stream on the Meaday road at a cost of £ 510 ; and another at a cost of £ 240 was put up on the Prome road across the Noweng stream.

A railing costing £ 130 was put against a side cutting on the Rangoon and Prome road. £ 100 were spent on metalling a portion of the Prome and Tonghoop road. About £ 190 were spent on raising a portion of the Prome and Meaday road. £ 210 were spent on raising and metalling a portion of the Rangoon and Prome Road in the Upper Pegu division, and £ 180 on raising a portion of the Tahpoon Branch road.

On the Rangoon and Pegu road, £ 11,600 were expended. With the exception of about 2¼ miles, the whole of the earthwork is finished, the jungle all cleared away and laterite for metalling 10 miles near Pegu has been quarried.

A 2nd class Bungalow has also been erected at Wannetkow. £ 930 have been spent on 7 culverts and 1 bridge.

On the Hline Boay (Nyoung Ben Zeik) road, £ 580 were spent for work done in 1867-68. Nothing was done in 1868-69, no funds having been provided in the Budget.

On the 2nd section, Yeh road, £ 1,560 were spent on the construction of laterite piers and abutments for the bridges.

Three brick culverts have been constructed and materials collected. On the Branch Line to Amherst £ 1,740 were spent on bridge work. Five bridges were brought to completion, more or less. The survey of the 3rd section of this road was put in hand and £ 80 were spent. Surveys were also made for the Oim-ba-dat and Kyketo Canal, the Thatone and Zeymeythway road, and for a bridge across the Yeng Ngyan creek.

On the Toungoo and Tantaben road, £ 1,500 were spent in earthwork. The Cholera Camp road was commenced, and for £ 2,190 nearly the whole of the earthwork was completed. A sum of £ 130 was spent on some small works of communication in the station of Myanoung.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

219. On the iron Customs Wharf, Rangoon, a sum of £ 190 was spent for painting. The iron Jetty at Bassein is all but finished. The outlay during the year was £ 850. The Jetty at Maulmain was also nearly completed. A small fund was expended on the provision of fenders to the Dallah Dockyard wharf. The clearance of jungle at Diamond Island was proceeded with till the convicts were withdrawn. The outlay was £ 50. The lighthouses on the Krishna Shoal, China Buckeer, and Eastern Grove were well advanced, the whole of the framing having been completed. The sum of £ 4,510 was paid on their account. The first named lighthouse was lighted on the 11th June 1869. An experimental screw pile was put down at the Oyster Reef, which proved the feasibility of erecting a lighthouse on the reef. The outlay was £ 270. A small sum was spent on materials required for the out-offices of the Double Island lighthouse.

220. A fully detailed project for the construction of a Railway between Rangoon and Prome was initiated, prepared and submitted by the Chief Engineer, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner. For a portion of the distance, two alternative lines were proposed, one lying to the West of the Pegu Yoma Range and the other skirting the Western bank of the Hline River. This latter line would also serve as an embankment shutting out the floods of the river to Westward and would form a portion of the general scheme proposed by the Chief Engineer for the reclamation of vast areas of country lying to the East of the Irrawaddy.

Railway.

The line would be about 166 miles in length and its estimated cost is about £1,500,000. As the whole of the papers are now before the Government of India, it seems unnecessary to say more on the subject at present, especially as the Government of India have not informed the Local Administration of the Province whether it has received their assent, or whether it has been favourably referred to in the despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the extension of the Railway system throughout India.

221. *Rangoon District.*—Kokein road, leading from Rangoon to the Prome Road. A small expenditure of £ 90 was incurred on this road for some small items of work in part of sanctioned estimate. The earthwork and culverts are finished as reported in the previous year, and the road will probably be metalled during 1869-70.

Local outlay Communications.

Prome District.—A sum of £ 40, was spent in raising and metalling a road at Shoaydoung to connect the old and new alignment of the Poungday section of the Rangoon and Prome road.

Akyab District.—An outlay of £ 370, was incurred by the Deputy Commissioner on construction of rest houses and bridges on the route between Akyab and the Nâf Ferry towards Chittagong. This work has since been transferred to the Executive Engineer for completion by departmental agency.

222. *Akyab.*—In the town and station of Akyab about 1½ miles of municipal roads were metalled at a cost of £ 180, and an expenditure of £ 400 was incurred in constructing new culverts. A drain and over fall on *Point road* was improved and put into proper order at an outlay of £ 75. About one mile of

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

road in the Shoebya quarter of the town was raised and put into proper section at a cost of £ 140. A sum of £ 40 was expended in finally completing the Main Pier and Foreshore, some additional improvements to the face of the Pier were also effected at a trifling cost.

Ramree.—A small outlay of £ 140 was incurred in carrying out some additions and improvements to the Bazaars at Ramree.

Bassein.—The Talaing-kyoung creek bridge and new public latrines in the town of Bassein were completed during the year. Expenditure on the former amounted to £290, and on the latter work to £ 155.

Bassein District.— New Bazaars have been put in hand at Ngathaing-kyoung, Yaygyeen, Pandau, and Kyoon Pyau. The aggregate expenditure on these buildings during the year amounted to £ 520. They will be completed during 1869-70.

Maulmain.—During the past year all local works in the town of Maulmain have, necessarily, been held in abeyance from want of funds to carry them out.

The Civil and Medical authorities considering it desirable, on sanitary grounds, that the old burial grounds in the town should be closed, a grant of £500 was made (by loan from the 1 per cent Income tax fund) for the purchase of a piece of land for the formation of new burial grounds. £ 430 were also expended on the River face wall and Strand road, principally on account of demands payable for work done during the previous year. This work is at present held in abeyance, there being no funds available for its completion.

Tavoy.—At Tavoy £ 190 were expended on the construction of new masonry culverts on the town roads.

Henzádah.—A new wing Bazaar for general wares has been completed at this station, as also a new Fish and Meat Bazaar. The total outlay on these two buildings has amounted to £2,810, of which £845 were expended during the year under review.

Myanoung.—A new Bazaar has also been in progress at this station, and is well advanced towards completion, the masonry walls having been finished the roof nearly so. A small quantity of work on the latter and the raised platforms

for stalls being all that remains to be done. The outlay during the year was £1,600.

Kyan-gheen.—A very fine Bazaar has been built at this station, the total cost of which has amounted to £2,950, of which amount £390 were expended during the year.

Yaygyeen.—A small outlay of about £ 50 has been incurred on the Bazaar at this station, in providing a mat ceiling, the Bazaar sellers having complained that the occupation of the building was rendered very unpleasant owing to the great heat thrown off from the iron sheets with which the building is roofed.

A sum of £ 30 was also spent in the Myanoung division during the year on various other trifling works.

Rangoon.—The expenditure on *new* works in the town of Rangoon has been considerably restricted from want of funds to carry out necessary improvements.

A sum of £ 560 was expended in raising and metalling roads and streets. £ 1,000 on raising low ground in town blocks. £ 340, in enclosing, raising and draining Fytche square; and £ 2,340, on new masonry drains in Blocks B. I and B. II, the latter work being nearly completed at the close of the year.

The Poozoondoung Floating Jetty has been provided with protective piers at a cost of £ 170.

A Refreshment shed or Bazaar was also erected near the Public offices at a cost of £ 110, which was met by a loan from the 1 per cent Income tax fund; to be eventually repaid from the rents of the stalls.

Thayetmyo.—In the Town of Thayetmyo a sum of £200 was spent on the improvements of street roads, and £130, on the completion of Police guard houses, a Slaughter shed and three wells, which were in progress during the previous year.

Shoaydoung.—An outlay of £130 was incurred during the year on some trifling items of work remaining to be done on the new Bazaar at Shoaydoung which was last year reported to have been completed.

Establishments.

223. The Chief Engineer has lost the services of his able coadjutor, Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Oliphant R. E. by his departure on furlough. Lieutenant Colonel D. Briggs, B. S. C. took up the office of Superintending Engineer in February last.

The services of the following officers are favourably noticed:—

Mr. J. H. HARDING, Controller, 3rd Class, 1st grade, British Burma.

Capt. E. J. L. TWYNAM, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Prome Division.

Mr J. BENNETT, " " 2nd " Rangoon Town Division.

Lieut. W. P. TOMKINS, R. E. " " 3rd " Garrison.

Mr. W. H. DUNN, " " 4th " Upper Pegu Roads.

Mr. J. M. ALGIE, Offg. " " 4th " Arakan

Forests.

Girdling operations.

224. Girdling work has been carried on during the dry season of 1868-69, in the following divisions as laid down in table 3 of the Revised working Plan.

The Forests selected and number of trees girdled, are :—

		Forest.	*No. of trees girdled.*
Rangoon	division...	Thoungzai.....	2025
Tharrawaddie	" ...	Shoaylay and Bwèt.....	5035
Sittoung	" ...	Myohla.....	2011
Salween	" ...	Lower Thoungyeen.....	2000
Prome	" ...	Choungzouk.....	1000
		Total ...	12,071

or 71 trees in excess of the number fixed.

Valuation Surveys were held by the officers supervising the girdling operations in the above mentioned Forest tracts except the Lower Thoungyeen. In addition to these, the Conservator held valuation surveys 15 in number during his tour, and revised the girdling work in the Lower Thoungyeen. The total area over which these surveys were held, is 4831.5 acres.

Forest topographical surveys have been made of the Myohla Forest, Sittoung division.

Part of the Shoaylay Forest, Tharrawaddie division.
" " Mokha " " "
" " Thoungzai " Rangoon "
" " Choungzouk " Prome "

In the Sittoung Division the tracts proposed last year for Reservation, viz :—

	Acres	A.	P.
Kannee.....	437	2	7
Thoukyaghat.....	3519	15	7
Total	3957	2	2 or 6.18 sq. miles.

have been favorably reported on by the Deputy Commissioner, and orders are shortly expected from the Local Government for their final demarcation as state Forests.

In the Rangoon Division the small block selected at Kyekpyoogan of 205 acres, 2 annas and 6 pies, has since been increased to an area of 1753 acres, 10 annas and 8 pies or 2.74 sq. miles. Application has been made to Government for the additional area, and as the Commissioner of Pegu has reported favourably on the application, its transfer to the Forest Department will doubtless, shortly take place.

The reservation of the following tracts in the Tharrawaddie division, has been favourably reported on by the Civil District Officers and the Commissioner of Pegu, and final orders for their demarcation are about to be solicited.

Boben District	1	Choungwah Forest...	1.1624 sq. miles
Mimboo District.	2	Gwaydouksan.....	2.04
	3	Thitcho.....	2.21
	4	Lower Pyahgyee.....	0.8952
	5	Upper do.	1.626
Toungnyo District.	6	Lower Tapan	1.0544
	7	Upper do.	1.5857
	8	Toungnyo Hill.....	5.5
	9	Nyanlay.....	9.125
	10	Payzingay	2
	11	Kannee	1
Prome District.	12	Bwet Choung	4.51
	13	Upper Padingben...	8.75
	14	Lower do. ...	3·74
	15	Shaboung	3.48
			37·6377 Sq. Miles

In the Salween division the following tracts have been preliminarily demarcated, surveyed and mapped.

Yoonzaleen District.	1. Sinzway-Choung.....	14 Sq. Miles.
	2. Moochoung.....	6 „
	3. Wahmoo-Choung.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
		$22\frac{3}{4}$ Sq. Miles.

225. Blasting operations have been carried on in the following localities :—

Blasting operations.

Shoaylay Forest Tharrawaddie division...
Koonoung „ Sittoung..... „
Western „ Prome ..... „

226. Every attention has been paid to this important work during the past year.

Plantations.

The total area cleared and now being brought under teak cultivation at Kyekpyoogan, in the Rangoon division is 130 acres. An addition of 180 acres has been made to the Pyoon-Choung Thoukyaghat plantation in the Sittoung division. The Queaymakeing plantation of the Tharrawaddie division has been extended by an additional clearing of about 100 acres, specific details regarding which, have not yet come to hand.

227. During the year 188 plants brought over from Ootacamund, Madras Presidency, were successfully planted out;—according to latest accounts the surviving plants 168 in number are progressing satisfactorily.

Plumadoe Cinchona plantation.

228. The following is the outturn of timber from Government Forests :—

Yield of the Forests in British Territory.

Brought down by Permit Holders.

	Logs.	
Prome East and West	10,620	
Rangoon Divison	1,131	
Sittoung „	11,861	
Salween „	18,171	
		41,783

Brought down by Government Agency.

From the Tharrawaddie Division ...	16,955	
Sleepers „ ...	3,318	
From the Rangoon Division ...	3,975	24,248
Drift and Miscellaneous timber.....		3,704
	Total	69,735

229. It will be observed that the outturn of the Government Agency is upwards of 7,000 logs in excess of 1867-68, owing chiefly to the neaped timber of the former year forming a portion of the above figure. The Southern Forest having lapsed to Government last season contracts were immediately entered into, and 1,648 logs brought out: the outturn of timber by Permit Holders continues to be satisfactory.

Permit Holders.

230. No progress can be recorded under this head. The stock in hand is large but there is no demand for this class of timber. When once reduced to this size, that is, 10 feet lengths, timber is utterly worthless in the market, and unless sold as Sleepers yield no adequate return for their cost.

Sleepers.

231. 37 Elephants have been purchased for contractors costing £4,573. With the Southern Forest thrown on our hands, the number of Contractors has increased. There is no reason to deprecate any enlarged expenditure under this head as it is always returned by the Contractors, and bears interest at 10 per cent per annum.

Elephants.

232. Timber imported from Foreign Territory is as follows:—

Foreign Timber.

	Logs.	Pieces.
Sittoung	8,539	2,301
Irrawaddie	9,570	20,053
Salween	88,882	„
Total	106,991	22,354

233. The receipts of the Department are, as given in subjoined statement:—

Financial.

Heads.	Kadoe.	Home or Forests.	Total.
	£	£	£
I.—Sale of timber brought out by Govt. Agency...	.....	28,163	28,163
II.—Sale of timber to permit holders.....	.....	26,522	26,522
III.—Duty on Foreign timber.....	21,400	.....	21,400
IV.—Permit Fees.....	.....	2,189	2,189
V.—Grazing dues	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Sale of fruits.....	.....	.....	.....
VII.—Sale of confiscated drift and Waif timber.	.....	1,844	1,844
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures.	.....	104	104
IX.—Miscellaneous Receipts.	.....	1,569	1,569
Total Receipts...	21,400	60,391	81,791

The charges during the year 1868-69, are:—

Conservancy and working £32,334
Establishment..... „ 9,978

Total... „ 42,312

or £6,133 in excess of the Budget caused by increased expenditure on a larger outturn of timber than was contemplated, heavy part payments on timber of 1869-70, and purchase of elephants.

Under establishments the expenditure has been £9,978 or a saving of £1,541.

The expenditure may be thus divided :—

HOME OR FORESTS

Conservancy and working . £31,203
Establishments ..... . „ 8,873
40,076

KADOE.

Maintenance .... „ 1,131
Establishment.. .... „ 1,105
2,236

£42,312

shewing a surplus of Receipts over charges of £39,431.

Omitting the net Revenue on Foreign timber we have as clear cash surplus of "Forest or Home".

Revenue of————£20,171 which is in excess of 1867-68; more than £15,000 in excess of 1866-67, but still falls short of 1865-66.

To this net Revenue, however must be added the following items not yet collected but which belong to the year under review.

Permit Revenue due on timber worked out in 1868-69, but not yet recovered	£	6,522
Value of 30 elephants in excess of 1867-68	„	3,708
Difference of value of stock of 1868-69, as compared with 1867-68	„	11,894
Value of timber sold by Public Auction at Rangoon, at end of March, to be credited in 1869-70	„	1,515
Total of assets of 1868-69...	„	23,639
The total surplus of 1868-69, on account of Forests is	£	43,810
Kadoe or Foreign	„	19,164
or a total of	„	62,974

in favor of the Department.

The Budget estimate of Receipts as accepted by Government was	„	69,760
Charges	„	36,180
Estimated Surplus...		33,580
The actuals are		
Receipts	„	81,648
Charges	„	42,313
Surplus	„	39,335

It will be apparent, therefore, that while there has been expenditure in excess of the Budget grants it has been more than compensated for by the increased Receipts of the year.

General. 234. During the year under review only two matters of special interest have to be noticed.

Dr. Schlich Deputy Conservator in charge Rangoon division, was deputed during the dry season to examine and report upon the Pynkadoe Forests of Arakan. He did not return from this arduous duty until the 14th April 1869. His report is awaited with much interest.

The Executive establishment has been increased under the terms of Government Resolution No. 449-9 F dated 28th

December 1868, by the nomination of two Sub-assistant Conservators, Messrs. P. Aylmer and M. Nightingale who arrived at Rangoon in February 1869.

Services of Officers.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Captain Seaton the Conservator of Forests, to Lieutenant Stenhouse, Mr. Slym and Dr. Schlich.

D. Agriculture.

235. The principal crop is rice of which there were 1,667,262 acres, less than last year when 1,682,110 acres were returned as under rice cultivation. It was in Akyab, Sandoway, Amherst and Mergui that the decrease took place, The area under "Toungya", or hill garden cultivation is returned at 51,352 acres, but as the area of Toungya, is never measured this can only be accepted as approximate and how nearly approximate it is impossible to say. The area of land on which mixed fruit trees were grown was 50,249 acres against 45,106 acres in 1867-68, and mixed cultivation other than fruit trees covered 35,156 acres against 26,627 acres last year. No less than 21,646 acres were cultivated with Dhunnee, the Nipa-palm, the leaves of which are used for thatching houses, and from the stems of which a toddy is obtained; this is very little more than last year. Vegetables were cultivated on 13,736 acres mainly in the Myanoung, Prome and Amherst districts, and Plantains were grown on 12,768 acres of which not one was in Sandoway. In the Akyab District alone chillies cover 2,104 acres; betel-nut is grown, in Amherst and Shwè-gyeen. Tobacco is grown specially in Prome, but very excellent tobacco is produced in Arakan. In Sandoway there were 25 acres of Mulberries, which apparently are not grown elsewhere, though silk is made in Prome. In Akyab there are 100 acres on which tea is grown,—the Kolapansang estate—and the tea obtained there is very good. There is a very small amount of indigo cultivation, 133 acres, in Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway and Myanoung; oil seeds are, according to the returns, cultivated mainly in the Myanoung district, but there is a good deal of Sessamum grown in the Shwè-gyeen district, and sent down the Beeling River, and the Dondamee Stream to the Salween, and Maulmain.

Stock.

236. The number of cows and bullocks increased from 388,190 to 419,887, and this notwithstanding the murrain. In Akyab where the disease was worst they decreased

from 82,470 to 81,060, and in Toungoo also the number diminished, but they increased everywhere else especially in Prome where they were 110,651 in 1867-68 and 132,642 in 1868-69; such an enormous increase as this appears to be almost impossible, and would lead to the idea that there must be some inaccuracy in the Returns of this year or of last. The number of ponies also increased slightly. The number of ploughs increased by about 3,000, but the number of boats decreased. The buffaloes suffered in the same way as the cows and bullocks, and the murrain considerably reduced their number; in Akyab alone they diminished from 82,710 to 47,117.

Rates of Rent and Produce.

237. The most fertile land appears to be in the Myanoung, Prome, Toungoo and Sandoway Districts, where the average yield of rice per acre is said to be lbs. 2,500.

E. Prices of Produce and Labour at the end of the year.

Produce.

238. The average price of rice has fallen from 4*s.* 10½*d.* for 80 lbs. to 4*s.* 4½*d*, the price of cotton, however, has risen from 12*s.* 4½*d.* to 16*s.* 5*d.* The price of wheat also has risen from 6*s.* to 10*s.* In short with one or two exceptions everything has become much dearer. The average price of a buffaloe has gone up from £ 6-8-0 to £ 6-18-6; and the value of teak timber has increased by 5*s.* a ton, as at the end of the year its average cost was £ 4-14-6. In Maulmain it was as high as £ 5 a ton.

Labour.

239. The price of labour has varied but very little; the wages of skilled workmen is as high as 4*s.* a day in Akyab and Toungoo,—and as low as 1*s.* 4*d.* in Shwè-gyeen. Unskilled labour is nearly the same everywhere; in Rangoon it is about 2*s.* a day, but the average is from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

F. Mines and Quarries.

Mines and Quarries.

240. The only Mines of any importance in the Province are the Tin Mines in the Mergui District, worked by Chinese, of which there are 6, one at Malwoon, one at Tenasserim, one at Lenya, one at Bokpyn, one at Hkyoung Tanoung, and one at Hkyoukyee Hkyoung. The out-turn during the year, was

106,691 pounds, valued at £ 3,465. Tin is obtainable almost every where in the Mergui District, but the most productive mines are to be found in the townships of Malwoon, Tenasserim, and Lenya, Malwoon being the richest of the three. The Malwoon mines have been farmed out to a Chinaman for ten years, at an annual rent of £ 272; the lease expires in June 1870. It is expected that an English Company will be started to work the tin mines in Mergui, if liberal inducements offer. Coal and Lime are also obtainable in Tenasserim and Lenya; and white marble in the various islands in the Mergui Archipelago, but none of these are sought for, nor worked. There is no doubt that Mergui is the richest district for minerals throughout British Burma, and tin mines would be very remunerative if properly worked; but as yet, excepting the Chinese, no speculative people have entered the field.

Mineral Resources of the Shwè-Gyeen district.

The mineral resources of the Shwè-Gyeen district are of a comparatively limited nature, and the geological features of the country rather difficult to contend with—Copper, Galena, Tin, Iron, and Antimony ores exist in this district Coal is also to be found but of an inferior quality—Iron was formerly obtained in large quantities at a spot on the Toungoo road, 10 miles north of Shwè-Gyeen, but the mines were given up, on account of large importations of this metal from Europe—Gold is washed for in the Shwè-Gyeen river, and its tributaries. About 10 years ago, the Burmese used to wash for gold, but the results were not found to pay. Last year, a Mr. Abernethy, an Australian Gold-digger, was induced to come and try his fortune; he examined the alluvial deposits found in the various streams, which traverse the Shwè-Gyeen district. Assisted by Government, he went to work earnestly, and penetrated further than the Chinese miners generally worked; but to his great disappointment found nothing sufficiently remunerative to reimburse a European labourer. He however left the district with an impression, that Gold existed in large quantities below his workings.

G. Manufactures.

Manufactures.

241. The principal Manufactures in British Burma are silks—putsos and thamines, that is waistcloths for men and petticoats for women, which are woven in Arakan and Tenasserim, and in the Prome district of Pegu, at Prome and Shwèdoung on the

bank of the Irrawaddy 9 or 10 miles south of Prome; and here also cotton goods and twist are made. In the Prome district very good lacquered ware is manufactured, fine cane and bamboo work being covered with a red and yellow or black and yellow lacquer. The markets for these articles are mainly in Arakan, Tenasserim and the Straits Settlements. Cutch is extracted in the Prome district, and is exported to Bengal and to Europe.

Trade.

Aggregate of Trade.

242. The total value of the trade of this Province during 1868-69, was £10,658,688 against £9,950,987 in 1867-68, an increase of 7.11 per cent. The *Seaborne* trade of the former year amounted to £8,544,183 of the latter to £7,405,838 an increment equal to 15.37 per cent, and the *Inland* commerce of Pegu was of the value of £2,114,504 in 1868-69, against £2,545,149 in 1867-68, a decrease to the extent of 16.92 per cent. The exports seawards amounted to £4,447,718 of which Merchandize was of the value of £3,666,720 and Treasure £780,997, whilst those of the previous year were £3,281,517, Merchandize being £2,777,775 and Treasure £503,742; the percentage increase on the aggregate was, therefore, 35.53 in favour of 1868-69, the Merchandize shewing an improvement to the extent of 32 per cent, and the Treasure of 55.03 per cent. The Seaborne Imports were of the value of £4,096,465 in 1868-69, Merchandize being £3,150,007 Treasure £946,457 and in 1867-68, £4,124,320 of which Merchandize amounted to £3,089,177 and Treasure to £1,035,143; these figures show a slight falling off of .67 per cent in the gross import trade which was due to a much smaller importation of Treasure, the Merchandize exhibiting an increase of 1.96 per cent and the Treasure a decrease of 8.56 per cent.

Countries with which Trade was carried on.

243. The following table shows the countries with which the Seaborne trade was carried on during the last two years :—

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,270,111	2,151,972	848,152	1,031,131
France	9,737	25,059	...	235
Other countries ... ... in Europe....	42,914	66,340	45,455	11,605
United States	16,257	8,071	...	16,291
Mauritius	8,633	3,080	7	353
Aden	...	...	90	846
Ceylon	30,625	17,379	10,187	6,234
Straits	164,227	179,392	354,105	293,199
China	9,092	...	255	...
Siam...	6,030	3,731	7,953	6,552
Other countries in Asia	...	...	2,805	...
Australia	...	...	...	4,854
Nicobars.....	945	2,175	11,540	13,019
Indian Ports	1,127,911	1,458,408	2,389,743	2,082,715
Provincial Ports.	595,035	532,111	454,028	629,431
Grand Total £	3,281,517	4,447,718	4,124,320	4,096,465

The Exports to Foreign countries in 1867-68 were of the value of £1,557,627 or 47.46 per cent of the aggregate, and the coasting trade £1,723,890 or 52.55 per cent. In 1868-69 the export trade with Foreign countries had increased to £2,455,023, equivalent to 55.20 per cent of the gross, and the coasting trade to £1,992,694 or 44.80 per cent. During the first named year the Imports from Foreign ports amounted to £1,269,009 or 30.77 per cent and from the coast to £2,855,311 or 69.23 per cent, and in 1868-69 the Foreign import trade was of the value of £1,371,299 or 33.48 per cent and the coasting trade £2,725,165 or 66.52 per cent. The percentage of the coasting trade in Imports appears very large but is accounted for by the fact that over one third of the Piece goods and Twist and Yarn brought into the Province comes *vid* Calcutta and Madras and that almost all the specie imported is from the coast, a large trade is also carried on with India in Gunnies, Betel-nut and Tobacco. With regard to exports it may be stated that a large coasting trade is carried on in Cutch, Rice,

and Timber, a very large quantity of the latter being required every year for the Indian Railways, and that all the Treasure exported, with the exception of about £10,000 in 1868-69, and £ 27,500 in 1867-68, was shipped to the coast ports.

Seaborne Exports.

244. Of the gross Seaborne Exports, ARAKAN furnished £ 761,724 PEGU, £ 2,772,820, and TENASSERIM £ 913,174. The increase in the value of exports from the Ports of the first named Division is £ 291,520 or 62 per cent, which is made up by an increment in *Rice* £ 92,500, *Miscellaneous* £ 10,250, and *Treasure* £ 185,000, the improvement in *Merchandize* was thus only £ 105,000 and that mainly owing to the paucity of ships in the preceding year, in consequence of which a large quantity of *Rice* had to be held over until freights became reduced. There has, therefore, been but little real progress in ARAKAN during the year just closed. From PEGU the exports increased by £ 644,455 or 30.27 per cent, the principal increase being in *Cotton*, *Cutch*, *Petroleum*, *Rice* (husked and unhusked), *Precious Stones* and *Treasure*, the latter to the extent of 4.26 per cent. TENASSERIM shows a very considerable improvement in its export trade the increase being £ 230,226 or 33.71 per cent, exclusively in *Timber*, the other articles being pretty evenly balanced, some showing a slight increase others a like decrease. It is gratifying to observe that the staple of the trade of Maulmain has increased to such an extent during the last year, and it is to be hoped that better days are dawning on that town whose commerce has been in a state of great depression for a considerable period. The declared price of the Timber, too, has increased some 6 shillings per ton, which is a matter for further congratulation, as there is every reason to believe that a *bonâ fide* and not a mere speculative business has been carried on.

Principal Items of Export.

245. Among the principal items of export *Copper* fell from Mds. 1,016, £ 2,642 in 1867-68, to Mds. 858 and £ 2,064 in 1868-69, owing to the non-arrival of the usual caravans with the produce of Yunan; *Raw cotton* increased to Mds. 43,997 and £ 75,053, the market in England having been in a favorable state; *Cutch* increased by Mds. 80,958 and £ 56,031 due in a certain measure to a more extensive manufacture within British territory, but mainly to the abolition of the duty; *Jade Stones* increased from Mds. 4,355 and £36,405, to Mds.

5,916 and £ 42,237 also owing to exemption from taxation; *Petroleum* increased considerably, the trade being almost exclusively a coasting one as the product has been driven out of the European markets by the American oils and the produce of Great Britain itself; *Rice* (husked and unhusked) increased to the extent of 36.67 per cent, but it is probable, unfortunately, that shippers to Europe will lose heavily on their transactions, for with this large increase prices in the Local market were quite equal to, if not in excess of, the range in the preceding year. But it must not be overlooked that the shipments for the year which ended on the 31st March 1868, were considerably less than they otherwise would have been owing to the want of Vessels which was experienced, particularly at Akyab and Bassein, and that the exports for 1868-69 were in consequence greater. The total quantity exported during the year was 446,109 tons of which the Home Ports took 44,761 tons, the Foreign Ports 400,619 tons and the British Burma Ports including the Andamans 729 tons. In the previous year the shipments aggregated 325,917 tons—Home Ports 56,081 tons, Foreign 268,802 tons, Provincial 1,034 tons. Of the quantity shipped in 1868-69, ARAKAN furnished 111,192 tons, PEGU 305,059 tons and TENASSERIM 29,858 tons and of that exported in 1867-68, there were shipped from ARAKAN 97,876 tons, PEGU 200,302 tons, TENASSERIM 27,739 tons. The increase in ARAKAN has not equalled the expectations formed when framing the Report for the preceding year, for a very large quantity of rice, which but for the absence of Vessels and the high freights which consequently prevailed in the season of 1867-68 would have been shipped within that official year, was shipped in the following one: this quantity was estimated at 25,000, tons and, presuming that this was not in excess of the tonnage actually in stock, there has been a considerable decrease in the quantity exported from the Division. The falling off is accounted for by a less quantity of land having been under cultivation in consequence of the heavy loss in Cattle by murrain which took place in 1867, and by the very serious damage done to the Crops by the disastrous Cyclone which swept along the Coasts of the Division in November 1868. From PEGU the increment in the seaborne trade is very large, and is due in a measure to a paucity of tonnage in the season of 1867-68, but mainly to a very excellent harvest, the quantity of grain being much in excess of the previous year and the quality

superior. TENASSERIM is not a large rice producing country and the trade in grain is comparatively small. The small decrease in value shewn is said to be owing to a falling off in the demand for the Coast of India. The shipments of *Timber* were somewhat in excess of the previous year in Arakan, and slightly less in tonnage in Pegu, but in Tenasserim the increase was no less than tons 36,308 or 58.10 per cent with augmented prices. The gross tonnage shipped during the year was 118,072 of which the Home Ports took tons 74,344 the provincial ports tons 3,499 and Foreign ports tons 40,229.

Seaborne Imports.

246. The total value of Seaborne Imports during the year was £ 4,096,465 being a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The value of Imports into the ARAKAN Division was £573,309 against £729,302 in 1867-68, into PEGU £2,785,255 against £2,689,063 and into TENASSERIM £737,901 against £705,956. It will be observed that there was a decrease in the first named Division of no less than £ 155,994 of which about £ 112,500 were in *Treasure*, and the remainder in *Merchandize*, chiefly in Twist and Piece Goods. This latter is no doubt owing to the impoverished state of the people through the heavy losses, among their farm stock by murrain, and the devastation made among their crops by the Cyclone of last November and subsequent unseasonable rains. The ravages of Cholera, also, to a certain extent affected the Commerce of the Division especially in the Akyab District. PEGU shews an increase on the aggregate of the year to that of the previous year of £96,193—the decrease on *Treasure* being £34,066 the increment on *Merchandize* £130,259. In addition to this, however, there were goods bonded on the 1st of April 1869 in Rangoon of the estimated value of £100,000. The principal articles of Merchandize which exhibit an improvement are Betel-nut, Twist, Crockery, Cutlery, Hardware, and Piece Goods, whilst Raw Silk, Timber and Miscellaneous show a considerable decline. TENASSERIM also displays an increase of £31,945, but there was a falling off in the value of *Merchandize* imported, whilst there was a large increase in the amount of *Treasure* received into the Division, entirely on account of Government, the figures for 1868-69 being *Merchandize* £494,764, *Treasure* £243,138, and for 1867-68 *Merchandize* £519,569, and *Treasure* £186,388.

The chief decrease in Merchandize was in Twist and Piece Goods and is attributed to an overstocked market, very heavy imports having been made in 1867-68. A very large importation of *Salt* from England and the Continent of Europe was made into PEGU during the year which found a pretty ready market at prices which have no doubt paid the importers, but which are very much below those hitherto realized for the Salt manufactured in this Province. It yet remains to be seen whether the population generally will become consumers of *Foreign Salt*, but should they do so, and the difference in price in favor of the imported article will certainly be an inducement to them, the local manufacture will be greatly reduced, and probably in course of time be almost extinguished as it has been along the seaboard of Bengal, but this will not be a matter for regret, for although the salt manufacturers may for a time be distressed, they will soon find abundant means of utilizing their labour in this sparsely populated country, and in the end perhaps, find the land a more profitable investment for their toil than the sea. But independently of this a new and important source of freight will be opened up for ships which now come to the Ports of British Burma in ballast to load with Rice, and if this should lead to even a slightly diminished rate of freight for Rice, the staple of British Burma would be placed in a better position to compete with the product of Cochin China, and Siam.

Treaty Goods.

247. No goods were declared through the Rangoon Custom House for Export to territories beyond Upper Burma during the year 1868-69, but for Upper Burma itself, there was a very large increase in the goods cleared through at 1 per cent duty as stipulated by the Treaty. The total value was £ 52,438, against £ 5,012, in 1867-68 and consisted of:—

Cotton Piece Goods	£	24,460
Silk do.	„	6,134
Raw Silk	„	5,769
Woollen Piece Goods	„	4,757
Cotton Twist and Yarn	„	5,280
Spirits and Wines	„	439
Salt (Europe)	„	635
Sundries	„	4,564
Total	£	52,438

This amount, however, forms but a very small proportion of the actual trade in the Articles quoted carried on with the countries beyond our Frontier, and it may be expected that as Agencies of European Houses become established in Mandalay the quantities of goods entered for direct exportation to Upper Burma will rapidly increase.

Customs Dues.

248. The amount of Customs Dues realized during the year was £287,259, being £88,085 in excess of the realizations in the preceding year, and £ 83,393 over the largest amount previously recorded—in 1864-65 when the duty collected aggregated £203,866. Some portion of this increase is due to a larger quantity of Piece Goods, &c. having been imported direct from Europe into Rangoon during 1868-69 than in 1867-68, but the increase is mainly due to the extra duty of one anna per maund levied on Rice.

Tonnage.

249. No particulars of the Ships which conveyed the Commerce of the ARAKAN Division have been furnished, but the following tables contain a comparative statement of the number of vessels with their tonnage which entered into, and cleared from the Ports of PEGU, and the Chief Port of TENASSERIM during the year of review and the preceding one.

ENTERED.

PORTS.	1867-68.		1868-69.		INCREASE.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Rangoon.....	599	246,854	792	347,775	193	100,921
Bassein.....	83	26,184	118	55,457	35	29,273
Maulmain.....	419	114,649	535	168,339	116	53,690
Total...	1,101	387,687	1,445	571,571	344	183,884

CLEARED.

PORTS.	1867-68.		1868-69.		INCREASE.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Rangoon.....	592	261,416	774	331,793	182	70,477
Bassein.....	98	33,749	106	47,077	8	13,328
Maulmain.....	479	132, 28	592	167,510	113	34,882
Total...	1,169	427,793	1,472	546,380	303	118,587

Inland Trade.

250. The trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States through Thayetmyo and Toungoo has shewn a great falling off in the year 1868-69 as compared with 1867-68, the EXPORTS having been of the value of £1,232,407 in the former year against £1,478,117 in the latter, and the Imports £882,097 and £1,067,031 respectively. This decrease, great as it is, does not, however, imply that the Commerce carried on with the countries beyond our frontier is declining, for although the value is less by about £430,000 than the total of the preceding year, it is still much in excess of previous years, and about £500,000 above the average of the 5 years immediately anterior, in which is included the large aggregate of 1867-68. The last named year was without doubt an exceptional one, and the increase shewn in that year over 1866-67 was not only unprecedented, but also abnormal. Upper Burma had just recovered from the rebellion which had been devastating its territory for some time, and its population required more than the usual supply of goods of European manufacture, whilst owing to the disturbed state of the country and consequent paucity of cultivation, a large quantity of *Rice* was called for, and in this article alone there is a decrease of £180,000 in value out of the gross decrease of £245,000 on Exports. Then with regard to Imports, there can be no doubt but that produce accumulated in the hands of the people during 1866, awaiting a favorable opportunity for its despatch, and that immediately the country became settled every means was adopted for speedily bringing it to market. This is exemplified by the great increment in Raw Cotton, Cutch, Jaggery and Molasses, Lacquered-ware, Cotton piece goods of native manufacture, Sessamum Oil, Tea, and Miscellaneous Articles, the latter especially having been enormously increased by remittances of Specie for Rice and Piece goods. But some portion of the increase in Exports during 1867-68 must be attributed to the impetus given to trade by the reduction of the duty on the part of the Burmese Government to five per cent *ad valorem* which, unfortunately, was not met by an equal demand, and the consequence was that there was a decrease in all articles of Exports during 1868-69 with the exception of *Crockery-ware*, *Woollen piece goods* and *Miscellaneous*. In Imports too there was a general decrease, the exceptions being *Cotton*, *Gram*, *Orpiment*, *Sessamum Oil*, *Timber* and *Wheat*, but this decrease after allowing for a much

smaller quantity of Specie having been sent down from Upper Burma, is mainly due to goods of European manufacture, and of the manufacture of the people of British Burma, successfully competing with Goods from beyond the frontier, the former being especially shewn in a decrease of £70,000 in the value of Cotton and Silk piece goods imported from Upper Burma, the latter in the falling off in the importation of Lacquered ware and Cutch.

The following table shows the proportion of trade carried on at each of the frontier Stations in 1868-69 as compared with 1867-68.

Places.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
		£.	£.	£.
Thayetmyo.	1867-68.	1,382,307	980,984	2,363,291
	1868-69.	1,154,205	801,083	1,955,288
Toungoo.	1867-68.	95,811	86,047	181,858
	1868-69.	78,203	81,014	159,217

Services of officers.

251. The Chief Commissioner begs to acknowledge the services of the following officers:—Mr. Edwards and Mr. W. Twemlow.

Charitable Institutions.

Number of Dispensaries.

252. The number of Dispensaries in this Province is 15 all of which receive direct support from Government.

Position of the Dispensaries and considerations regarding their future extension.

253. A branch Dispensary at Akyab was so much damaged by a Cylone that visited that place that it was found necessary to close it and it has only lately been re-opened.

A Dispensary is established at each Head Quarter Station of a District, and one at Henzadah one of the largest towns in British Burma.

They have hitherto been principally dependent on the aid received from Government but it is hoped that with the advance of wealth and enlightment they will gradually become self-supporting.

At present though confidence in European science is undoubtedly on the increase there has not been that liberality shewn towards these Institutions by the native community as would induce the Local Government to recommend any extension to the number as yet.

The value of scientific surgical aid is more thoroughly appreciated by the Burmese than the other branches of medical science, and in those Districts where the Dispensaries have been established for any length of time the cases brought in for surgical treatment are in proportion far in excess of the others.

Number of persons treated during the year.

254. During the year the 14 Dispensaries have treated 35,665 patients or 1.07 per cent of the population, The number treated in 1867 was 30,840.

As no new Dispensary was opened during the year this increase in the number of patients may be looked upon as a sure sign of the increasing popularity of these Institutions and although the number of persons treated is still small in a population of 2,404,000 souls we may fairly hope that their influence is gradually and surely extending.

Medical College.

255. There is one measure which it is most desirable before long to introduce into this Province, and which would help more than in any other way to popularize Charitable Institutions, that is the establishment of a Medical College where a knowledge of the elements of Medical science might be made attainable to Natives of the country. At present the entire staff of the several Dispensaries is composed of Natives of India, and with a difference in caste, creed and language, it is impossible to expect that the benefits of scientific medicine will be demonstrated and brought home to the people in the way that they would be if administered by means of native agency. There is every reason to believe that with Burmese who are entirely free from all caste feelings and prejudices the profession of medicine would be both taking and popular, and any opening to the attainment of such would be eagerly seized upon.

Lock Hospitals.

256. Four Lock Hospitals were sanctioned by Government for the following places :—

Rangoon.
Maulmain.
Akyab.
Bassein.

The large floating population at the sea port towns has made the necessity for these institutions apparent, for some time past, and more particularly in Rangoon where the magnitude of the evil to be combated is most severely felt.

Lunatic Asylum.

257. A Lunatic asylum has also been sanctioned and is in course of completion at Rangoon.

258. The following statement shows the receipts and charges on account of the several Dispensaries during the year :—

Receipts and charges.	Akyab.	Ramree.	Sandoway	Rangoon.	Bassein	Myanoung.	Henzadah.	Prome	Thayetmyo.	Toungoo.	Maulmain.	Shwé gyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Grand Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance in hand at commencement of the year. - - - - - - -	342	18	12	451	129	90	.....	62	77	358	511	56	.....	.....	2,106
Contributions, - - - - - - -	236	176	3	83	108	57	31	46	28	48	153	20	19	.....	1,008
Receipts from Patients, - - - -	88	.....	.....	294	51	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	3	1	.....	694
Government Contributions, - - -	340	48	48	1,354	80	63	63	66	72	36	221	165	36	103	2,695
All other Sources of Income, - -	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	17
Total Receipts - -	1,006	242	63	2,182	370	214	94	174	177	450	1,145	244	56	103	6,520
Total Charges. - -	669	191	54	1,806	120	95	63	67	72	36	643	184	46	103	4,149

The total income of the Dispensaries was £4,414 sterling, of this sum £2,695 represent the government grant. £1,008 were received by donations and subscriptions, and £711 from paying patients and other sources. The balance in hand at the close of the year was £2,371.

Services of Officers.

259. The general supervision of the Hospitals and Dispensaries has been satisfactory, and the services of the following officers deserve special notice.—Surgeon J. J. Heffernan and Assistant Surgeon B. T. Suffrein.

Electric Telegraph.

Offices.

260. On the 3rd December 1868, the Rangoon office was moved into the new building on the Strand, in which it is to be permanently located. This has proved a great boon to the establishment, who are now provided with excellent quarters. Out-houses are still required, and will shortly be erected.

The Maulmain Office was also removed on the 16th September into the quarters provided by Government. The building is a two storied one, the lower floor occupied by the Post office, and the upper by the Telegraph. The accommodation is all that could be desired.

At Myanoung also a new office has been built by Government, into which the Department was moved on the 15th October 1868.

The Superintendent's office has also been provided with rooms in the new Public office buildings at Rangoon, which have been occupied from the 14th May 1868.

By these arrangements, all the offices in the Division have been provided with Government buildings, most of which are permanent. New offices are being built at Thayetmyo and Henzadah. The Shwè-gyeen office is a converted barrack with a thatched roof. It will be necessary to build a permanent office instead. At Toungoo, the office must be thoroughly re-constructed, or a new one built. The latter will probably be, by far, the best plan as the present building is very old.

Lines.

261. The Division is subdivided as follows:—

1st.—Sub-division Rangoon to Henzadah, and Rangoon to Thyethamine, (a village on the Sittoung where the line crosses the river,) length 176 miles. Assistant Superintendent Mr. S. Porter in charge.

2nd.—Sub-division Maulmain to Toungoo, 234 miles. Inspector Mr. P. W. Kingsley in charge.

3rd.—Sub-division Henzadah to Thayetmyo 169 miles, Assistant Superintendent Mr. E. L. McGrath in charge.

Of the above the Rangoon town lines are double for 5½ miles, and also the section Shwè-gyeen to Thyethamine 18 miles; 6½ miles of the line between Padoung and Myanoung is carried on the same posts as the Padoung-Tonghoop section of the Arakan Division.

During the year an entirely new span over the Sittoung at Thyethamine was erected at a narrower part of the river. The Shwè-gyeen Rangoon, and Shwè-gyeen Maulmain lines which crossed the Shwè-gyeen river on separate masts were taken down and a new span erected both wires being supported on the same masts. This span had to be increased by 150 feet in consequence of the right bank of the river having been cut away very much during the previous monsoon. One of the masts of the Tantabin span (7 miles from Toungoo, where the Sittoung is again crossed) had also to be taken down and removed further back, from the same cause, increasing the span by about a hundred feet.

The reconstruction of the section Toungoo to Shwè-gyeen was completed early in the year. The supports were re-distributed at 20 to the mile and the line insulated. No angle Insulators were supplied, and as no provision was made in the estimate for subdividing angles, the wire was not placed on the insulators at the very sharp angles. This was done to save the insulators, as it was found that they were not strong enough to bear the strain of No. 1 wire.

The insulation and reconstruction of the Pegu Thyethamine section, has also been completed. The supports are all new, planted at 20 to the mile, fitted with Robinson Insulators in tubular brackets.

The Pegu Rangoon, and Rangoon Henzadah sections are in very bad order. The supports are very old and in most cases quite rotten. For the last three years the reconstruction of these sections has been put off with the view of constructing an entirely new line along the Pegu and Prome roads. It is very necessary that this should be done next year. The Rangoon Henzadah section is in a very precarious state, and it is a difficult matter to keep it working at all.

From Henzadah to Thayetmyo the line will soon have to be thoroughly reconstructed, as nothing but ordinary annual repairs have been done to it for several years.

261-*a*. The lines in the whole division were interrupted two days longer than during last year. Comparing the working of each section with the previous year the greatest improvement is shewn in the Rangoon Henzadah line.

Interruptions.

On the Rangoon Shwè-gyeen and Shwè-gyeen Toungoo sections the interruptions were more numerous. This is accounted for by the fact that when the line was uninsulated a tree falling on it did not necessarily break the wire. The latter was left slack on purpose to avoid this, and the result was that it was carried down to the ground or within a few inches of it under the tree and only drawn taut on either side, no less than 7 trees have been removed in three or four days within 50 miles, from the Toungoo line, not one of which had broken the wire. Every time a line runner was sent out, 3 or 4 trees were found on it. It was mainly by this arrangement that the interruptions on this line were reduced to one-fourth what they were in previous years. The case is quite different now that insulators are used. The wire, when any strain is put on it between two supports, is held firmly by the insulators, the round stalks of the latter allow them to turn slightly out of their proper position and kink the wire, which is only jammed more firmly by this. The result is that the lug of the insulator is torn out and the wire smashed. One or more damaged insulators are found every time the wire is broken.

262. The total amount received was £9,745, an increase of £381 over the previous year's receipts.

Receipts.

263. The Burman lads under instruction at the request of the King of Burma are not far advanced as yet. One can receive 10 words a minute the other five. They know nothing whatever of Telegraphy beyond signalling and would of course be perfectly useless if left to themselves in an office. Arrangements have been made to instruct them in the connections of an instrument and office, making up batteries &c.

Burmese signallers.

Post Office.

264. With the commencement of the official year 1868-69 a weekly line of Steamers was established between Calcutta and this Province, running *viâ* Akyab every alternate week, with an extension to the Straits Settlements once in four weeks. The new arrangement has worked very regularly and has given much satisfaction.

Steam Lines.

Weekly communication with the frontier station of Thayetmyo on the Irrawaddy was also carried on with much regularity by the Steamers of the Flotilla Company. On the other routes the system of communication in force in the previous year were continued with the exception that the service to and from Madras was made a four weekly instead of a monthly one.

Letters &c. received and despatched.

265. The number of Covers of all descriptions received into the Post Offices of the Province during 1868-69 was 631,675 against 535,954 during the preceding year, an increase of 17.86 per cent; and the number despatched increased from 541,854 in the latter year to 624,337 in the former, or 15.22 per cent. Of the receipts in 1868-69 there were brought into Arakan letters of all descriptions 53,145, and Books, Parcels, and Newspapers 25,420, into Pegu 317,976 and 115,808 respectively, and into Tenasserim 90,079 and 29,247. The receipts in 1867-68 were in Arakan 46,915 and 21,059, in Pegu 264,103 and 92,260, and in Tenasserim 85,436 and 26,901 respectively. Of the Covers despatched, Arakan contributed Letters &c., 83,664, Books, Parcels &c. 26,373 in 1868-69 against 80,896 of the former and 16,680 of the latter, in 1867-68 Pegu 330,530 and 81,597 against 284,920 and 63,065 and Tenasserim 92,775 and 9,398 against 87,687 and 9,406.

IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A. Ecclesiastical.

266. There has been but little change during the year. In Rangoon there are two churches for Anglicans, one in the Cantonment and one in the Town, to each of which a Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency is attached. The Cantonment Chaplain also visits Bassein. At Maulmain there is a Chaplain of this branch of the Church, who also visits the Southern Stations of Tavoy and Mergui. At Toungoo and Thayetmyo there are Anglican Chaplains, the first of whom visits Shwè-gyeen. The stations on the Irrawaddy were formerly visited by the Thayetmyo Chaplain, but this duty is now performed by one of the Missionary priests of the S. P. G. in Rangoon. At Akyab there is a Chaplain, belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

The Roman Catholic branch of the Church has a large

mission in this Province presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, and Bishop of Ramatha *in part inf.*

The largest mission of all is that of the American Baptists who have long had a mission in British Burma, but who have made far more progress amongst the simple minded Karens than amongst the more astute Burmans.

B. Education.

267. The Returns of the Education department shew 178 schools receiving aid from Government with 5,544 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 4,854. Last year a total of 212 schools (including certain Budhist monasteries in Rangoon and Maulmain receiving indirect aid from Government in the shape of grants of books, and visited by circuit teachers in pursuance of Sir A. Phayre's scheme for spreading vernacular Education) was reported with an average daily attendance of 5,365 pupils. There has been, therefore, a net decrease of 35 schools and 511 pupils. The main decrease is in the aided village schools, 20 of which have become independent of State aid. The remaining decrease is not fully accounted for and must be attributed to inaccuracy in the Returns for 1867-68 due to the novelty of the department, and to the absence of an adequate agency of inspection. From Table 3 in the note on the state of Education in India in 1866-67, the very meagre appearance in which of the statistics of this Province is mainly due to the fact of the department being then so badly organized, it appears that in no Province, not excluding Hyderabad and Mysore and Coorg is the supervising agency so weak. In the following table is given the estimated Revenues and Charges during 1869-70 of each Province, the total grant for Education, deducting the amount of the grants to the three Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the amount of these grants allotted to superintendence and inspection, and the strength of the controlling and inspecting agency :—

Inspecting and Superintending Agency.

Provinces.	Estimated Revenue.	Estimated Charges.	Grant 20 for Education, Science and Art.		Controlling Agency.		
			Total.	Devoted to Superintendence and Inspection.	Director.	Inspector and Deputy Inspectors, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	£	£	£	£			
Oudh, ...	1,667,000	960,180	24,060	6,412	1	12	13
Central Provinces,	1,131,600	1,138,305	29,190	8,767	1	22	23
British Burma,	1,246,800	744,830	11,530	1,860	1	....	1
Bengal, ...	16,270,740	6,553,390	248,061	31,716	1	52	53
N. W. Provinces,	61,50,600	3,155,280	108,945	31,921	1	107	108
Punjab, ...	3,642,300	2,508,215	71,305	12,852	1	37	38
Madras, ...	7,650,700	6,970,430	104,780	19,650	1	25	26
Bombay, . . .	9,511,000	8,200,740	101,752	19,799	1	38	39

and from this it will be seen that even in the Central Provinces, where the expenditure exceeds the revenues, the grant for Education is larger and the controlling agency is numerically 23 times stronger.

Schools supervised by Government.

268. Of the 178 schools supervised by the Education Department, 2 are English schools of the Higher Class, 22 are Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular schools, 140 are Lower Class or Primary schools, including 31 Budhist Monasteries, 7 are Normal or Training schools, 6 Female Schools, and one Gaol school. Five only of the whole number are directly maintained by Government; the remainder receive aid under the Grant-in-aid Rules, excepting the Monastic schools, which are indirectly aided by the supply of books and itinerant teachers. Of the 272 unaided schools mentioned above 149 are Mission schools—all except two being primary village schools, and 122 are indigenous secular village schools.

The principal progress during the year has been in the Middle Class or Anglo-Vernacular schools, indicating an increasing demand for English education.

The numbers attending the Government schools of this class has increased, and seven additional schools are on the list of aided middle class schools.

The following statement shows the number and distribution in each district of the schools supervised by the Education Department and of the pupils attending them:—

Districts.		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
		Government.	Private.		Total.	Government Schools	Private. Schools.		Total.
			Missionary.	Others.			Missionary.	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pegu. ...	Rangoon, ...	1*	48	20	69	15	1,581	149	1,745
	Bassein, ...	...	49	...	49	..	1,568	..	1,568
	Myan-oung,...	...	22	...	22	..	349	..	349
	Prome, ...	1	5	...	6	63	153	..	216
	Toungoo, ...	...	6	...	6	..	374	..	374
Tenasserim....	Maulmain, ...	1	5	14	20	220	564	148	932
	Tavoy, ...	...	..	1	1	..	..	45	45
	Mergui, ...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
	Shwè-gyeen, ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan. ...	Akyab, ...	1	..	1	2	175	..	18	193
	Ramree, ...	1	..	1	2	97	..	..	97
	Sandoway ...	..	..	1	1	..	..	25	25
	Total...	5	135	38	178	570	4,589	385	5,544

From this statement it will be seen how large a proportion of the work is carried on by Missionary Societies, to how small an extent the initiative has been taken by Government,

* Gaol School.

and how unequally the direct agency of Government has been distributed.

A marked contrast is exhibited in the extent to which education has penetrated in the several districts. Those of the Pegu Division show a far more satisfactory return than those of either Arakan or Tenasserim. Sandoway in the former, and in the latter Shwègyeen, Tavoy and Mergui are lamentably behind other districts in the matter of education on which in Mergui and Shwègyeen nothing whatever is being expended by Government.

The large increase in the number of these schools is principally due to the exertions of the Reverend J. E. Marks of the S. P. G. Mission who has established 4 additional schools, 3 on the Irrawaddy and 1 in a crowded suburb of Rangoon, and who has since, with the assistance of H. M. the King of Burma, established a school in Mandalay. It is to be hoped that these schools will flourish as the parent school of the S. P. G. in Rangoon has flourished, and will not languish for want of close personal supervision. The cost of the education given in these schools has satisfactorily diminished from £5-6-0 annually per head to £3-17-9; and the cost to Government from £1-6-0 to £1-1-4.

Lower class aided schools.

269. The following Table gives comparative statistics of the aided schools of the lower class.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
						£	£
181	140	3,258	2,548	.....	.....	1647	1106

Of the 140 schools entered in this statement, 31 are indigenous monastic schools, and 109 are village schools under Missionary superintendence. The reports of the latter are generally satisfactory and the returns have been compiled with greater accuracy than heretofore, but the information cannot be accurate nor can the schools be expected to produce their legitimate results in the absence of all inspection. It must also be remembered that they are, with few exceptions, confined to the Karen race and are not affecting the mass of the population.

Female schools.

270. The progress of Female Education has not been very marked during the year, but a promising beginning has been made in several quarters, and the five aided schools reported last year have continued in successful operation.

From the following comparative statement it will be seen that the attendance has considerably increased.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the Rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
5	6	408	439	298	347	£ 2153	* £ 3036

The cost of education is £ 5-14-0 per pupil against £ 8-6-0 last year, and the cost to Government has fallen from £ 2-11-0 to £ 1-19-0.

Two English schools were opened but both were closed during the year: one at Akyab until an efficient mistress could be obtained, and the other at Kyoukphyoo for want of accommodation. Two Vernacular girls schools have been opened in Maulmain in which instruction is given in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Needlework; and it is very satisfactory to find that such schools, so likely to be highly useful, are popular even when professedly of a Missionary character. At present the daughters of all those who object to the conversion of their children to Christianity, and of these there are not a few, are practically excluded from all education except of the most elementary kind, and this will remain so until undenominational female schools are established. Such education as these schools would give would be the surest method of raising the people to a higher stage of morality than that in which they now are, for there can be no more effectual means of purifying and refining a nation than to elevate the mothers of the future generation.

Progress of Education.

271. The progress of education has on the whole been satisfactory, though no advance was made in carrying out Vernacular instruction owing to the doubts which existed as to whether the plan which had been in force for two years was to be further developed or to be abandoned. Now that it

* Including £ 500 building grant.

has been finally settled that the system of spreading Vernacular Education through the monasteries is to be pushed on, whilst at the same time the other plan of making greater use of the indigenous village schools is to be carried out as well, the only want is a larger inspecting and controlling staff; and without this little or no progress can be made, until the people have been educated up to that point from which they will realize the value of education for their children, a point which has not been reached amongst the lower classes in England.

An attempt has been made during the year to ensure a better classification of the various schools in the Province than that hitherto obtaining, and the Director has been in communication with the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay on the subject, but the introduction of such standards as are in force in that Presidency must depend upon increased agency of Inspection, and it is to be hoped that additional agency will shortly be sanctioned when a stricter classification will be possible.

Higher class Schools.

272. The following is a comparative Return of the aided schools of the higher class, that is those which teach up to the University entrance examination :—

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
						£.	£.
2	2	202	195	176	173	2,024	1,932

Though the number on the rolls has fallen yet the average attendance is comparatively far better.

Government Schools.

273. The 4 Government schools which exist in the Province at Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Prome and Maulmain are all middle class, that is according to the present classification teaching up to a standard below that of the University entrance. The number of pupils on the rolls increased from 512 to 555, but the average attendance fell from 413 to 411. The decrease took place in every school except in that at Maulmain, which under a new Head Master has made considerable progress. The fees collected increased from £417 to £465, also mainly in the Maulmain

school. The expenditure from Imperial Revenues increased by about £131; the total expenditure increasing from £2,071 to £ 2,202. The average cost of educating each pupil was rather less this year than last viz: £5-3-0 instead of £5-3-7 about, whilst the cost to Government increased from £ 4-3-4 to £ 4-8-4 about. The Maulmain school has made very satisfactory progress, but the Akyab, and Prome schools, especially the latter, have not been well managed.

Aided Middle class schools.

274. The following is a comparative table of the aided schools of this class :—

Number of Institutions.		Number on the roll at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
						£.	£.
11	18	1,157	1,325	933	1,052	7,143	8,017

275. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. P. Hordern, B. A., for the manner in which he has, under many difficulties, carried out the work of the Department.

C. Scientific and Literary.

Rangoon Literary Society.

276. The only Literary Institution is the Rangoon Young Men's Literary Society, which receives an annual grant of £30 from Government, and the annual subscriptions to which amount to £ 48. It has a large lending Library containing many excellent standard works and is of much use in encouraging a taste for sound literature. The class of works which it contains and which are taken out and read is far higher than would be supposed, and it is an institution well worthy of Government support.

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2. The Press.

Newspapers &c.

277. The number of newspapers published is the same as last year, but one which had formerly a bi-weekly issue has now a daily one. These papers depend almost entirely on their Provincial circulation, and treat mainly of those subjects which affect the Province. The number of books published is small and almost

the whole of them are of a religious nature written and published for missionary purposes; of current vernacular literature there is none.

V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

3. *Vaccination.*

Vaccination.

278. Vaccination has again this year as last been carried out on the Dispensary system than which nothing could well be more unsatisfactory not to say dangerous. As soon as the Native Vaccinator attached to the Dispensary goes out into the district away from the Civil Surgeon, his returns become untrustworthy, and no reliance can be placed in his work, as often or not he inoculates the children brought to him with some vile disease. This has since been remedied and a regular vaccination establishment properly controlled and with a proper system of inspection has been established, but this was not till after the close of 1868-69. The total number of persons vaccinated increased to 10,342 from 8,398, and the successful cases from 7,140 to 8,493; at the same time that the cost of the Dispensary vaccinators fell from £760 to £721: still this is very nearly 2*s.* a case; indeed in Ramree it cost £ 30 to vaccinate 30 people of which only 12 were successful operations; and in Sandoway £30 to vaccinate 60 people, the operation succeeding in 40 cases.

Conclusion.

Examination Rules.

279. Little now remains to be recorded; the examination Rules for Junior Officers of the Commission have been amended, so as to render them more suitable to the circumstances of the Province; and the examinations in Indian History, Jurisprudence and Political economy which qualify for admission to the Staff Corps have been carried out; a commencement has been made in consolidating the Administration of the Province, and in leaving less to individual energies and opinions, and the material progress and the elevation of the people has been fostered.

Services of officers.

280. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to his Secretary, now Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Major H. Nelson Davies, and to his Assistant Secretary, now Assistant Commissioner and officiating as Secretary, Lieutenant Horace Ralph Spear-

man for the efficient aid which he has received from them, as also to his Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, C. B. R. E., and Mr. W. B. Macrone.

Special thanks also are due to Major Sladen, Political Agent at Mandalay for the manner in which he conducted the duties of the Agency at Mandalay, and the tact, discretion and firmness which he shewed when dealing with the Burmese Government; and to Mr. J. C. Davis, Superintendent of Hill Tribes, in Northern Arakan, for his labours in quieting and controlling the tribes placed under his charge, a duty which he has performed with energy and zeal.

Surgeon A. J. Cowie, was appointed Sanitary Commissioner during the year on a Sanitary Department being created. His knowledge of the country, his zeal, and his energy, have been of the greatest service.

INDEX.

	Para.	Page.
PREFACE		
I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.		
A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of the surface, and climate.		
Geographical Divisions ..	2	1
Arakan	3	„
„ *Coast*	„	2
„ *Rivers*	„	„
„ *Lakes*	„	3
„ *Soil*	„	„
Valley of the Irrawaddy	4	„
Sittoung valley	„	4
Coast line ..	5	„
Rivers ..	6	„
Canals..	7	6
Lakes ..	„	„
Valley of the Salween	8	„
„ „ „ *Rivers.*	„	„
Tenasserim ..	9	7
„ *Rivers*	„	„
Area	10	„
Communications	11	8
Roads	„	„
Soil	12	9
Climate	13	10
B.—Political Relations with Native States.		
Expedition to explore the routes leading to Western China viâ Bhamo	14	11
Death of the Chief of Western Karennee..	21	15
Attack on the Bassein Treasury by Pseudo-Nephew of the King of Burma.	24	16
Attempt at rebellion by the Myeng-goon Prince, a refugee son of the King of Burma	28	19
C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.		
Arakan	34	22
Pegu ..	35	23
„ *Rangoon*	„	„
„ *Bassein*	36	24
„ *Myanoung*	37	„
„ *Prome*	38	„
„ *Toungoo*	39	25

	Para.	Page.
Pegu Division	40	„
Amherst	41	26
Shwè-gyeen	42	„
Tavoy	43	„
Mergui	44	27
Tenasserim Division	45	„
D.—Population.		
Houses	47	27
Classification	48	28
E.—Fiscal.		
Settlement	50	29
Surveyed and assessed area in Acres	52	30
Varieties of Tenure.	54	„
Revenue and Taxes.	55	31
Revenue demand	58	32
II.—Statistics of Protection.		
A.—Legislative.	61	34
B.—Various Judicial Tribunals.		
Criminal Courts	63	35
Jurisdiction and Constitution of Civil Courts	64	36
Revenue Courts	66	„
State of Crime	68	37
„ „ *Pegu*	69	„
„ „ *Gang Robberies.*	70	38
„ „ *Robberies, House breaking, thefts*	73	39
Result of Criminal trials	75	40
Duration of cases Arakan.	76	41
„ „ *Pegu*	77	„
„ „ *Tenasserim*	78	„
Punishments awarded	80	„
„ „ *Arakan*	81	42
„ „ *Pegu*	82	„
„ „ *Tenasserim*	83	„
Recorders' and Small Cause Courts.	84	„
Recorder's Court Rangoon, regular suits instituted	85	44
Recorder's Court Maulmain, do. suits instituted	86	„
Cases disposed of in both Courts Rangoon	87	„
Small Cause Court Maulmain, Regular cases instituted	88	45
Small Cause Court Maulmain, Miscellaneous cases instituted.	89	46
Cases disposed of in both Courts in Maulmain.	90	„
Rangoon.	91	„
Maulmain Recorder's Court.	92	„
„ *Small Cause Court.*	93	47
Rangoon Courts, Regular suits.	94	„
Maulmain Courts, Regular suits.	95	„
Services of Officers.	97	48
Commission Courts, Suits instituted.	98	„

	Para.	Page.
„ *Suits disposed of, 1st Grade Courts.*	100	49
„ *2nd Grade Courts.*	103	52
„ *3rd Grade Courts*	106	54
„ *4th Grade Courts.*	110	56
Appellate Jurisdiction..	111	57
5th Grade Courts.	112	58
Chief Court.	116	59
Arbitration.	117	60
Registration of deeds.	118	„
Working of the Courts generally.	119	61
Judicial Commissioner.	120	62
C.—Prisons.		
Persons in Confinement.	123	63
Overcrowding..	124	64
Health	„	65
Expenditure..	125	„
Manufactures.	126	67
Escapes and Outbreaks..	128	68
Classification..	129	„
Services of Officers.	130	69
D.—Police.		
Number of Police.	131	70
Village Goungs	133	71
Police Education.	136	73
Statistics of non bailable offences.	137	73
Services of Officers.	138	„
E.—Marine.		
Government Steamer employed.	139	74
Dalla Dockyard..	140	„
Light Houses..	141	„
Light Dues..	142	„
Piracy..	143	75
Services of Officers.	144	„
III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.		
A.—Finance.		
Land Revenue.	145	75
Forests..	146	„
Excise.	147	„
Assessed Taxes.	148	76
Customs.	149	„
Salt.	150	„
Stamps..	151	„
Law and Justice.	152	„
Police.	153	77
Marine.	154	„
Education.	155	„
Interest.	156	„
Miscellaneous..	157	„

	Para.	Page.
Local Service funds.	158	,,
Deposits..	159	,,
Advances recoverable	160	78
Bills drawn.	161	,,
Cash Remittances received.	162	,,
Heads of Account.	163	,,
Cash Balance.	166	79
Disbursements—Interest on Service Funds.	168	,,
,, *Revenue Refunds and drawbacks*	169	,,
,, *Miscellaneous Refunds.*	170	80
,, *Land Revenue.*	171	,,
,, *Revenue Survey.*	172	,,
,, *Revenue Settlement Department*	173	,,
,, *Forests..*	174	,,
,, *Excise.*	175	,,
,, *Assessed Taxes.*	176	81
,, *Customs.*	177	,,
,, *Salt.*	178	,,
,, *Stamps.*	179	,,
,, *Chief Commissioner and Secretariat*	180	,,
,, *Commissioners.*	181	,,
,, *Account Office*	182	,,
,, *Sanitary Administration.*	183	,,
,, *Civil and Sessions Courts*	184	,,
,, *Criminal Courts.*	185	82
,, *Courts of Small Causes*	186	,,
,, *Recorders Courts.*	187	,,
,, *Prisons.*	188	,,
,, *Police.*	189	,,
,, *Marine.*	190	,,
,, *Education, Science and Art*	191	,,
,, *Ecclesiastical*	192	83
,, *Medical.*	193	,,
,, *Stationery and Printing.*	194	,,
,, *Political.*	195	,,
,, *Miscellaneous services.*	196	,,
,, *Pensions, &c..*	197	,,
,, *Local and other Funds*	198	,,
,, *Deposits*	199	84
,, *Advances recoverable*	200	,,
,, *Bills paid*	201	,,
,, *Cash remittances sent*	202	,,
,, *Heads of Account*	203	,,
,, *Cash Balances*	204	,,
General remarks	205	85
Services of Officers	206	,,
B.—Public Works		
Imperial Outlay	209	86
Local Outlay.	210	,,
Military	212	87

	Para.	Page.
Civil buildings	216	90
Irrigation	217	92
Communications	218	93
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	219	95
Railway	220	96
Local Outlay Communications	221	,,
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	222	,,
Establishments	223	98
Forests.		
Girdling operations	224	99
Blasting operations	225	101
Plantations	226	,,
Plumadoe Cinchona plantation	227	,,
Yield of the Forests in British territory	228	,,
Permit holders	229	102
Sleepers	230	,,
Elephants	231	,,
Foreign Timber	232	,,
Financial	233	,,
General	234	104
Services of Officers	,,	105
D.—Agriculture.		
Stock	236	,,
Rates of Rent and Produce	237	106
E.—Prices of Produce and Labor at the end of the year.		
Produce	238	,,
Labor	239	,,
F—Mines and Quarries.	240	,,
Mineral resources of the Shwè-Gyeen district.	,,	107
G.—Manufactures.		
Manufactures	241	,,
Trade.		
Aggregate of Trade	242	108
Countries with which Trade was carried on	243	109
Seaborne Exports	244	110
Principal items of Export	245	,,
Seaborne Imports	246	112
Treaty Goods	247	113
Customs Dues	248	114
Tonnage	249	,,
Inland Trade	250	115
Services of Officers	251	116
Charitable Institutions.		
Number of Dispensaries	252	,,
Position of the Dispensaries and considerations regarding their future extension	253	,,

	Para.	Page.
Number of persons treated during the year	254	117
Medical College	255	,,
Lock Hospitals	256	,,
Lunatic Asylum	257	,,
Services of Officers	259	119
Electric Telegraph		
Offices	260	,,
Lines	261	,,
Interruptions	261-a.	121
Receipts	262	,,
Burmese signallers	263	,,
Post Office		
Steam lines	264	,,
Letters &c.	265	122
IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.		
A.—Ecclesiastical	266	,,
B.—Education.		
Inspecting and superintending agency	267	123
Schools supervised by Government	268	124
Lower class aided Schools	269	126
Female Schools	270	127
Progress of Education	271	,,
Higher class Schools	272	128
Government Schools	273	,,
Aided Middle class	274	129
C.—Scientific and Literary		
Rangoon Literary Society	276	,,
The Press.		
Newspapers. &c.	277	,,
V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.		
3.—*Vaccination.*		
Vaccination	278	,,
Conclusion.		
Examination Rules.	279	,,
Services of Officers	280	,,

STATISTICAL TABLES.

INDEX TO THE STATISTICAL RETURNS.

FOR 1868-69.

Page.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.— *Physical geography of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma*... vii

1.—*Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and communications* viii

2.—*Character of the surface* ix

3.—*Climate* xxxiii

B.— *Political Relations.*

1.—*Native States.* xxxiv

2.—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families* xxxv

C.— *Civil Divisions of British territory* xxxvi

D.— *Population.* xxxix

E.— *Fiscal*

1—*The Survey and Settlement* xl

2—*Survey and assessed area in acres* xli

3—*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government*.. xlii

4—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government* xliv

5—*Register of Transfers* xlv

6—*Land Revenue* xlvi

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.— *Legislative* xlvii

B.—1.—*Judicial Statement* xlviii

2.—*Judicial Statement (Criminal)* . . . liv

3.—*Judicial Statement (Criminal)* . . . lxiv

4.—*Judicial Statement (Criminal)* . . . lxv

5.—*Judicial Statement (Criminal)* . . . lxvii

6.—*Judicial Statement (Civil).* lxviii

7.—*Judicial Statement (Civil).* lxx

8.—*Judicial Statement (Civil).* lxxi

9.—*Judicial Statement (Civil).* lxxii

10.—*Judicial Statement (Civil)* lxxiii

11.—*Judicial Statement (Civil and Criminal)* . . lxxiv

12.—*Judicial Statement* lxxv

C.—1.—*Prisons* lxxvi

2.—*Prisons* lxxx

3.—*Prisons* lxxxvi

4.—*Prisons* xc

5.—*Prisons* xciv

6.—*Prisons* xcvii

7.—*Prisons* xcviii

	Page.
D.—1.—*Police*	xcix
2.—*Police*	c
3.—*Police*	ci
4.—*Police*	cii
E.—1.—*Military*	ciii
2.—*Military*	civ
3.—*Military*	cv
F.—1.—*Marine*	cvi
2.—*Marine*	cvii
III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.	
A.—1.—*Finance*	cviii
2.—*Finance*	cx
3.—*Finance*	cxi
B.—1.—*Public Works*	cxii
2.—*Public Works.*	cxiii.
C.— *Railway*	cxiii
D.—1.—*Agriculture*	cxiv
2.—*Stock*	cxv
3.—*Rates of Rent and Produce.*	cxvi
E.—1.—*Prices of Produce and labor at the end of year.*	cxviii
2.—*Labor*	cxx
F.— *Mines and Quarries.*	cxxi
G.— *Manufactures.*	cxxiii
I.— *Coinage and Currency.*	cxxv
K.— *Charitable Institutions.*	cxxvi
IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.	
A.—*Ecclesiastical*	cxxvii
B.—1.—*Education (The University)*	cxxviii
2.—*Education*	cxxix
C.—1.—*Scientific and Literary*	cxxx
2.—*The Press*	cxxxi
V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.	
1.—*Return showing Births, Deaths and Marriages.*	cxxxii
2.—*Hospital Returns*	cxxxiii
3.—*Vaccination*	cxxxiv

1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The latitude and longitude, the general configuration of the province, its natural features and boundaries, its climate and other particulars were sufficiently described in the preface to last year's Report. Further details of the area and other particulars of the several districts into which the province is divided, are described in the first three tables of the following series of Statistical returns.

A. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated Culturable waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of				
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.			Railroads.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.						1	2	3	
	British Possessions. *Districts.*												
Arakan.	Akyab,	450	443	9,889	10,782	276,090	1,359	274,731	2,000 *a*		2	5	None.
	Ramree,	141	308	3,631	4,080	196,599	520	196,823	1,884 *b*			152	
	Sandoway,	56	54	3,556	3,666	34,560	503	34,057	130 *c*		8		
Pegu.	Rangoon,	634½	7,939½	1,226	9,800	5,789,476	2,849	5,786,627	*d*—mileage of water not given	70	61		
	Bassein,	346	768	7,840	8,954	5,494,793	792	5,494,001	*e not given*				
	Myanoung,	370 1/6	3,004 5/6	775	4,150	1,923,093	2,985	1,891,965	170	,,	,,	,,	
	Prome,	414¾	1,270	3,815¼	5,500	814,700	141	814,559	92		138		
	Toungoo,	57	4,094	3,899	8,050	2,620,160	,,	2,620,160	130	,,	7½	,,	
Tenasserim.	Amherst,	304	4,931	9,909	15,144	3,169,152	1,305	3,167,847	500	54	4	,,	
	Tavoy,	96	3,562	3,542	7,200	2,277,996	357	2,277,639	140		24	,,	
	Mergui,	62	3,000	4,698	7,760	1,919,586	46	1,919,540	178	not given			
	Shwègyeen,	113	5,776	2,904	8,793	3,696,731	,,	3,696,731	200		130		
	Total...	3,044 5/12	35,150⅓	55,684¼	93,879	28,212,936	10,857	28,164,680	5,424	124	374½	157	

* 2000 miles rivers and creeks.—*b* 1884 sea and rivers.—*c* navigable for boats.—*d* the Rivers are the Rangoon, Daderyay, Thoungwah, Nga-pya Oh, Irrawaddy, Pyne Kyun canal,—*e* the rivers are the Nga-woon Myeet or Bassein river, Pyma-law and Daga, also several other navigable rivers and creeks.

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
ARAKAN.	Mountains and elevated tracts.	9,934 Square Miles	British Territory	The soil is alluvial, with sand in some parts. The islands are all of volcanic formation. Iron in small quantities is found in the Ramree district. Rice is the principal product; Tobacco, Cotton, Sessamum and Sugar cane are also grown.
	Plains ...	1,406 „	do	
	Forests ...	4,881 „	do	
	Rivers ...	1,507 „	do	
	Lakes ...	74 „	do	
	Marshes ...	727 „	do	
	Total ...	* 18,529 Square Miles.		

* Shows an increase of 1,001 Square Miles as compared with last year's return.

A. 2.—(Continued.)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		RANGOON.		
		The small *Yoma* Range is 90 miles in length and 5 in breadth. On these hills are to be found Teak, Tectona Grandis; Iron wood tree, Lignum ferreum; "*Pyinma*," Lager Strœmira Reginæ (Mason); "*Kanyen*," Dipterocarpus lænis; "*En*," Dipterocarpus grandiflora; small quantities of "*Yendike*" black wood, and bamboos. A smaller range branches off from the main range through the *Zainganine* Township wooded as above; no hill in these ranges rises 1000 feet above sea level.	British Territory.	Gravel, sand stone and laterite. The vegetable productions are Cotton, Rice, and Sessamum; the latter flourishes well.
		BASSEIN.		
		A range of hills called the "*Yoma*" extends north and south on the Western Boundary of the Bassein District,—the range is a continuation of the Arakan Hills and gradually comes to a point at about 9 miles to the south of Cape Negrais. The highest part of this range is 852 feet above the level of the sea—Area 562 square miles.	Do.	Prevailing soils, alluvial; Metals, none. Products—Rice, Cotton, Sessamum, Tobacco, Indigo, and Pepper.
		MYANOUNG.		
		The Arakan hills dividing Arakan from Pegu—Area 500 square miles and through the hills commonly called the Eastern *Yoma*, which form the water shed between the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers. Area 500 square miles.	Do.	Soil, Lime stone. Metals—None. Rice.
G.V.	elevated Tracts.			

TE-	Mountains and	**PROMÉ.** The Arakan range of hills on the west, and the *Yoma* on the east. The north-east and western parts of the district are hilly and undulating. The approximate area is 3,370 square miles.	Do.	Gravel, Lime stone and sand stone. The vegetable products are Cotton, Sessamum Cutch, and Rice. Coal has been found in the Mindoon and Thayetmyo townships but in insufficient quantities to be of any practical value; iron is also found and is known to have been worked some ages past by the Burmese.
		TOUNGOO. There are three mountain ranges in the district running parallel to each other and the Sittoung river—the Pegu "*Yomas,*" the "*Poungloung*" and the great water shed. The highest of these is the great water shed, which at Nattoung attains an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.	Do.	The "*Yoma*" range is composed of brown or grey slate clay with thin layers of bituminous limestone containing fossil ostaceous remains, frequently alternating with and entering into beds of argillaceous sandstone generally soft and friable, although stiff and hard in places. In the higher ranges the

A. 2.—(Continued.)

Division	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU	elevated Tracts.		British Territory.	sandstone is indurated and assumes a basaltic character. Resting on and over laying the slate-clay and sand stone and folding round the base of the high hills, is a base of laterite. On leaving the alluvial lands of the river (says Dr. Mason) proceeding east, the first high land met is found to be formed of beds of laterite. Going farther eastward lime stone appears, and beyond that slate and sundry shales, but their precise condition with the limestone has not been noted. The lime-

stone is supposed to be above the slate. Beyond the slate granite rocks appear and are found continuously to "*Nattoung*," but in the valley of the "*Salween*" north of *Nattoung*"—all the rocks that show themselves are limestone, forming high hills and grotesque crags like the limestone in the valley above Maulmain and seem to be of the same age.

Cardamums, bees wax, honey, pwaymyet or dammer, cinnamon and gamboge. Rice the staple product, Tobacco, Cotton, Mulberry and many kinds of vegetables.

Mountains and

PE-

A. 2.—(Continued.)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		RANGOON.		
GU.	Plains.	The plains where no cultivation exists are covered with reeds, elephant grass, thatch grass, and in the western portion of the district in the circles by the sea shore with the Nipa Palm, the leaves of which and the thatch grass are used by the peasants for roofing their houses. The doung or nat tsalia also grows wild in the South West Monsoons. These plains are subject to inundation during the South West Monsoons and average an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. These plains are suitable after the fall of the inundation for the growth of pulse and the common varieties of country vegetables. Towards the north eastern and eastern portion of the district, saline earth is gathered in the dry season and salt manufactured therefrom.	British Territory.	Alluvial deposits, comprising loam, clay and sand.

	The rest of the plains are cultivated with varieties of Rice, and intervals of shrub jungle, elephant grass, and paik tsmay occur here and there. The area under cultivation may be estimated at 634½ square miles.		
	BASSEIN.		
Plains.	With the exception of that portion of the delta commencing from the southern boundary or sea face, with the "*Pya-ma-law*" river to the west, the "*Irrawaddy*" river east, and "*Kyan-pyt-tha*" for the northern boundary, the rest of the plains appears to be well adapted for the cultivation of Rice ; farther north the land is suitable for Cotton, Tobacco, and Sessamum.	Do.	Soil—Limestone.
	MYANOUNG.		
	Plains partly cultivated with Rice, and partly covered with forests, and partly with elephant grass jungle ; nearly the whole, however, suitable for Rice cultivation running from north to south throughout the length of the Tharrawaddy or eastern division of the district and extending from the Myeet-ma-khat khyoung or Hleing River in the west, to the Yoma range forming the water shed of the valley of the Irrawaddy and Sittoung Rivers on the east. Area about 900 square miles. Plains covered with elephant grass jungle and subject to inundation during the South West Monsoons. These plains are suitable for the cultivation of sessamum and pulse. They run parallel to the plains above referred to, and extend from the Myeet-ma-khat khyoung or Hleing river on the east, to the Irrawaddy river on the west. Area about 200 square miles. Plains on the western bank of the Irrawaddy river extending from Akouktoung on the north, to the town of Pantanaw in the Bassein	Do.	Soil—Alluvial deposit.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU.	Plains.	district in the south, and lying between the Irrawaddy river on the east, and the Arakan Yoma range on the west. A great portion of the land is at present subject to inundation from the Irrawaddy river, but a bund is being constructed by Government to prevent the inundation and then nearly all the land will be available for Rice cultivation. It is interspersed here and there with patches of sandy and gravelly soil not suited to cultivation, but perhaps teak trees would thrive in such localities. There are also some lakes and marshes in these plains. Area 1,740 square miles. **PROME.** The only large plains in the district are those situated in the townships of Shwè-doung, and Engma and Poungday, the greater portion of which are cultivated with Rice; that lying immediately to the east of the Myeet-ma-khat stream is covered with long grass and subject to yearly inundations from the Irrawaddy; the estimated area of it is 20,000 acres. **TOUNGOO.** The valley of the Sittoung or Poung-Loung range averaging at a rough guess 8 to 10 miles in breadth is embraced on either side by the mountains to the east and west above described and is the only champaign country in the district. It is for the most part covered with elephant grass and more or less culturable. The interior ex-	British Territory.	Soil—Sand and clay.

Forests.	cepting in the vicinity of the fishery lakes and ponds, being suitable for Rice, and the river's bank for miscellaneous cultivation known in the language of the country as *khine*.		
	RANGOON.		
	Forests are chiefly on the hills, which are spurs of the Yoma range—an area of about 22½ square miles produces the same trees as those on the hills with the exception of teak. The teak forest tracts which lie on the northern portion of this district are under the conservancy of the Forest Department.	Do.	Gravel—laterite, loam clay and sand. The sand sometimes contains gold as in a place called "Daysumpa" in the Mayenzyah circle, but the gold being in such small quantities and the process of extracting it so expensive it is not considered worth the trouble and is unremunerative: associated with Teak are also to be found the woods which are shown under the head of mountains and elevated tracts.
	BASSEIN.		
	Along the Yoma range. iron wood can be got in abundance—a wood called the *katseet* is also produced and very much used for building purposes. There is also a small Teak Forest in the very extreme northern boundary.	Do.	
	MYANOUNG.		
	The Forests are chiefly in the hills which form the eastern and western boundaries of the district. In the eastern boundary are many valuable teak forests under the conservancy of the Forest Department. Area about 200 square miles.	Do.	Products—Teak.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU.	Forests.	**PROME.** The principal teak forests in the district are those situated on the Northern and Central Na-weng streams and in some small tracts to the east of Poungday and others in the Mindoon and Padoung townships or along the Arakan Hills which form the western boundary. The area of these is unknown. There is also a small tract of teak forest lying in the plains of the Engma township containing an area of about 10 square miles. The district is also covered in many parts with extensive En *(Dipterocarpus grandiflora)* forests, the timber of which is used by the Burmese for building purposes.	British Territory.	
		TOUNGOO. There are several valuable Teak forests in this district situated for the most part on the mountain ranges, to the east and west of the district or on their spurs. The following is a list, 1 Myo-Hla, 2 Pamoh, 3 Swa, 4 Khaboung, 5 Phew, 6 Koon, 7 Baunee, 8 Bymbai, 9 Gwait-hay, 10 Koon-Oung, 11 Kannee, 12 Thinkyaghat and 13 Youkthawa. The Deputy Conservator of Forests roughly calculated the area to comprise 450 square miles. The produce finds an outlet in the river by several creeks, the chief of which are as follows, Koon-Phyoo, Youkthawa, Thinkyaghat, Kaboung and Swa.	Do.	

Rivers.

A portion of the *Irrawaddy* river forms the south west boundary of this district. It is connected with the Dallah or Kyoung-toung river by the Kyoungwah khyoung and flows in a southerly direction forming deltas till it reaches the sea. A small portion of the Irrawaddy river 18 miles in extent also forms part of the north west boundary.

Do.

The *Dallah or Kyoung-Toung* river flows from the China Bukeer or Tudoo river in a south west direction connecting itself with the Irrawaddy by several small khyoungs or rivers and finally falls into the sea.

The *Pyah-pong* river runs in a south westerly direction from the China Bukeer a little below the village of Pontabo. It is 47 miles in extent and navigable throughout the year for large boats and steamers of middling size or ordinary river steamers.

The *China Bukeer* runs in a south easterly direction forming deltas from the village of Yaynouk. It is 44 miles in extent and navigable throughout the year for the largest sized boats and river steamers. The *Bassein Creek* joins this river with the Rangoon river. This creek is 23 miles in extent and is used by the river steamers as the only channel of communication during the dry season from Rangoon to the Irrawaddy and western portions of the province. The Panlang creek, though affording a short route from Rangoon to the Irrawaddy cannot be used in the dry season for want of water and on account of sandbanks: it is 46 miles in extent, and is so used for this purpose by river steamers and large sized boats in the South West Monsoons only.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU.	Rivers.	The *Rangoon* river takes its rise from a lake in the neighbourhood of Prome, runs southward through the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts and enters the district of Rangoon at Tsanyuway. The northern portion of it is called the Myeet-ma-Khat stream; from Tsanyuway to Rangoon it is named the Hleing river; and from Rangoon to the sea it is ordinarily styled the Rangoon river. At all times of the year it is navigable for the largest vessels to Rangoon; and during spring tides vessels of a considerable draught may go higher up for about 30 miles. During the South West Moonsoon river steamers and large boats could reach Tsanyuway and a little higher, but during the dry season it is not navigable above Tsanyuway for anything but very small boats. The *Bawlay* river connects the Panlang creek with the Hleing and Rangoon rivers opposite the village of Hlezeik, Htantabin-gua. It is 30 miles in extent and navigable for boats and river steamers throughout the year. The *Pegu* river takes its rise in the spurs of the Yoma range in the Htandagyee circle and runs *viâ* the old town of Pegu in a south east direction until it falls into the Rangoon river. It is 30 miles in extent and is navigable in the South West Monsoon for the largest sized boats and river steamers as far as Okhpo village a little above Pegu. In the dry season Pegu can only be reached in the spring tides by large sized boats. This river is connected with the Sittoung by the *Pyne-kyun* canal, 30 miles in extent.		

The *Nga-Ma-Yaik* or *Puzoondoung khyoung* takes its rise among the spurs of the Yoma range in the Hpongyee circle. It is 29 miles in extent and navigable for large sized boats in the South West Monsoon as far as the village of Motso-Nyoung-ben. River steamers might go as far up as the village of Amine during spring tides.

The *Ilmawoon khyoung* is a branch of the Rangoon river about 25 miles in length. It is navigable for large sized boats throughout the year. A barrier of laterite rocks runs across this Khyoung opposite to the village of Kyoukton. This can only be crossed on the eastern side at half tide in the South West Monsoon and $\frac{3}{4}$ tide in the dry season.

There are other small Khyoungs or creeks which are not considered noticeable under the head of rivers.

Rivers.

BASSEIN.

British Territory.

The principal river is the *Nga-woon-myeet* or *Bassein* river which extends right through the district running north and south, it branches off from the Irrawaddy a few miles above Henzadah where the river is both narrow and shallow until the Nga-thine-khyoung is reached where it gradually widens and deepens and is on an average about two hundred yards broad, it widens gradually as Bassein is approached from whence to Nga-poo-tan it is half a mile broad. This river is navigable for vessels of a draft of 18 feet for nearly 75 miles, beyond that native boats can proceed throughout the year.

The *Pya-ma-law* river is a branch of the Irrawaddy. It runs south through the district of Bassein and flows into the sea about 12 miles to the west of the Irrawaddy.

The *Dugga* river is also a branch of the Irrawaddy and from Henzadah where it branches off to Kyun-pyan, it is a very insignificant creek. From Kyun-pyan it increases in breadth and flows south to Kyoung-pon, from thence to a little above Kyouk-khyoung-gyee, where it joins the Bassein river, its course is nearly west.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU.	Rivers.	**MYANOUNG.** The principal river is the *Irrawaddy* which runs from north to south through the centre of the district and is navigable at all seasons for boats and steamers of light draught. The rise and fall is about 36 feet. During the South West Monsoon when the river is full, large steamers can come up it. It is 110 miles long with an average breadth of 1 mile. The only other river of importance is the *Myeet-ma-khat* Khyoung or *Hleing* river, which runs nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy about 8 miles to the east of that river. This stream takes its rise near the town of Prome, runs south through the district down to the town of Tsanyuway and thence straight to the town of Rangoon without once joining the Irrawaddy. It is not navigable above Tsanyuway during the hot weather, except for very small boats, but during the South West Monsoon it is navigable for large boats and for some distance for steamers.	British Territory.	Products—Fish

PE	Rivers.	The chief navigable river is the Irrawaddy which runs through the centre of the district from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarop-hmaw for a distance of nearly 92 miles. Central Naweng khyoung. This Stream takes its source from the eastern Yoma range of Hills, which divides this district from Toungoo, and has three principal tributaries called north, central and south Naweng-khyoung.	
		Naweng—The central Naweng-khyoung is navigable for boats carrying 50 to 100 baskets of Paddy during the rains as far as Myodoung a distance of 36 miles from Prome, the other two branches are not navigable.	Do.
		Mah-toung khyoung—This stream takes its rise from a peak of the Arakan range of mountains called the Myin-kah-det-toung, situated some 8 to 10 miles north of the British territories. It is navigable by small boats as far as Mindoon—distance from its junction with the Irrawaddy about 80 miles. Its chief tributary is the Punnee khyoung which takes its rise also from a spur of the Arakan mountains and is used for bringing down timber and bamboo during the rains.	
		Boolay khyoung—Takes its rise from the eastern Yoma range and has several branches by which large quantities of teak timber are brought down during the rains and boats of 3 to 4 fathoms go a few miles up during the height of the river. Keenee khyoung—This stream is not of great importance and is not used for navigable purposes or for floating down timber.	
		Muddy khyoung—Takes its rise from the Arakan mountains and is navigable by boats of the largest size for some 15 to 20 miles up the stream during the rains. It joins the Irrawaddy just below the town of Kama.	
		Myeet-ma-khat—This Stream takes its source from a lake east of the old city of Yathay called Pinlay-ding and is distant east	Do.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU.	Rivers.	from Prome about 5 to 6 miles, from thence it flows into the Noay-gyo-eing about 2 miles from the former and runs into the Zayein north to the village of Kodok for a distance of 15 miles. This lake during the rains is 10 miles long and about 4 miles broad at its widest part. From its source to its entry in this lake, it is called the Zay-khyoung and after leaving it goes by the name of the Myeet-ma-khat and continues that name throughout the Tharrawaddy district. Small boats with salt, Ngapee and other articles of food have been seen to come up during the rains as far as Eingma Kodak which is 26 miles from Prome on the Poungday road. **TOUNGOO.** The Sittoung or Poungloung which rises in the hills 25 miles north-east of Yemethen and about 130 from Toungoo, is the only river in the district. It flows generally in a southern direction right through the middle of the district and its tortuous course frequently deviates to every point in the compass, in a distance of a few miles. In the monsoon it rises from 18 to 24 feet and is then navigable for steamers of considerable draught as far as the town of Toungoo and perhaps 10 or 15 miles beyond it. In the dry weather guided by efficient pilots, steamers of light draught could easily come up to Htantaben from which there is a good fair weather road to Toungoo 7½ miles distant.	British Territory.	

It has several affluents insignificant when compared with the parent river but important in as much as they develope the natural resources the district possesses in its valuable teak forests and other products.

The most noticeable are the Kwoon Pyon, Kaboung and Swa, which rise in the Pegu Yoma. The Youk-thwawa, Thouk-yay-gat, Kannee and Bymbai, all of which take their rise in the mountain ranges to the east.

RANGOON.

The Kandaugyee or Royal Lake is the only one of importance in the district. This was originally a marsh bunded and deepened in the time of Shangyee Mengyee when governor some 40 or 50 years ago. Sóme lands around it have been reserved by order of the late Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, to form a people's park.

Do. Products—Fish

BASSEIN.

There are two Lakes in the district one at Shagagyee in the Kyoung-goon township; it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, the second is the Engyaigyee situated in the Tsabeyoon township and is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length and 250 yards in width.

Do.

MYANOUNG.

There are only two Lakes in the district *viz:* the Htoo-lake situated in the Kanoung Township. It is about 7 miles long by three or four wide. It is believed that it is the largest lake in British Burma. The other lake is the Dro-ya lake situated in the Henzadah township. It is 2 miles long by about 1 broad.

Do. Do.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
GU.	Lakes.	**PROME.** There are only two large lakes of any importance in the district. These are situated in the Shoay-doung township and run parallel to the Irrawaddy from Myoma down to the village of Nyoung-tsayin. They are situated immediately to the south of Myoma and one extending as far as Kyeethong is about 4 miles long and 1½ miles broad—the other commencing below the village of Kying-doung and extending below the village of Leppanboo is about 5 miles long and 1 mile broad. These two lakes are connected by a narrow stream. There is also a large lake which is formed by the overflowing of the river during the rains called the Deedok Ein in the Padoung township, but it is perfectly dry in the hot weather—Fish in large quantities are caught in this lake. Besides the above there are many small ponds which do not call for any particular remarks.	British Territory.	
		TOUNGOO. There are several small lakes in the district leased by Government as fisheries but none of any note.	Do.	

Marshes.	RANGOON.		
	There are a few small marshes in the townships of Thanlyen, Engaboo, Angyee, and Thongkina which are not worthy of notice.	Do.	
	BASSEIN.		
	There are a number of marshes about the district but none of any importance.	Do.	Rushes suitable for matting.
	MYANOUNG.		
	There are no particular marshes in the district.	Do.	
	PROME.		
	There is only one extensive marsh in the district near Eingma, this during the rains is a large sheet of water, in dry weather it is not deep but it is covered with weeds and long grass.	Do.	
	TOUNGOO.		
	There are no marshes of any note in the district.	Do.	

A. 2.—(Continued.)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.		Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		AMHERST.			
	Mountains & elevated tracts	8,300	Square Miles.	British Territory.	Prevailing soils, loam and laterite gravel.
	Plains, ...	600	Do.	Do.	Minerals—none worked resources not thoroughly explored.
	Forests, ...	6,100	Do.	Do.	Products—Paddy, Teak Timber, Cocoa-nuts, fruit trees, &c.
	Rivers, ...	350	Do.	Do.	The areas given are only approximate, the district not having been surveyed.
	Lakes, ...	3	Do.	Do.	Rivers—Salween river from Amherst to Toun-byaw 104 miles.
	Marshes, ...	144	Do.	Do.	Attaran river from mouth near Maul-main to Attaran 30 miles.
SERIM.					

Zammee choung, from its junction with the Attaran to Meegathat 58 miles.	
Weegnaw choung from its junction with the Attaran to Thenggan-Nyee-Noung,	34 ,,
Houndraw river from its junction with the Gyaing river to Meetan,	45 ,,
Gyaing river from Maulmain to Gyaing town,	30 ,,
Hlaing bwai river from its junction with the Gyaing to Hlaing bwai,	38 ,,
Beng-laing river from its junction with the Salween to Dunnoo,	30 ,,

TENAS

A. 2.—Continued.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
TENASSERIM.				Wagroe river from its junction with the Salween river to Wagroe village, 13 ,, Yea river from Yea town to Zammee, 14 ,, Daray river a branch of the Salween communicating with the sea, 10 ,, Total, 406 M.

TENAS	Mountains & elevated tracts	3,985	Square Miles.
	Plains, ...	450	Do.
	Forests, ...	2,515	Do.
	Rivers, ...	150	Do.
	Lakes, ...	2	Do.
	Marshes, ...	25	Do.

SHWE-GYEEN.

Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	
Do.	

A. 2.—(Continued.)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		TAVOY.		
TENASSERIM.	Mountains & elevated tracts	7,040 Do.	British Territory.	Soil—Sandy clay, Minerals—Tin & galena. Products—Rice, Sugar-cane. Trees—Wood Oil, Cocoanut, Areca and varieties of other fruit trees.
	Plains, ...	84 Do.	Do.	
	Forests, ...	20 Do.	Do.	
	Rivers, ...	50 Do.	Do.	
	Lakes, ... Marshes, ...	5 Do.	Do.	
		MERGUI.		
	Mountains & elevated tracts	Yoma range.—4,000 square miles.	Do.	Prevailing soil consists of strong clay and sand near the sea shore. In Tenasserim and Lenya villages, Tin, Lime and Coal are found, Rice is the great staple, but sugar-cane and sessamum are also cultivated,
	Plains, ...	Area 4,698 Square miles.	Do.	
	Forests, ...	Palaw, Lenya, Tenasserim and Pat Cham 3,000 do.	Do.	
	Rivers, ...	Palaw, Tenasserim and Lenya 308 do.	Do.	
	Lakes, ...			
	Marshes, ...			

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken. For the year 1868.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sun rise.	2 P. M.	Sun set.	Sun rise.	2 P. M.	Sun set.	Sun rise.	2 P. M.	Sun set.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Akyab, ...	5·25	172·90	30·55	208·70	90	78	84	83	81	82	74	67	71	N. W.	SW.	N.E	
Kyouk Phyoo,	9·70	129·90	14·30	153·90	78	93	87	79	82	79	69	67	75	W.	SW.	E.	
Sandoway, ...	16·40	222·30	14·45	253·15	80	92	83	78	85	81	65	82	75	E.N.NE. NW.W. SW. SE	W.SW.SE.	SW.SE. E. NE. NW.	The rainfall in Sandoway is reported to be unusually heavy.
Rangoon, ...																	
Bassein, ...	12·92	107·50	18·14	138·56	80	88	84	79	80	79	63½	84	77½	N. E.	WS.	NE.	
Myanoung, ...	5·14	38·26	4·14	52·40	79	93	88	78	86	82	65	82	76	NE.NW.W.	S. SW. NE. NW.	W.NE.E.	
Prome, ...	5·80	35·90	5·20	48·50	80	92	89	77	84	81	65	80	80				
Thayetmyo, ...	7.47	33·75	9·10	50·15	66½	74½	91	77¾	86¾	85½	67½	70¾	80¾				On 25th April a heavy gale from the N.W. swept over the district, by which one boy lost his life, trees were uprooted & several houses unroofed.
Toungoo, ...					74	101	83½	73	93	80¼	59	91	77	NE. SW.	SW.	NE.	
Maulmain, ...	21·90	173·50	15·80	211·20	78	85½	84	76½	81	79	69	82	80	NE. SW.	SW.	SW. NE.	
Tavoy, ...	11·10	175·30	7·30	193·70	72	90	81	70	86	85	60	90	87	NNE. W.	W.SW	ENE. W.	
Mergui, ...	44·40	118·80	15·20	178·40	77	87	85	75	80	74	64	84	69	NW.	S.SW.	NNE.NW.	
Shwè gyeen, ...	17·60	159·20	10·70	187·50	68	91	79	74	83	78	69	86	83	NE.SE.SW.	S.W.	NE. SE.	
Average, ...	14·33	124·30	13·17	152·37	76 5/8	88¾	84 7/8	76 11/16	84	80 23/48	65 5/6	80 23/48	77 7/12				

B.

POLITICAL RELATIONS

1.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenues.	Military force.	Transit duty or not.	Principal articles of production —including manufactures, and mines.

2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma, is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and Assistant, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and twenty three Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, two Recorders, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, a Sanitary Commissioner and a Conservator of Forests. The usual Staff of Officers in the P. W. D., is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent is established at the Court of Mandalay and an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council ; in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India.

The following is a Statement, of the area, population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	How many Civil & revenue judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
Arakan.	Akyab,	9	18,630	271,953	Akyab.	15,743	1783	13	13	40	25	514	300,869	5,34,568	15,70,464
	Ramree,	4		127,239	Kyoukphyoo.	2,720	833	5	5	40	10	342	138,606	1,17,668	33,16,742
	Sandoway,	3		46,187	Sandoway.	1,506	395	4	4	47	21	229	75,925	48,235	1,11,127
	Northern Arakan,	,,		7,935	Dalekmay.	not given	171	2	2			shown with Akyab		609	3,064

Pegu.	Rangoon,	15	9,800	358,075	Rangoon	72,675	1,513	15	20	44	26	521	2,14,289	8,10,214	42,87,692
					Yandoon	6,686									
					Pegu	3,317									
	Bassein,	15	8,954	291,217	Bassein	18,530									
					Lamyethna	5,678	1,563	13	15	76	34	507	1,48,342	3,60,499	12,55,661
					Pantanau	4,899									
					Yay-gyee	4,679									
					Nga-thain-khyoung	3,631									
					Doungyee	2,515									
	Myanoung,	15	4,150	393,627	Henzada	14,551	2,159	14	14	28	20	520	1,55,985	3,70,011	9,41,679
					Kyangheen	7,675									
					Myanoung	5,829									
					Zaloon	2,989									
					Kanoung	2,943									
					Donabew	3,136									
	Prome,	29	5,500	360,712	Prome	25,095	2,385	17	17	35	20	1,397	2,13,181	2,80,480	7,97,658
					Shwè-doung	9,945									
					Thayetmyo	8,474									
					Poungdey	5,549									
					Padoung	2,866									
	Toungoo,	5	8,050	76,950	Toungoo	9,516	672	10	10	136	10	287	60,130	32,337	1,57,244

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.—(Continued.)

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.		No. of Villages.	How many Civil & Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Tenasserim.	Amherst,	12	38,000	226,239	Maulmain	66,022	569	18	19	40	9	944	1,58,245	3,38,790	10,85,929
	Tavoy,	4		71,185	Tavoy	15,253	193	5	5	68	10	230	62,473	91,394	1,93,894
	Mergui,	5		43,281	Mergui	10,216	182	5	5	10	3	266	56,330	51,694	1,33,140
	Shwè-gyeen	6		132,311	Shwè-gyeen	7,651	700	9	9	30	12	522	1,20,580	50,692	2,40,672
	Total...	122	93,084	2,406,911		340,289	13,118	130	138	..	..	6,272	17,05,655	11,095	110,94,966

D.—Population.

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
	No. of Masonry dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians. European.	Christians. East Indian and other mixed classes.	Christians. Native.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
Akyab, ...	38	58,739	58,777	79,282	72,951	64,803	55,414	271,953	25·22	181	..	..	84,783	19,598	..	1,96,204	21,217	30,879	2,41,074	English, Burmese, Hindustani and Bengali.	E. 2,012 I. 2,525
Ramree, ...	..	25,308	25,308	36,327	38,405	28,225	24,282	127,239	31·18	3	29	..	265	3,455	..	1,15,279	8,208	24,596	1,02,643		E. 1,480 I. 1,802
Sandoway, ...	..	10,379	10,379	13,468	13,008	10,685	9,026	46,187	12·59	5	7	1	68	2,107	..	39,589	4,410	9,442	36,745		E. 989 I. 729
N. Arakan, ...	..	1809	1,809	4,037	3,878	not given		7,965	1·47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,935	..	..		E. 6 I. 2
Rangoon, ...	687	74,926	75,313	114,283	96,570	73,402	73,872	358,075	36·58	974	947	1,585	10,964	3,758	169	2,68,409	71,269	41,621	72,610	Burmese.	E.11,554 I. 11,205
Bassein, ...	34	61,930	61,964	82,862	83,556	67,130	57,669	291,217	32·52	70	106	18,205	774	1,887	13	1,80,165	89,991	32,768	2,58,449		E. 2,420 I. 3,416
Myanoung, ...	3	76,793	76,796	152,577	134,575	65,247	61,228	313 627	94·84	20	81	3,130	790	907	10	3,31,197	67,483	58,924	3,34,703		E.14,572 I. 24,327
Prome, ...	185	82,860	83,045	106,785	108,433	74,903	70,641	360,712	65·58	60	25	Unkn'wn	2,321	1,593	16	3,32,826	23,857	56,297	29,450		E. 6.459 I. 10,717
Toungoo, ...	4	19,167	19,172	21,586	21,422	17,586	16,356	76,950	9·57	17	71	145	574	851	13	59,034	16,045	not given			E. 2,957 I. 1,857
Amherst, ...	231	35,656	35,887	76,951	80,686	48,016	46,705	222,358	14·68	208	1,998	1,000	29,332	4,036	41	..	185,743	29,852	78,339	Burmese, Talhe and Karen.	E.17,550 I. 6,991
Tavoy, ...	..	12,162	12,162	16,635	19,511	16,950	15,453	68,749	9·54	3	64	..	422	613	..	..	67,647	20,233	48,516		E. 434 I. 480
Mergui, ...	1	7,759	7,760	11,941	12,018	9,820	8,771	42,550	5·48	5	146	..	203	2,077	..	..	40,119	7,263	35,287		E. 383 I. 318
Shwègyeen, ...	..	26,511	26,511	32,307	31,813	31,518	32,795	128,433	14·60	7	26	..	324	65	1	..	126,010	20,567	107,866		E. 1 I. 468
Total.	883	493,799	494,883	729,150	686,829	507,785	472,212	23,95,985	24,45	1,547	3,500	24,066	80,820	40,952	263	1522,703	721,934	332,442	1,345,682		E.60,928 I. 64,827

E.

1.—The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed, in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By Villages.	By Fields.						
* 3,314 † 573									* 425 miles at an average cost of Rs. 67-4-6 per mile.

* *Akyab Hill Frontier.* * *Ramree Island.*

† *Sandoway to Prome.*

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity.....				(Here explain conditions of settlement.) A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation on date of Settlement. Waste lands brought under cultivation during the term of lease free. Remissions granted under the Revenue Rules.
„ for 30 years or upwards.....				
„ for 10 years and under 30...	578	606,705	From 1869 to 1879	
„ under 10 years.	1097 5/6	* 11,09,611	From 1869 to 1879	
„ in progress.....	18 1/6	17,237		
Total...	1694	17,33,553		
Settlements previously made including full record of rights	146 1/2	1,78,617		
Ditto, without such record.....	1107 1/2	10,91,316		
Settlements during the year..... Detld Summary	281 1/4	2,85,897	1871,1878 1879	

* *The revenue assessed in the Arakan Division is included in the column above.*

2.—Fiscal.

SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA IN ACRES.

District.	Cultivated.				Grazing lands.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.				
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.		Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Rate per Acre on culturable land.	Rate per Acre on total area of Settlement.	Remarks.
	By Government works.	By Private individuals.											
Akyab,.....	,,	,,	280,400	280,400	,,	571,653	6,329,325	280,400	535,177	8 as. to 2/8	2 as.	8 as. to 2/8	
Ramree,.....	,,	,,	85,326	85,326	,,	196,823	2,323,840	85,326	117,668	8 as. to 1/14	2 as.	8 as. to 1/14	
Sandoway,..	,,	,,	36,000	36,000	,,	34,899	2,275,840	36,000	48,235	4 as. to 1/10	2 as.	4 as. to 1/10	
Rangoon, ..	,,	,,	408,334	408,334	,,	not given	784,640	408,334	804,702	8 as. to 3	2 as.	12 as. to 2/8	
Bassein,.....	,,	,,	222,457	222,457	,,	16,292	5,006,057	222,457	359,539	8 as. to 2	2 as.	8 as. to 2	
Myanoung,	,,	240	236,666	236,906	,,	not given	496,000	236,906	370,411	4 as. to 2	2 as.	4 as. to 2	
Prome,.....	,,	10,103	255,276	265,379	,,	814,700	2,156,250	265,379	280,480	6 as. to 1/8	2 as.	6 as. to 1/8	
Toungoo,...	,,	2,233	34,311	36,544	,,	not given	,,	36,544	32,148	4 as. to 1/8	2 as.	13 as. 8 pie	
Amherst,...	,,	,,	200,991	200,991	,,	not given	,,	194,494	338,790	8 as. to 5	2 as.	1 to 2/8	
Tavoy,.....	,,	,,	60,924	60,924	,,	2,277,639	2,266,880	59,012	91,393	6 as. to 2/8	2 as.	6 as. to 2/8	
Mergui, ...	,,	,,	37,686	37,686	,,	1,919,540	3,006,720	37,312	51,694	6 as. to 2/8	2 as.	6 as. to 2/8	
Shwegyeen,	,,	,,	73,495	73,495	,,	3,696,731	1,858,890	72,604	50,692	8 as. to 1	2 as.	,,	
Total	,,	12,576	1,931,866	1,944,442	,,	9,528,277	26,504,442	1,934,768	3,080,929				

VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or shareholders.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. .... — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture ...								
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. .... — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law								
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue. .... — Under law of primogeniture								
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue. .... — Under ordinary law								
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities	22	8	22	9,176	417	766	10 As. to 2-8-0	

Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common							
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100	130,217	13,118	370,945	875,228	1,690½	7,694	8 As. to 5-8-0
Holders of revenue—free tenures ..... In perpetuity ..... For life							
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue							
Purchasers of waste lands							
Total	130,239	13,126	370,967	884,404	2,107½	8,460	

4.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and ryots . On permanent tenure				
Intermediate holders between Zemindars and ryots . On farming leases.				
Ryots holding at fixed rates				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates .				
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights .				
Holders of service grants .				
Total ..				

5.—Fiscal.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acre of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zemindarees, complete.....							
Shares in ditto.....							
Large zemindarees.							
Shares in ditto....							
Small Zemindarees							
Shares in ditto.							
Villages owned by cultivating communities.....							
Shares in ditto . . .							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators..							
Intermediate holdings of a transferrable character.							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates.....							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy							
Revenue free tenures.....							
Grants.....	1	1	1	1080	146	397	

6.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year		Revenue this year		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	12,08,179	37,01,517	1,65,360	23,06,967	2,41,049	25,00,927	293,868	...	..	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year .	816		1,18,860							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ..	287		230							
Collections from Government estates ..	1,64,367		1,65,849							
Income from sale of Government estates.	1,302		84							
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ..	24,18,875		21,74,418							
Total ..	37,93,827	37,01,517	26,24,801	23,06967	2,41,049	25,00,927	2,93,868	..	..	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—STATEMENT *of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2—STATEMENT *of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.

3.—STATEMENT *of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year* 1868.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

B.—1. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate existing in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
								European.													
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Local & Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Unpaid	..	..	..	9	1 Judge.	1. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 8. Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 ..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
Do. do. Paid.	..	..	..	1	do.	Subordinate Magistrate of the 2d Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 ..	..	..	1	..	..	8,400	..	1,320	..	..	..	295	..	..	..

Local & Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal & Civil powers.	Paid ..	..	..	..	4	1 Judge.	Subordinate Magistrates 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Has Civil Original Jurisdiction from 500 to 3,000 Rs. under Act I of 1863.	..	..	..	..	4	..	2,700	900	1 Ex-officio Post Master in charge of Lock-up. 2	..	..	831	2,579	..	..
Local & Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers.	Paid ..	..	..	..	97	..	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original Jurisdiction from 3,000 to 5,000 Rs. under Act I of 1863. Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original Jurisdiction from 3,000 to 5,000 Rs. under Act I. of 1863. Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original Jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 under Act I of 1863. Revenue Powers as prescribed in the rules of the Province ..	..	..	6	7	84	6,100	1.504	410	1 Registrar of Deeds.	..	..	8,002	15,633	2,917	..

B—1. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
								European.										Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.								
Small Cause Courts, confined to proper functions ..	..	..	..	3	..	Civil Original Jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,691	..	..
Recorders' Courts...	..	..	..	2	1 Judge, Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	Civil Original; Sessions; Criminal Appeal ..	..	..	..	2	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,401	..	16
Moonsiffs exercising only Civil Powers..	..	..	..	1	1 Judge.	Civil cases up to Rs. 3,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	618	..	..	..	..	1,086	..	..
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers ..	..	..	..	8	..	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 Civil Original Jurisdiction from 3,000 to 5,000 Rs.															

						Revenue powers as prescribed in the rules of the Province	..	..	..	2	6	..	7,433	..	1,171	1 Registrar of Deeds.	..	..	1,352	201	113	..
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers as also powers under Act XV of 1862 ..	..	..	..	2	..	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 and additional powers under Act XV of 1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,500	..	5,982	1 Ex-officio Collector of Customs and Exofficio Cantonment Magistrate in charge of Gaol.	..	..	3,734	..	..	..
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal Civil and Revenue powers as also powers under Act XV of 1862 ..	..	..	..	12	..	Full Magisterial powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 also additional powers under Act XV of 1862. Appellate Criminal powers over all the Courts in their Districts. Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1863. Appellate Civil powers over all the Courts in their Districts. Revenue Original & Appellate powers as described in the Revenue rules of the Province	..	..	..	10	2	..	17,500	..	10,200	2 Ex-officio P. M., C. of Customs, M. Attendants, Registrars of Deeds. In ch. of Gaols, Treasuries and Local Funds. 1 Ex-officio Collector of Customs and in charge of Lock-up.	..	..	1,429	707	1,140	997

B.—1. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
								Europeans.			Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
								Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.											
Session Judge				3	1 Judge with assessors.	Powers of Courts of Sessions under Section 32 of Act XXV of 1861. Appellate Jurisdiction Criminal, Civil and Revenue over all Chief Courts of Districts, Magistrates with full powers and Collectors of Customs. The Magistrates of the Town and Cantonment of Rangoon and Magistrate of Maulmain excepted.	..	..	3	..	..	33,000	..	9.540	..	..	..	53	77	..	269

Chief Court of Province ..	..	..	..	1	1 Judge.	The Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil hearing appeals from orders of Sessions Courts in the former case and special appeals from orders passed on appeal by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners in Civil cases. In Criminal cases has the power of confirming sentences of death and also the power of revision ..	..	..	1	..	..	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	77	102	133	44

ABSTRACT.

1 Chief Commissioner.
3 Commissioners.
2 Recorders.
3 Deputy Commissioners 1st Grade.
3 Do. do. 2nd do.
5 Do. do. 3rd do.
3 Do. do. 4th do.
4 Asst. Commissioners 1st do.
4 Do. do. 2nd do.
11 Do. do. 3rd do.
6 Extra Asst. Commissioners 1st Class 1st Grade.
3 Extra Asst. Commissioners 1st Class 2nd Grade.
4 Do. do. 2nd do. 1st do.
6 Do. do. 2nd do. 2nd do.
24 Do. do. 3rd do. 1st do.
13 Do, do. 3rd do. 2nd do.
4 Do. do. 3rd do. 3rd do.
3 Do. do. 3rd do. 4th do.
28 Do. do. 3rd do. 5th do.
1 Conservator of Forests.
8 Honorary Magistrates.

B.—2. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—*(Criminal).*

STATEMENT *of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence, in the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.						
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice						
Against the State.						
War or depredation on allied powers	1	1	0	0	1	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting Coin	3	5	3	2	0	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	17	19	7	12	0	
Making use or possessing false weights or measures...	21	85	23	62	0	

Personating public servant or soldier	20	31	14	17	0	
Concealing design to commit offence	1	1	1	0	0	
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information	45	86	25	61	0	
Causing disappearance of evidence	4	6	2	4	0	
Resisting obstructing or omitting to assist Public Servant	30	47	15	32	0	
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury ...	264	775	255	512	8	
Intentional insult or interruption to judicial proceedings	139	163	8	155	0	
Harbouring an offender	30	76	39	36	0	1 Committed.
Taking gift to screen offender	18	26	9	17	0	
Resistance to lawful apprehension or rescue ...	40	58	10	48	0	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	44	12	14	50	0	8 Transferred.
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign.. ...	315	518	199	307	12	
By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant	45	66	48	17	1	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	5	7	5	2	0	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture...	3	3	1	2	0	
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape	9	22	11	11	0	
Public servant negligently suffering escape ...	60	84	24	60	0	
Breaches of Police Act by Police officers. ...	81	96	6	90	0	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 2—(*Continued*).

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.						
Giving false evidence	27	41	21	18	1	1 Committed.
Fabricating false evidence	6	9	5	4	0	
Making, issuing or using false Statement or certificate	1	2	2	0	0	
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	5	7	4	3	0	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering decree	10	12	10	2	0	
False charge of offence	7	9	1	8	0	
Frivolous, or vexatious complaint	3	3	0	3	0	
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possesing forged document	19	20	9	9	1	1 Committed.
Making or using false trade marks	1	1	0	1	0	
Public Nuisances.						
Public Nuisances under Penal Code	355	597	208	389	0	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	60	1,493	225	1,268	0	

Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly	178	933	299	* 635	10	* 11 Originally charged with robbery with deadly weapons and found guilty of this offence.
Affray	135	447	105	342	0	
Offences relating to religion	23	57	39	18	0	
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS I...	2,571	5,878	1,647	4,197	34	
CLASS II. *Offences against the Person.*						
Murder by Dacoits	7	2	0	0	1	1 Committed.
Do. from motives connected with women ...	14	17	6	2	1	8 Committed.
Do. from other motives	49	88	34	10	22	2 Convicted of culpable homicide.
Attempt to murder	4	5	3	2	0	1 Died. 19 Committed.
Culpable homicide	25	49	20	* 22	0	9 Committed. *2 Originally charged with murder and found guilty of this offence.
Attempt to Commit Suicide	13	15	5	10	0	
Causing miscarriage	3	8	4	4	0	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ...	3	3	1	0	1	1 Committed.
Grievous hurt	65	103	46	53	3	1 Committed.
Hurt	254	470	244	223	3	
Do. on grave and sudden provocation ...	1	3	0	3	0	
Do. by dangerous weapons	55	93	37	55	1	

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Administering stupifying drugs...	1	1	0	1	0	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...	1	2	2	0	0	
Acts dangerous to life or safety...	8	10	0	9	0	1 Escaped.
Wrongful restraint	29	60	41	19	0	
Do. confinement	26	52	42	10	0	
Do. do. to extort property or confession...	105	196	116	73	7	
Assault or use of Criminal force...	3,004	5,039	3,507	953	64	2 Transferred 2 died 1 escaped.
Forcible assault in attempt to commit theft ...	5	10	6	4	0	
Criminal intimidation or insult...	3,092	4,449	2,804	1,620	25	
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication ...	111	140	18	122	0	
Unlawful compulsion of labour	2	2	2	0	0	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	1	2	2	0	0	
Kidnapping or abduction	25	33	27	5	1	
Abducting a women to compel marriage or for defilement	6	8	5	3	0	
Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purpose of prostitution	3	4	1	1	0	2 Committed.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent...	22	36	30	6	0	

Fraudulent unlawful marriages	4	10	10	0	0	
Adultrye	42	57	51	5	1	
Rape	35	40	26	7	5	2 Committed.
Unnatural offences	6	7	4	2	1	
Defamation	44	60	51	9	0	
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS II ...	7,065	11,064	7,145	3,233	136	
CLASS III						
Offences against property *With Violence.*						
Dacoity	184	378	193	124	40	14 Committed. 1 Transferred. 3 Died. 1 Commitment cancelled. 4 Convicted of Lurking house-tresspass and 1 charged with robbery with deadly weapons.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity	5	26	21	4	0	1 Committed.
Dacoity with murder	1	5	0	0	5	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons ... or by other means ...	9	49	11	24	2	11 Convicted of unlawful assembly. 1 of Dacoity.
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons ... in a dwelling house ...	48	31	18	13	0	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons ... on the highway ...	14	13	6	7	0	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons ... elsewhere	140	108	51	55	0	
Robbery	15	29	23	6	0	
Extortion	50	106	69	33	4	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.	243	141	54	84	0	4 Originally charged with Dacoity but found guilty of this offence. 3 Committed..

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during year.	Number of persons under trial during year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft. ...	105	100	47	52	1	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for, or attempt at, hurt.	6	7	5	2	0	
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass by night.	87	117	45	76	0	
Attempt to commit house-breaking or lurking house-trespass.	5	3	2	1	0	
Without Violence.						
Theft ... of cattle	182	306	151	147	0	7 Escaped. 1 Died.
Theft ... ordinary.	5,987	4,211	1,498	2,696	14	2 Cmtd. 3 Ecpd. 1 Tfrd.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	504	879	324	538	12	2 Cmtd. 2 Tfrd. 1 Died.
Dishonest misappropriation of property. ...	198	303	148	149	6	
Criminal breach of trust...	67	93	54	33	3	2 Escaped. 1 Committed.
Cheating....	185	323	209	106	6	2 Committed.
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief ordinary.	306	493	308	182	3	

Mischief by harbouring, poisoning or killing cattle.	11	21	12	9	0	
Serious mischief by fire.	11	10	6	4	0	
Criminal trespass or house trespass.	876	1,373	1,114	341	18	
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS III...	8,327	8,012	3,824	4,205	62	
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above class.						
Belonging to a gang of ... { Dacoits	7	15	6	9	0	
Thieves.	0	16	2	14	0	
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood.	366	685	218	463	2	
Bad habit and repute.	13	13	0	13	0	2 Escaped.
Criminal breach of contract of service.	18	105	98	7	0	
Maintenance of children and wives.	33	32	23	9	0	
Disputes relating to possession of land.	3	3	3	0	0	
Contempt of Court.	9	10	0	10	0	
Offences not included above.	491	1,981	303	1,674	0	4 Committed.
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER CLASS IV....	940	2,860	653	2,199	2	
Breaches of Special laws for the protection of the Revenue, or on other subjects.						
Breaches of Laws relating to Excise on spirits and drugs, Act XXI of 1865	856	1,184	359	813	12	
Do. do. Stamps Act X of 1862... ...	3	3	0	3	0	
Do. do. Post Office Act XIV of 1866 ...	4	5	2	3	0	
Merchant Shipping Act I of 1859	85	223	43	179	1	
Arms Act XXXI of 1860	16	27	13	14	0	

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Cattle trespass, Act III of 1857	38	72	19	53	0	
Passengers Act XXV of 1859	4	6	0	6	0	
Contract Act XIII of 1859	13	13	7	6	0	
Gaming and Lotteries Act III of 1867... ...	623	2,912	609	2,298	0	5 Escaped.
Certificate Tax Act IX of 1868...	6	18	9	9	0	
Begging, Alms Act XIII of 1856	1	4	0	4	0	
Forcibly opposing seizure of Cattle Act XIII of 1867...	2	2	1	1	0	
Police Act V of 1861	12	12	1	11	0	
Port Rules	8	20	6	14	0	
Sections 282 and 290 of Act XXV of 1861 ...	6	31	0	13	0	
Escape from Custody Regulation XII of 1818...	1	1	1	0	0	
Ministerial Officers, neglect of duty, Regulation VIII of 1809	17	20	0	20	0	
Forest Rules	16	188	6	182	0	
Payment of penalties by sureties	1	2	0	2	0	
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS...	1,712	4,743	1,076	3,649	13	

Breaches of Local Rules.					
Ferry Rules	1	1	1	0	0
Hack Carriage Rules	114	300	112	186	2
Conservancy Rules	30	91	5	86	0
Cantonment do.	5	17	1	16	0
Non-payment of Municipal Tax	10	175	0	158	17
Desertion	1	1	0	1	0
Other Local Laws	55	92	20	70	2
TOTAL BREACHES OF LOCAL LAWS...	216	677	139	517	21
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER ... Class I.	2,571	5,878	1,647	4,197	34
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER ... do. II.	7,065	11,064	7,145	3,233	136
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER ... do. III.	8,327	8,012	3,824	4,205	62
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER ... do. IV.	940	2,860	653	2,199	2
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER ... Breaches of Special Laws.	1,712	4,743	1,076	3,649	13
TOTAL OFFENCES UNDER ... do. of Local Laws.	216	677	139	517	21
GRAND TOTAL OF OFFENCES...	20,831	33,234	14,484	18,000	268

STATEMENT *showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.					PERSONS DISPOSED OF.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.		Received by transfer.	TOTAL.	Discharge without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates	3	21	55	...	79	11	23	45	...	...	...	12	155
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	170	9,631	9,208	...	19,009	1,918	7,207	9,784	3	19	78	10	20,298
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	14	2,175	300	...	2,489	75	984	1,308	56	2	64	32	4,132
Do. exercising jurisdiction in a Town only	32	2,278	1,872	...	4,182	1,164	873	2,589	2	11	43	1	2,945
Chief Magistrates of districts	49	4,601	3,544	...	8,194	85	2,687	5,207	187	15	113	16	10,171
TOTAL MAGISTRACY	268	18,706	14,979	...	33,953	3,253	11,774	18,933	248	47	298	71	37,701
Sessions Courts	22	71	...	...	93	1*	25	114	8	1	24	7	489
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	290	18,777	14,979	...	34,046	3,254	11,799	19,047	256	48	322	78	38,190

* Commitment cancelled.

STATEMENT *showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.							
	By village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined	.....	44	7,782	2,141	3,105	.....	.....	13,072
Imprisoned	.....	1	11	7,219	1,499	59	.....	4,489
Flogged	.....	.....	4	31	82	.....	.....	117
Ordered to find security	.....	.....	27	163	361	.....	.....	8,155
Imprisoned and fined	.....	.....	216	42	123	1	.....	382
Imprisoned and flogged	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29
Death	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
TOTAL PERSONS PUNISHED	.....	45	9,740	3,596	5,199	76	.....	18,656
Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FINES—								
Not exceeding Rs. 5	.....	8	3,133	933	316	.....	.....	4,450
„ „ „ 50	.....	33	4,590	1,070	2,763	.....	.....	8,456

„ „ „ 200	.....	2	191	89	161	.....	.....	443
„ „ „ 1,000	.....	1	.....	22	48	.....	.....	71
Exceeding „ 1,000	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES...	.....	44	7,914	2,175	3,289	.....	.....	13,422
Amount realized	.....	1,021-1-0	76,065-12-0	40,023-4	4,755-1-6	.....	.....	164,667-2-6
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend	.....	42-8	646-11-8	2,048	1,939-4-8	.....	.....	10,436-8-4
Sentences of imprisonment	.....	.....	424	231	35	.....	.....	690
Not exceeding 15 days — Rigorous	.....	.....	64	1	8	.....	.....	73
Not exceeding 15 days — Simple	.....	1	1,298	521	721	3	.....	2,544
„ „ 6 months — Rigorous	.....	.....	84	123	27	.....	.....	234
„ „ 6 months — Simple	.....	.....	24	355	533	16	.....	926
„ „ 2 years — Rigorous	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	8
„ „ 2 years — Simple	.....	.....	2	21	280	30	.....	333
„ „ 7 years — Rigorous	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
„ „ 7 years — Simple	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Exceeding 7 years — Rigorous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding 7 years — Simple	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL — Rigorous	.....	1	1,748	1,125	1,569	51	.....	4,495
TOTAL — Simple	.....	.....	148	127	41	.....	.....	315
Penal servitude	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation — Rigorous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Transportation — Simple	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, to — Solitary confinement forfeiture of property	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3

B.—1. JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—5 *(Criminal.)*

STATEMENT *showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of British Burma, during the year* 1868.

TRIBUNAL.	No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.						REMARKS.
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrate of districts. { Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.								
„ from paid „ ...	351	44	128	72	93	12	2	
Sessions Court..... { From unpaid Magistrates	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
From Paid do.	393	62	221	44	45	19	2	
High Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT *showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	No. of cases in different Courts.					Total.	REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	Small cause Courts.	Moonsiffs Dy. Collectors and other Sub-Divisional Cts.	District Courts, and Collectors.	Superior Courts.		
Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	...	1,861	2,631	94	435	5,021	
Suits for money due on contract. — On unwritten „ „ „ (simple debt)	...	8,000	2,203	4	17	3,024	
Suits for money due on contract. — On account stated	...	71	1,380	1	16	468	
Suits for money due on contract. — Money paid or received	...	167	1,340	5	8	4,520	
Suits for money due on contract. — Goods sold	...	592	1,534	6	7	2,139	
Suits for money due on contract. — For breaches of contract not included in above	...	269	1,100	7	3	1,379	
Suits for rent	...	114	241	...	...	356	
Suits for personal property or value thereof	...	119	1,824	10	8	1,961	
Suits for damages. — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	...	...	847	...	4	851	
Suits for damages. — For injuries to property	...	10	884	...	3	897	
Suits for damages. — For defamation	...	...	832	...	...	832	
Suits for damages. — For other injuries, not included in above	...	12	516	1	1	530	
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	1	26	3	4	34	
„ to set aside Contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake or accident	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ to settle Partnership and other Accounts	...	...	6	8	9	23	

Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	...	1	...	1	
,, ,, to marriage, dower and divorce	...	1	1,391	5	12	1409	
,, to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	6	6	1	13	
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	325	2	4	331	
Suits to establish or contest Wills	...	...	17	2	...	19*	* 3 cases less shown in the district return & of Sandoway not explained.
Claims to inheritance { Under Hindoo Law	...	...	...	...	...	19	
,, Mahomedan Law	...	...	1	2	...	3*	
,, any other Law	...	...	111	1	...	112*	
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, relating to the Revenue	...	...	7	...	...	7	
,, relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	78	1	52	131	
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Suits to resume or assesses rent free lands	...	...	46	...	...	46	
,, regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits)	...	....	149	...	...	149	
,, for partition of immovable property	...	...	29	...	...	29	
,, regarding boundaries	...	...	41	...	...	41	
,, for, or relating to real property not including in the above	...	...	1,480	6	8	1,494	
To enforce awards of private arbitration	...	3	...	14	...	17	
Revenue Court Cases.							
Suits to recover arrears of rent	...	...	320	126	...	446	
,, Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent	...	...	...	19	...	19	
,, regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	...	...	76	90	...	166	
,, relating to ejectment	...	...	...	17	...	17	
,, regarding accounts, and by or against Agents &c	...	...	175	61	...	236	
,, Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent	...	...	386	2,940	...	3,326	
,, Suits not included in above	...	...					

STATEMENT *showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

VALUE OF SUITS.	Nature of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.			REMARKS.
	Village Courts.	S. Cause Courts.	Mffs. Dy. Col. & other Sub-Dvsnl. Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.				
IN CIVIL COURTS.									
Not exceeding Rupees 5... ...	...	132	1,584	...	...	3,608	14	8	
Do. do. do. 20... ...	...	1,113	3,970	1	34	61,014	8	11	
Do. do. do. 100... ...	...	1,955	10,124	11	190	3,59,691	0	1	
Do. do. do. 500... ...	...	804	2,213	14	96	5,61,147	3	6	
Do. do. do. 5,000... ...	...	...	203	121	246	6,28,911	13	8	
Do. do. do. 1,00,00... ...	...	...	...	15	27	6,18,841	11	3	
Exceeding Rupees 1,00,000... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL IN CIVIL COURTS...	...	4,004	18,094	162	593	*22,33,215	4	1	
IN REVENUE COURTS.									
Not exceeding Rupees 5... ...	...	...	320	845	...	3,104	1	8	
Do. do. do. 20... ...	...	...	262	430	...	8,583	4	7	
Do. do. do. 100... ...	...	...	316	1,883	...	30,152	6	8	
Do. do. do. 500... ...	...	...	55	65	...	15,075	0	0	
Do. do. do. 5,000... ...	...	...	4	...	...	3,064	0	0	
Do. do. do. 1,00,000... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exceeding do. 1,00,000... ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL IN REVENUE COURTS...	...	...	957	3,223	...	59,978	12	11	
GRAND TOTAL...	...	4,004	19,051	3,385	593	22,93,194	1	1	

* Exclusive of Rs. 3,01,576-0-10, the details of which are not given by the Deputy Commissioner Prome.

The value of the suit of the Deputy Commissioner Prome not given.

STATEMENT *showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.									Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average No. of days during which each case.		No. of summons to parties to appear in person.	No. of parties who appeared.	No. of summons to witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared.
					Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.										
										In favor of Plaintiffs.										
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Exparte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendants, objectors, or insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
CIVIL COURTS.																				
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts- - -	337	4,865	5,202	989	1,969	346	311	9	2,635	660	242	345	1,247	331	76	71	5,421	1,946	3,781	2,223
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	307	17,986	18,293	3,467	1,554	1,122	1726	409	4,811	5,452	1,816	2,506	9,774	240	30	14	25,596	21,501	38,710	36,479
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts....	12	37	49	4	1	..	3	..	4	24	..	12	36	5	12	3	35	30	68	59
Chief Courts of districts.. ..	..	6	6	1	..	..	..	....	..	2	1	3	6	..	83	17	6	9	17	17
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction	77	1,146	1,223	100	554	67	97	5	723	101	35	85	221	181	191	51	1,281	416	1,635	1,313
Superior courts of special jurisdiction .. Admiralty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Testimonial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matrimonial..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insolvent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL..	733	24,040	24,773	4,561	4,078	1,535	2137	423	8,173	6,239	2,094	2,951	11,284	757	312	156	32,339	23,902	44,151	40,091
REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals .	..	957	957	305	10	167	30	..	207	307	111	27	445	..	7	5	1,542	1,666	398	398
Courts of Collector	13	3,253	3,266	184	399	47	165	..	611	1,783	385	334	2,502	6	7	6	1,795	1,783	3,178	2,860
TOTAL..	13	4,210	4,223	489	409	214	195	..	818	2,090	496	361	2,947	6	14	11	3,337	3,449	3,576	3,258
GRAND TOTAL..	750	66,250	28,996	5,050	4.387	1,749	2,332	423	8,991	8,329	2,590	3,3 12	14 231	763	326	167	35,676	27,351	47,727	43,349

STATEMENT *showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

CLASS OF COURT.	CASES ON THE FILE.			Appeals withdrawn, or transferred, or struck off without trial.	DECIDED ON TRIAL.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	REMARKS.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant.		In favor of respondent.					
					In whole.	In part.						
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District. Collector's Appellate Court.												
Chief Appellate Court of District. — Civil appeals	189	1,366	1,555	122	493	74	661	68	1,418	165	45	
Chief Appellate Court of District. — Revenue „	„	2	2	„	2	„	„	„	2	„	5	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province,—each class of Courts being specified.	8	125	133	45	16	7	55	2	125	„	16	
Chief Court of Province. — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction. From district Court. Special Appeals.	3	100	103	32	12	0	58		102	1	19	
TOTAL...	200	1,593	1,793	199	523	81	774	70	1,647	174	21	

STATEMENT *showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.				REMARKS.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal Property.	Imprisonment.	
Village Courts ...														
Small Cause Courts ...	2,943	9	1,321	1,330	713	255	1,616	32	...	1	...	274	761	
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts	13,807	33	3,743	1,776	2,344	641	868	67	63	590	317	969	253	
Revenue Courts ...	1,312	...	52	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	
District Courts ...	633	...	154	154	103	12	39	...	...	74	...	18	4	
Superior Courts ...	622	2	491	493	112	136	359	1	1	134	...	107	125	
TOTAL ...	19,317	44	5,761	5,805	3,324	1,044	2,882	100	64	799	317	1,371	1,152	

STATEMENT *showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.			Assessors Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Recorder's Court, Rangoon	5 Jurors	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Criminal Cases.	
Do. Maulmain	Do.	7	...	6	3	...	...	...	Do.	
Sessions Court Arakan	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	Return blank.
Do. Pegu	2 under Section 324 of Act XXV of 1861	33	...	...	...	...	25	8	Do.	
Do. Tenasserim	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	Return blank.
TOTAL.....		41	...	7	3	...	25	8		

STATEMENT *of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICE.	Number of Officers.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.															Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property.				Order personal Contracts.	Rpts. & other acquittance.		Leases.		Deeds of Sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds or sale of mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.		
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.								
Akyab	1	...	...	3	3	74	...	...	...	...	9	6	77	1	...	...	Rs. 346	None.
Ramree...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	26	...
Sandoway...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu	7	1	41	90	7	79	17	10	5	2	71	26	731	61	6	47	2,792	...
Maulmain...	1	...	...	23	16	...	1	1	...	...	68	11	289	...	68	...	954	250-8
Tavoy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	15
Mergui	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyeen	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	10
TOTAL	13	1	41	117	26	154	18	11	5	2	158	43	1,105	63	74	47	4,134	275-8

C.—PRI

General Return showing number and

Province of British

CLASS OF GAOLS.		No. of Gaols.	NUMBER OF				
			Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Gaols.	Total in Gaol during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine &c.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Prisons...	Rangoon	2	1,117	1,631	773	3,521	1,890
	Maulmain		1,177	1,105	63	2,345	1,040
	TOTAL.....	2	2,294	2,736	836	5,866	2,930
Divisional Gaol...	Akyab...	1	290	900	154	1,344	792
2nd Class District Gaols	Kyouk Phyoo ...	5	228	344	50	622	278
	Sandoway		196	107	...	303	156
	Prome		208	1,111	135	1,454	1,087
	Bassein		136	694	...	830	592
	Toungoo		63	308	...	371	261
	TOTAL.....	5	831	2,564	185	3,580	2,374
District Lockups ...	Henzadah...	6	19	529	...	548	325
	Myanoung... ...		32	756	...	788	516
	Thayetmyo		16	732	220	968	389
	Shwègyeen		10	211	...	221	156
	Tavoy		9	134	1	144	113
	Mergui...		9	88	...	97	79
	TOTAL.....	6	95	2,450	221	2,766	1,578
	GRAND TOTAL.....	14	3,510	8,650	1,396	13,556	7,674

SONS.

distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Burma for the year 1868.

PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR.									Number of Prisoners on the last day of the year.				
									Under Sentence of rigorous imprisonment.				
Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other gaols.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than 7 years.	More than 2 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
26	1	1	4	24	5	303	1,209	62	24	57	586	155	205
9	1	...	25	56	1	16	1,191	406	5	25	206	137	309
35	2	1	29	80	6	319	2,400	468	29	82	792	292	514
6	...	...	12	15	6	8	367	32	58	30	1[illegible]	10 2	52
13	...	...	11	19	...	8	121	134	19	8	22	76	28
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	215	119	...	4	15	3	3
15	2	...	5	8	2	267	192	...	...	...	3	15	23
...	...	...	1	4	...	56	188	...	...	...	31	75	31
4	...	...	3	4	...	23	75	...	...	...	18	29	22
32	2	...	20	38	2	354	791	253	19	12	89	198	107
1	...	...	...	...	...	211	27	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	6	3	...	195	46	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	12	1	...	265	38	...	...	...	...	78	73
...	...	...	...	1	...	46	26	...	...	...	...	2	13
...	...	...	...	...	1	16	15	...	1	...	...	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	1	15
1	...	...	18	5	1	735	167	...	1	...	...	84	151
74	4	1	79	138	15	1,416	3,725	753	107	124	1,012	676	824

C. PRISONS

General Return showing number and

Province of British

CLASS OF GAOLS.		NUMBER OF PRI-		
		Under sentence of simple imprisonment.		
		More than 7 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.
		22	23	24
Central Prisons...	Rangoon	...	4	96
	Maulmain	...	2	47
	TOTAL...	...	6	143
Divisional Gaol	Akyab	35	15	20
2nd Class District Goals..	Kyouk Phyoo	...	4	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	7
	Bassein	...	1	6
	Toungoo	...	...	4
	TOTAL...	...	5	17
District Lock-ups.	Henzadah	...	...	3
	Myanoung	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	38	33
	Shwègyeen	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...
	TOTAL...	...	38	36
	GRAND TOTAL...	35	64	216

—*(Criminal Continued.)*

distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Burma in the year 1868.

SONERS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.						No. of punishments for breaches of Gaol discipline.		REMARKS.
Under trial prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	In transit to other Gaols.	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners.	TOTAL.	By flogging.	Other punishments.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
30	10	...	.....	39	1,268	214	45	
23	13	2	.....	22	1,197	69	25	
53	23	2	.....	61	2,465	283	70	
18	8	...	.....	4	505	30	30	
...	2	...	.....	.....	293	1	19	
...	0	...	.....	.....	144	2	1	
16	4	...	.....	.....	68	42	25	
27	2	...	.....	4	177	10	110	
1	...	...	.....	2	76	45	6	
44	8	...	.....	6	758	100	161	
...	...	...	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	
35	...	...	.....	.....	68	7	.....	
75	...	...	.....	4	301	5	1	
3	...	...	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	
...	...	...	.....	1	14	.....	.....	
...	...	...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	
113	...	...	.....	5	428	12	9	
228	39	2	.....	76	4,156	425	262	

STATEMENT *showing the sickness, mortality &c., of Prisoners in each*

Name of each Gaol. Central, District and Local Gaols being classed in succession.	Rank of Medical or other Officers in charge.	Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years.
CENTRAL PRISONS.		
Rangoon	Assistant Surgeon...	No record.....
Maulmain	Do.	Do. .....
DIVISIONAL GAOL.		
Akyab	Do.	Do. .....
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GAOLS.		
Kyouk Phyoo	Dy. Commissioner...	Do. .....
Sandoway	Do.	Do. .....
Prome	Do.	Do. .....
Bassein	M. R. C. S. L. Uncovenanted.	Do. .....
Toungoo	Dy. Commissioner...	Do. .....
Henzada	Extra Asst. Commr.	Do. .....
Myanoung	Dy. Commissioner...	Do. .....
Thayetmyo	Asst. do. ...	Do. .....
Shwègyeen	Dy. do. ...	Do. .....
Tavoy	Do.	Do. .....
Mergui	Do.	Do. .....

SONS.—2.

Prison of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1868.

Character of Gaol and Gaol buildings and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year.	Superficial feet within Gaol walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each Prisoner.
Large airy lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground. Not crowded at the commencement but crowded at the end of the year.	565	680
Double storied brick work buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs—wards very spacious. Not crowded.	368	786
TOTAL.....	933	1,466
Building of wood throughout with shingled roof, floor raised 4 feet from the ground. Somewhat crowded at end of the year.	335	206
Brick work barracks with leaf roofs, wood floor and bamboo mat walls, between the brickwork pillars. Not Crowded.	645	704
Brick work buildings with leaf roof, floor of wood—raised 4 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	112	186
Old dilapidated condemned buildings of wood with leaf roof, mat walls and bamboo platforms for berth-places, raised 5 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	94	595
Brick work buildings with iron roof and earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	1,308	2,092
Do. do. do.	2,664	3,104
TOTAL.....	4,823	6,681
Small triangular enclosure wooden buildings, wards raised 10 feet of the ground.	620	4,970
Do. do. do.	355	583
Brick work buildings with iron roof—earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet above the ground. Not crowded.	657	241
Brick work building, with brick work wards and wooden floors raised 3 feet, and tiled roof. Not crowded.	454	2,196
Wooden buildings with leaf roof and wood floor raised 3 feet.	5,679	263
Do. do. do.	5,369	500
TOTAL...	13,134	8,753
GRAND TOTAL...	19,225	17,106

STATEMENT *showing the sickness, mortality &c., of Prisoners in each*

Name of each Gaol. Central, District and Local Gaols being classed in succession.	Daily dieting of each Prisoner in lbs. distinguishing different kinds of grain &c.			Average number in Gaol during the year.
		lbs.	oz.	
CENTRAL PRISONS.				
Rangoon	Rice.....	1	8	1,209
	Fish or Meat.....	0	4	
	Fresh Vegetables....	0	8	
	Sweet Oil.....	0	½	
	Condiments.....	0	½	
	Salt.....	0	½	
	Ngapee.....	0	½	
Maulmain	Do.			1,191
				2,400
DIVISIONAL GAOL.				
Akyab	Do.			367
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GAOLS.				
Kyouk Phyoo	Do.			121
Sandoway	Do.			215
Prome	Do.			192
Bassein	Do.			188
Toungoo	Do.			75
				791
Henzada	Do.			27
Myanoung	Do.			46
Thayetmyo.....	Do.			38
Shwègyeen	Do.			26
Tavoy	Do.			15
Mergui	Do.			15
				167
				3,725

2.—*Continued.*

Prison of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1868.

Average Weight.				Sick in Hospital.					
Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged cured or transferred.	Remaining.	Average No. in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness
st. lb.	st. lb.	st. lb.	st. lb.						
7-9¼	8·2	7-8¾	8-3½	78	848	825	77	71	1
8-12	9-12	9-4	9-7	12	601	533	24	24	1
8-4	9-0	8-6	8-12¼	90	1,449	1,358	101	95	2
7-7	7-9	7-8	7-12	8	398	377	14	9	0
79-¾	7-11¼	8-2¼	8-0¾	32	427	416	24	4	0
7-2	7-6	7-13	7-12	4	43	38	4	4	0
7-2	7-6	7-12	7-12	2	199	191	4	4	2
7·2	7-6	7-12	7-12	3	220	211	8	8	0
8-7	8-9	9-2	9-3½	6	285	268	19	4	0
7-9	7-10¼	8-2¼	8-2¼	47	1,174	1,124	59	24	2
7-4	7-4	7-4	7-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-2	7-6	7-8	7-8	0	104	104	1	2	0
7-2	7-4	7-4	7-6	0	94	80	13	3	0
7-3	7-4	7-4	7-4	0	25	22	2	1	0
7-3	7-4	7-4	7-4	0	18	18	0	1	0
7-3	7-4	7-4	7·4	2	16	17	1	1	0
7-3	7-4⅓	7-4⅔	7·5	2	261	241	17	8	0
7-9	7-13	7-12	8-1	147	3,282	3,100	191	136	4

PRISONS 2.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT *showing the sickness, mortality &c.*

Name of each Gaol. Central, District and Local Gaols being classed in succession.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Per centage of deaths to average strength.	Per centage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness, taken together.	Explanation & Remarks.
CENTRAL PRISONS.					
Rangoon	24	25	1·98	2·06	
Maulmain	56	57	4·70	4·78	
	80	82	3·34	3·42	
DIVISIONAL GAOL.					
Akyab	15	15	4·08	4·08	
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GAOLS.					
Kyouk Phyoo	19	19	15·70	15·70	
Sandoway	3	3	1·39	1·39	
Prome	8	10	4·11	5·20	
Bassein	4	4	2·12	2·12	
Toungoo	4	4	5·33	5·33	
	38	40	4·81	5·05	
Henzada	0	0	0·0	0·0	
Myanoung	1	3	6·52	6·52	
Thayetmyo	3	1	2·63	2·63	
Shwègyeen	1	1	3·84	3·84	
Tavoy	0	0	0·0	0·0	
Mergui	0	0	0·0	0·0	
TOTAL.....	5	5	2·99	2 99	
GRAND TOTAL.....	138	142	3·70	3·81	

STATEMENT *showing the employment and earnings of working*

NAMES OF GAOLS.		Average Employed. On Gaol service.	In Gaol gardens.	In Gaol buildings.	On labour outside Gaol.
Central Prisons.	Rangoon	164	13	17	52
	Maulmain..	180	42	...	91
Divisional Gaol.—Akyab		82	24	...	100
2nd Class District Gaols.	Bassein	58	20	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo...	30	3	8	22
	Sandoway	19	2	4	15
	Prome	34	...	43	43
	Toungoo	12	3	20	12
District Lock-ups.	Henzadah..	2	...	...	24
	Myanoung	6	...	...	36
	Thayetmyo	30	...	2	90
	Shwègyeen...	6	...	...	14
	Tavoy	2	...	1	5
	Mergui	3	1	...	4
TOTAL.....		628	108	95	508

SONS.—3.

Prisoners in the Prisons of British Burma for the year 1868.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS LIABLE TO LABOR DURING THE YEAR.

INTRAMURAL MANUFACTURES &c.

HERE DETAIL EMPLOYMENT.

Bakers.	Basket makers.	Blacksmiths.	Braziers.	Brick makers.	Carpenters.	Coir pounders.	Cotton cleaners.	Gardiners.	Jute manufactory.	Lithographers.	Oakum pickers.	Printers.	Rope makers.	Sawyers.	Silversmiths.	Soorkee pounders.	Stone breakers.	Tailors.	Cotton spinners.	Umbrella makers.	Weavers.	Wicker workers.
...	...	3	...	...	40	154	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	9	...	...	130	20	...	...	63	54
...	4	5	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	210	1	...	...	121	4
4	3	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	4
...	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	14	18	5	...	68	155	...	...	12	1	...	32	261	11	...	3	399	27	...	...	188	63

STATEMENT *showing the employment and earnings of working*

NAME OF GAOLS.		Wood carvers.	Miscellaneous.	In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.
Central Prisons.	Rangoon	7	...	2	71	831
	Maulmain	...	28	1	24	996
Divisional Gaol.—Akyab...		...	12	...	9	306
2nd Class District Gaols.	Bassein	...	14	...	8	117
	Kyouk Phyoo	...	10	...	4	89
	Sandoway	...	3	...	4	50
	Prome...	...	...	...	4	125
	Toungoo	...	13	...	4	70
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	...	1	...	...	27
	Myanoung	...	2	...	2	46
	Thayetmyo	...	2	...	3	132
	Shwègyeen	...	6	...	1	27
	Tavoy	...	3	...	1	15
	Mergui	...	6	...	1	15
	TOTAL.....	7	100	3	136	2846

3.—(*Continued*)

Prisoners in the Prisons of British Burma, for the year 1868.

Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each Prisoner liable to labor,			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of prisoners under education in Gaol.
28,914	9	7	73,611	13	4	44,697	3	9	53	12	7	87	4	9	
11,755	8	...	21,849	10	2	9,594	2	2	9	10	1	14	9	5	
...	...	...	2,341	4	6	2,341	4	6	7	10	5	24	10	1	
198	4	...	1,182	10	6	984	6	6	8	6	7	31	12	1	
142	7	...	321	14	...	179	7	...	2	...	3	8	2	6	
...	...	...	339	11	3	339	11	3	6	12	8	56	9	10	
...	...	...	5,593	1	...	5,593	1	...	4	11	10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,438	1	1	1,438	1	1	20	8	8	75	11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	346	8	...	346	8	...	7	8	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	428	11	3	427	9	3	28	8	1	71	4	2	
...	...	...	212	...	...	212	...	...	14	2	1	35	5	4	
41,011	14	7	107,165	5	1	66,153	6	6	23	3	9	43	14	4	

Not given.

STATEMENT *showing the Establishment and cost of the Prisons*

CLASS OF PRISONS.	No. of goal guards regular.	ESTABLISHMENT. No. of Officers other than regular guards. Europeans.	Native Officers Writers and Warders.	Turnkeys.	Contgt. & occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.	TOTAL.	EXPEN Gaol guard of regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.		
CENTRAL PRISONS.													
Rangoon	65	3	40	2	...	2	112	8,988	0	0	1,5013	9	7
Maulmain	50	3	40	2	..	2	97	6,108	0	0	19,694	15	4
DIVISIONAL GAOL.													
Akyab	32	2	19	2	...	1	56	4,104	0	0	6,154	3	1
2ND CL. DIST. GAOLS.													
Kyouk Phyoo...	17	...	9	1	...	1	28	2,160	0	0	2,559	0	0
Sandoway	17	...	9	1	...	1	28	2,160	0	0	2,143	0	0
Prome	32	...	19	1	...	1	53	3,972	0	0	3,016	1	7
Bassein	34	2	8	1	...	1	46	2,160	0	0	4,703	12	6
Toungoo...	26	...	7	...	...	1	34	2,160	0	0	2,056	3	9
DISTRICT LOCKUPS.													
Myanoung	10	...	4	...	...	...	14	960	0	0	908	0	0
Henzada	6	...	4	...	...	...	10	960	0	0	720	0	0
Thyetmyo	8	...	3	...	...	...	11	1,092	0	0	720	0	0
Shwègyeen	4	...	5	...	...	...	9	480	0	0	840	0	0
Tavoy	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	480	0	0	840	0	0
Mergui	4	...	3	...	...	...	7	480	0	0	827	0	0
TOTAL	309	10	173	10	...	10	512	36,264	0	0	60,495	13	10

ONS.—4.

of the Province of British Burma for the year 1868.

DITURE DURING THE YEAR.												AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER.					
Feeding, contingent, building & other expenses.			Total.			Deduct Profits of Manufactures Credited.			Net Cost.			For Goal Guards.			For Establishment.		
48,195	11	6	72,197	5	1	44,697	3	9	27,500	1	4	7	6	11	13	2	8
39,215	15	6	65,018	14	10	9,594	2	2	55,424	12	8	5	2	0	16	8	7
14,832	2	0	25,390	5	1	2,341	4	6	23,049	0	7	11	2	11	17	9	4
3,487	4	4	8,206	4	4	179	7	0	8,026	13	4	17	13	7	21	2	4
1,743	12	7	6,046	12	7	339	11	3	5,707	1	4	10	0	7	9	15	5
11,590	3	10	18,578	5	5	5,593	1	0	12,985	4	5	20	11	0	15	11	11
6,802	12	8	13,666	9	2	984	6	6	12,682	2	8	11	7	9	25	2	11
2,895	9	2	7,111	12	11	1,438	1	1	5,673	11	10	28	12	9	27	6	8
3,538	7	0	5,406	7	0	346	8	0	5,059	15	0	20	13	10	19	11	10
1,763	2	6	3,443	2	6	...	...	...	3,443	2	6	35	8	10	26	10	8
2,051	7	5	3,863	7	5	...	...	...	3,863	7	5	28	11	9	18	15	2
1,955	11	7	3,275	11	7	...	...	...	3,275	11	7	18	7	4	32	4	11
830	7	0	2,150	7	0	427	9	3	1,722	13	9	32	0	0	56	0	0
680	15	8	1,987	15	8	212	0	0	1,775	15	8	32	0	0	55	2	2
1,39,583	10	9	2,36,343	8	7	66,153	6	6	1,70,190	2	1	9	11	9	16	8	10

STATEMENT *showing the Establishment and cost of the Prisons*

CLASS OF PRISONS.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH											
	For Diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For Medicines, &c.			For additions and repairs to Gaols.		
CENTRAL PRISONS.												
Rangoon	32	2	8	2	1	1	...	1	0	0	8	0
Maulmain	28	8	7	2	8	0	...	1	0	0	9	1
DIVISIONAL GAOL.												
Akyab	30	5	6	4	3	5	...	4	2	1	2	4
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GAOLS.												
Kyouk Phyoo	18	13	1	2	3	5	...	6	1	0	6	1
Sandoway	6	4	6	...	14	7	...	0	8	0	0	8
Prome	41	4	5	...	...	...	1	4	0	4	3	7
Bassein	28	0	1	1	12	9	...	3	4	1	0	4
Toungoo...	30	15	11	2	12	1	...	12	2	0	1	7
DISTRICT LOCKUPS.												
Myanoung	38	15	11	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	4	1
Henzada...	36	2	5	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	0	...
Thayetmyo...	29	10	11	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	0	...
Shwègyeen	52	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	0
Tavoy...	32	7	10	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	4	9
Mergui	29	6	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	0	10	5
TOTAL	29	5	8	2	2	6	0	1	11	0	13	1

4.—*Continued.*

of the Province of British Burma for the year 1868.

Prisoner. For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.			Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profits credited.			Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year showing No. of lbs obtained for one Rupee. Rice.	Fish.	Meat.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Gnapee.	Chillies.	Salt.	Dal.	Atta.
4	5	2	59	11	6	22	11	11	32	9¾	8¾	38½	3¾	13¾	9	27	½	...
1	4	0	54	9	3	46	8	7	32	7	0	38½	4¼	10	5¾	32	10 ¾	...
4	7	0	69	2	8	62	12	5	32	10¾	8¼	30	5	9	8¼	48	12 ¾	8½
7	0	0	67	2	7	66	5	5	42	14	6¾	30	4¾	6½	9¼	74	9¾	...
0	13	5	28	1	10	26	8	8	42	9¼	0	30	4½	5½	7¼	29	9	...
14	11	11	97	14	10	67	10	1	Fed by contract @ 1-8 per prisoner.									
4	15	1	72	10	3	67	7	1	32	8	8¼	30	4	12	6	32	...	...
3	15	6	94	12	8	75	10	4	32	7	5	30	4½	0	8	16	...	...
37	10	0	117	8	4	110	0	0	32	7	5	30	5	21	5	28	...	...
29	2	4	127	8	3	127	8	4	Fed by contract @ 1-6 per prisoner.									
23	15	3	101	10	6	101	10	8	Do.	do.		@ 2	per	do.				
15	1	5	125	11	4	125	15	9	32	9	5	20	0	9	5	9	...	...
19	6	1	143	5	9	114	13	0	32	7	8	32	5	8	8	21	...	...
15	3	9	132	8	7	118	6	4	32	18	8	43	3	8	3¾	38	...	...
4	12	4	63	8	2	45	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT *showing Sex, Age, Previous convictions and Province of British Burma on*

CLASS OF PRISONS.		SEX.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.
1		2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL PRISONS..	Rangoon	1,221	17	1,238	...	5
	Maulmain	1,150	24	1,174	...	1
DIVISIONAL GAOL..	Akyab	483	4	487	...	1
2ND CLASS DISTRICT GAOLS.	Kyouk Phyoo	292	1	293	..	...
	Sandoway	144	...	144	...	...
	Prome	48	4	52	...	...
	Basscin	148	2	150	...	...
	Toungoo	75	...	75	...	2
DISTRICT LOCKUPS	Myanoung	31	2	33	...	2
	Henzada	11	...	11	...	...
	Thayetmyo	224	2	226	...	12
	Shwègyeen	15	...	15	...	...
	Tavoy	14	...	14	...	...
	Mergui	15	1	16	...	...
	TOTAL...	3,871	57	3,928	...	23

SONS. 5.

education of prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the the last day of the year 1868.

AGE.						NO. OF TIMES CONVICTED.					EDUCATION.	
16 and under 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	1st conviction.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who can read and write.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	676	420	107	11	5	1,163	39	13	18	5	...	1,335
39	147	728	210	40	9	991	105	52	26	...	...	292
40	197	159	43	7	40	434	32	11	7	3	...	511
54	91	118	16	7	7	255	30	4	2	2	...	190
1	43	45	40	8	7	141	2	1	...	...	...	36
16	17	12	7	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	542
10	70	40	20	10	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	414
14	38	13	4	3	1	63	10	2	...	...	...	110
13	10	5	2	1	...	22	7	2	2	...	...	305
...	7	2	1	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	89
35	78	70	20	10	1	134	45	10	7	30	...	258
...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	211
...	3	6	2	2	1	3	4	4	2	1	...	73
2	4	8	1	1	...	11	2	2	1	...	..	62
238	1,396	1,626	473	101	72	3,445	276	101	65	41	...	4,428

PRISONS.—5. *(Continued.)*

CLASS OF PRISONS.		EDUCATION. No. well-educated.	EDUCATION. No. of foregoing who received their instruction in gaol.	LANGUAGES AND CHARACTERS IN WHICH THEY CAN READ AND WRITE.
1		20	21	22
CANTRAL PRISONS..	Rangoon.....	11	...	English, Bengalee, Persian, Nagre, Burmese, Tamil, Telugoo, and Chinese.
	Maulmain.....	...	...	English, Burmese, Hindu, Urdo, Tamil, Telugoo, Chinese.
DIVISIONAL GAOLS.	Akyab.....	7	...	Burmese, Bengalee, Persian, Chinese, and English.
2ND CLASS. DISTRICT GAOLS.	Kyouk Phyoo.	...	...	English, Mugh, & Bengalee.
	Sandoway.....	...	...	English, Mugh, Bengalee, Persian, Nagre, & Burmese,
	Prome.....	27	...	Burmese.
	Bassein.....	3	...	Burmese, Bengalee, Chinese, & Karen.
	Toungoo.....	...	...	Burmese, Bengalee, Tamil, & Karen,
	Myanoung.....	178	...	Burmese, Bengalee, Tamil, & Karen.
	Henzada.....	...	...	Burmese, & Karen.
	Thayetmyo.....	1	...	Do.
	Shwègyeen.....	...	...	Do.
	Tavoy,.....	...	...	Burmese, English, & Chinese.
	Mergui.....	6	...	Do.
	TOTAL...	233	...	

PRISONS.—6.

STATEMENT *showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Gaols of British Burma on the last day of the year* 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average of each Individual of each Class		Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.
	Height in feet and Inches.	Weight in lbs.	
	ft. in.	lbs.	
According to religion: Mahomedans ...	5 8	108½	(1.) *Caucasian*—Hair black, waiving, complexion different shades from fair to dark brown, forehead high, nose narrow prominent, teeth, vertical, chin prominent rounded, cranium spheriodal, face oval, countenance intelligent, temper quiet, mild, in some high.
According to religion: Hindoo ...	5 7¾	120	
According to religion: Budhist ...	5 7	131¼	
According to religion: Christians ...	5 6½	155	
According to Race: Hindoostanees ...	5 3	115½	(2.) *Indo-Chinese*—Hair black straight thin, complexion of various shades eyes rather oblique, forehead low, nose broad flat short, teeth oblique, cheek, bones prominent, beard scanty cranium spherical or pyramidal, eyes far apart, intelligence medium, temper slow but violent when excited.
According to Race: Eurasians ...	5 7	138	
According to Race: Europeans ...	5 8	141	
According to Race: Burmese ...	5 8	145	
According to Race: Taliens ...	5 6¼	156	
According to Race: Karcens ...	5 5	141	
According to Race: Bengalees ...	5 5½	115½	
According to Race: Chinese ...	5 6	131½	
According to Race: Malays ...	5 4	124½	
According to Race: Madrasses ...	5 7	119	
According to Race: Americans ...	5 6	146	
According to Race: Shans ...	5 6	120	
According to Race: Thounthos ...	5 5	128	
			(3.) *Mongolian*—Complexion yellow, eyes oblique and in other respects like the Indo-Chinese.
Hindoos according to caste: Brahmins ...	5 6½	125	(4.) *Malay*—Hair abundant thick black curling, skin brown, cheek bones not so prominent as in Mongols, jaws inclined, nose large, flat, intelligence cunning, temper quick.
Hindoos according to caste: Rajpoots ...	5 8	108	
Hindoos according to caste: Sundras ...	5 6½	122¾	
Hindoos according to caste: Kait ...	5 6	132½	
			(5.) *Negro*—Skin black, hair woolly short, lip thick, chin retreating, cranium elongated, intelligence medium, temper short.
		lbs. oz.	
GENERAL AVERAGE...	5 7	129 1	

PRISONS—7.

STATEMENT *showing previous Trades, Professions &c, and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma during the last day of the year* 1868.

		No. of individuals.
Trades &c.	Agriculturists ...	652
	Barbers ...	3
	Blacksmiths ...	26
	Boatmen or Fishermen ...	220
	Brickmakers ...	0
	Carpenters ...	129
	Cobblers ...	18
	Compositers & Pressmen ...	0
	Domestic servants ...	66
	Druggist ...	0
	Elders of Village ...	3
	Gardeners ...	104
	Herdsmen ...	7
	Hunters ...	0
	Laborers ...	1,469
	Masons ...	21
	Musicians ...	43
	Oilmen ...	16
	Pedlars ...	17
	Petty dealers ...	230
	Policemen ...	26
	Revenue Collectors ...	9
	Sawyers ...	47
	Seamen ...	202
	Shop Keepers ...	219
	Soldiers ...	8
	Tailors ...	39
	Traders ...	72
	Washermen ...	2
	Warders ...	7
	Weavers ...	90
	Workers in Metal ...	53
	Writers ...	50
	Watchmen ...	78
	TOTAL	3,927
Social relation	Unmarried	1,202
	Widower or Widow	179
	Married — One wife or husband	1,006
	Married — Two do.	167
	Married — More than two do	54
	Have children — Not more than three	323
	Have children — More than three	227

D.—POLICE.—1

STATEMENT *showing the Police Force entertained in the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868.

REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.																			VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.					
TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.					DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.							AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY.				TOTAL COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.								
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	MEN. Foot.	MEN. Mounted.	Number for whom firearms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot-man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police Regular and Irregular.	GRAND TOTAL COST.
5,959	2,096	68	2,061	5,926	49	451	5,426	..	4,964	488	1,273	4,218	416	..	125	11,05,704	..	1,08,680	945	419	Rs. 120 per annum.	Government.	1,13,400	6,871	13,27,734

Column 6.

1 Inspector General of Police.
12 Superintendents.
9 Assistant Superintendents.
24 Inspectors.
3 Head Constables.

TOTAL...49 European Officers.

Column 7.

17 Inspectors.
95 Head Constables.
339 Sergeants.

TOTAL ..451 Native Officers.

Column 8.

5092 Constables.
334 Boatmen.

TOTAL ...5426 Footmen.

STATEMENT *showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year* 1868.

General distribution of Officers and Men.												
Armed Guard's on Treasuries.	Guarding Gaols.	At Head quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.	Number of Sub-divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-divisions under a superior Native officer or Thannahs.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European Officers charge.		Average of each Native Officers charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
							Area in miles.	Population.	Area in miles.	Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13 Serjnts. 161 Contbls.	2 Hd. Contbls. 17 Serjeants ... 283 Constables .	5 Inspectors. 14 Hd. Consbls. 14 Serjeants . 76 Constables .	4,772	5½	2½	274	1,838	49,120	199	5,336	4¼	17½	
174	302	109											

Column 4.

1	Inspector General of Police.
12	Superintendents.
7	Assistant Superintendents.
40	Inspectors
71	Head Constables.
247	Serjeants
4,087	Constables.
307	Boatmen.
4,772	

Column 5.

40 European Officers referred to in Form 1 column 6, in charge of 274 Police Posts or Thannahs.

Column 6.

17 Inspectors, 95 Head Constables referred to in Form 7 Columns 7 = 112 Superior Native Officers in charge of 274 Police Posts or Thannahs.

STATEMENT *showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year* 1868.

Classification according to religion races &c.		Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Stones.	lbs.	
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.	Mahomedans	30	5	5	4	7	6	
	Hindoos	30	..	5	9	9	6	
	Scikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Christians	30	1	5	4	7	12	
	Parsees	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Budhists	28	6	5	5	6	7	
ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES AND RACES.	Hindostanees	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Punjabees	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Affghans	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Beloochees	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	From Western Himalayas	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Do. Eastern Himalayas	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Bengalees	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	From Mahratta countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Telingas	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Canarese	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Tamuls	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Malabars	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Natives of India	30	7	5	4	6	7	
	Burmese	30	10	5	4½	6	7	
	Karens	27	6	5	2	6	12	
	Malays	32	..	5	3	7	3	
	Shans	32	..	5	2	7	6	
HINDOOS ACCORDING TO CASTE	Brahmins	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Rajpoots	..	..	..	..	,,	..	
	GENERAL AVERAGE..	30	2	5	4	7	4	

STATEMETN *showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime unusually dealt with by the Police.*

CLASS OF CRIME.	Persons Arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Offences against public justice	14	,,	3	,,	2						
Do. relating to Coin or Stamps	28	,,	11	,,	16						
Murder — For sake of robbery	135	,,	47	,,	70						
Murder — From other motives											
Culpable homicide	41	,,	14	,,	27						
Suicide	2	,,	,,	,,	1						
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property	131	,,	79	,,	43						
Offences against property accompained with personal violence or preparation for hurt	451	,,	197	,,	220						
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence	181	,,	68	,,	112						
Theft	4,778	,,	1,803	3	2,939						
Receiving stolen property	877	,,	324	3	538						
Mischief of serious character	9	,,	7	,,	2						
Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers or thieves	36	,,	14	,,	22						
Breaches by special laws cognizable by Police	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3,329	9,695	1,850	36	7,802
Minor offences not cognizable by Police, but prosecuted by infomation before Magistrate	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10,561	18,043	10,602	167	7,263
TOTAL..	6,683	,,	2,567	6	3,992	4	13,890	27,738	12,452	203	15,065

Column 2.

Died 7. Escaped 14. Transferred 12.
Pending 85-118 inclusive.

Column 9.

Died 1. Escaped 11. Transferred 2.
Pending 4-18 inclusive.

STATEMENT *shewing the strength, costs and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868-69.

ARM OF SERVICE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.							DETAIL OF FORCE END OF YR. 1869.						AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF EACH.					
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year 1867.	No. of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native-Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	Total cost including Contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						Eur. Commisd. Officers.	Native Commisd Officers.	Non-Commisd. Officers.	Fighting men.						
INFORMATION NOT FURNISHED.																				

MILITARY.—2.

STATEMENT *showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868-69.

ARM OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.							EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries &c., on active service.	No. of Permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, Battery &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
				On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on Duty.	On Furlough.			
INFORMATION NOT FURNISHED.														

MARINE.—2.

STATEMENT *showing Religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year* 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
INFORMATION NOT FURNISHED.				

A.—FINANCE 1.

ACCOUNT *of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Province of British Burma, for the year* 1868-69.

SOURCE OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net Receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium & cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under Treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Imindars and Charitable Grants.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	56,85,391	1,887	8,81,717	...	... ...	8,83,604	48,01,787	
Forests	8,17,600	1,084	4,23,249	...	... ...	4,24,333	3,93,267	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	12,17,300	5,665	78,043	...	... ...	83,708	11,33,592	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States.....	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	
Total Territorial.....	77,20,291	8,636	13,83,009	...	...	13,91,645	63,28,646	
Profession and Trades Tax	93,217	19,351	2,889	...	...	22,240	70,977	
License Tax	9,501	936	698	...	...	1,634	7,867	
Customs	28,48,933	68,773	1,47,767	...	...	2,16,540	26,32,393	
Salt ... Duty on imported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salt ... Excise duty	1,43,979	...	5,494	...	...	5,494	1,38,485	
Salt ... Government sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MILITARY, 3.

Statement showing Religions, races and classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of Burma on the last day of the year 1868.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.,	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.

INFORMATION NOT FURNISHED.

F. MARINE.—1.

STATEMENT *showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of force at end of the year.								Average annual pay & allowance of each.					TOTAL COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.
	Remaining to end of last year.	Recruited this year.	DIED. In action.	DIED. Otherwise.	DIED. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of Guns.	NUMBER OF MEN. European Commissioned Officers.	NUMBER OF MEN. Native Commissioned Officers.	NUMBER OF MEN. Non-Commissioned Officers.	NUMBER OF MEN. Fighting men.	NUMBER OF MEN. Paid Non-Combatants.		European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-combatants.	
Sea Going. European.									Sea Going.													
Sea Going. Native.																						
Sea Going. Total...																						
River Going. European.									River Going.	...	...	...	...	...								
River Going. Native.										...	...	...	...	...								
River Going. Total...										...	...	...	...	...								
GRAND TOTAL...									TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...								

Opium ... Export duty	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... Government sales	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps	.....	5,29,705	10,391	14,571	...	...	24,962	5,04,743
Post Office	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. Refunds	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice. Real fines &c.	.....	7,54,766	14,786	...	...	...	14,786	7,39,980
Police ... Refund	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police ... Real	.....	3,34,276	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,276
Public Works ... Refund	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ... Sales	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works ... Real	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ... Refund	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine ... Real	.....	73,245	...	...	...	...	...	73,245
Education ... Refund	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... Real	.....	4,684	...	...	...	...	...	4,684
Interest ... Refund	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest ... Real	.....	10,235	...	...	...	...	...	10,235
Military Refund	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	.....	14,910	1,573	...	...	...	1,573	13,337
Total Imperial	.....	17,21,821	26,750	14,571	...	...	41,321	16,80,500
LOCAL.								
Public Works Fund	.....	6,46,943	...	...	...	...	...	6,46,943
Police Fund	.....	1,57,503	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,503
Marine Fund	.....	2,15,402	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,402
Charitable Fund	.....	14,795	...	...	...	...	...	14,795
General Fund	.....	13,314	...	...	...	...	...	13,314
Total Local	.....	10,47,957	...	...	...	...	...	10,47,957
Gross Receipts	.....	1,35,85,699	1,24,446	15,54,428	...	...	16,78,874	1,19,06,825

FINANCE 2.

ACCOUNT *of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year* 1868–69.

SUBJECT AND EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. LAST YEAR.	AMOUNT. PRESENT YEAR OR 1868-69.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.	6,580	12,142
Civil and Political Establishments	4,23,143	4,94,797
Civil contingencies	46,886	57,793
JUDICIAL CHARGES — Courts, &c.,	4,69,308	5,14,603
JUDICIAL CHARGES — Prisons, &c.	15,47,700	15,78,424
Police charges	13,08,997	13,45.574
Military do.	...	...
Marine do.	2,97,428	3,93,442
Deficit Post Office	...	...
Do. Electric Telegraph	...	...
Superannuation and retired allowances	27,610	30,469
PUBLIC WORKS — CIVIL — New	...	...
PUBLIC WORKS — CIVIL — Repairs	...	...
PUBLIC WORKS — MILITARY — New	...	...
PUBLIC WORKS — MILITARY — Repairs	...	...
Education	73,668	1,10,990
Ecclesiastical	48,744	53,121
Medical	1,13,268	17,986
Miscellaneous	27,799	31,630
TOTAL IMPERIAL	43,91,131	47,40,971
LOCAL.		
Public Works Fund	5,75,250	4,84,801
Police Fund	46,094	2,42,263
Marine Fund	1,83,317	1,72,696
Charitable Fund	12,282	13,002
General Fund	18,235	24,210
TOTAL LOCAL	8,35,178	9,36,972
GRAND TOTAL	52,26,309	56,77,943
Surplus	...	...
Deficit	...	...

FINANCE 3.

ACCOUNT *of Cash receipts and disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868-69.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year	34,89,427	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	56,77,944
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1	1,19,06,825	Loans, Railways & Interest	.....
Receipts on account of Loans & Railways	.....	Charges on account of Service Fund	143
Do. of Service Fund	43,268	Advances	6,67,962
Repayment of advances	6,32,415	Repayment of Deposits	3,93,154
Deposits	4,00,375	Do. of Prize Money	.....
Prize Money	.....		
Sale of Waste lands	.....	Cash remittances	63,93,717
Cash remittances	63,88,887	Remittances other Governments and Departments	99,43,804
Remittances other Governments and Departments	27,86,046	Bills of other Treasuries paid	11,45,716
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	11,84,062	Bills other Governments	1,16,726
Bills drawn on other Governments	4,98,808		
TOTAL	2,73,30,113	TOTAL	2,43,38,165
DISBURSEMENTS	2,43,38,165		
CASH AT END OF YEAR	29,91,948		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS 1.

STATEMENT *showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the Province of British Burma (excluding Port Blair) in the year* 1868-69.

CLASS OF WORKS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT.					Cost of Establishments.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	TOTAL.	
CIVIL.						
Roads	...	...	5,48,166	1,50,708	6,98,874	1,05,535
Bridges	...	...	43,991	...	43,991	5,326
Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public buildings	...	...	4,33,948	69,377	5,03,325	69,015
Sanitaria	...	...	1,662	2,503	4,165	199
Agricultural (Embankment)	...	...	2,88,910	17,931	3,06,841	58,190
Miscellaneous Public improvements (Light Houses Jetties &c.)	...	...	1,13,332	26,371	1,39,703	24,982
Bazaars and Markets	45,581	5,758	...	...	51,339	6,950
Town improvements (as raising Blocks &c.)	...	...	53,326	...	53,326	7,405
MILITARY.						
Brrack Buildings	...	...	61,575	30,780	92,355	14,045
Fortifications	...	...	1,67,037	...	1,67,037	39,450
Other works and Buildings	...	...	2,65,621	6,719	2,72,340	50,991
Other Military purposes	...	...	1,25,790	74,185	1,99,975	36,217
GRAND TOTAL...	45,581	5,758	21,03,358	3,78,574	25,33,271	4,18,305

STATEMENT *showing the Income and Expenditure of reproductive works in the Public Works Department in the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868-69.

NAME OF LARGE WORKS OR CLASS OF MINOR WORKS.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.					Remarks showing the present conditions and prospects of the works.
			Gross Income received in cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest of Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	

C.—RAILWAYS.

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opend	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.					Receipts from passengers.	Do. from Merchandize.	Do. from Railway material.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Do. Native do.	Total capital expended.	
			1st Class.	2nd do.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.										

D.—AGRICULTURE.—1.

Crops cultivated in acres, or approximate, during the year 1868-69.

Name of District.	Rice.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Vegetables.	Cocoanuts.	Betel-nut.	Dhunnee.	Plantains.	Panvine.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Mixed Fruit Trees.	Mixed products.	Toungyns.	Areca.	Pepper.	Mulberry.	Madder.	Peas.	Marian.	Doorians.	Custard apples.
Akyab	2,38,438	34	44	24	2	0	1	100	343	376	746	7,468	1,701	416	2,104	148	7,044	827	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ramree	81,060	1	1,774	4	88	50	1,195	--	347	--	--	2,167	966	133	362	-	--	1,398	--	393	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoway	28,920	729	411	505	5	27	1,531	--	136	--	--	--	--	58	--	-	--	--	--	--	211	25	44	74	577	--	--
Rangoon	3,80,981	99	--	80	--	-	--	--	87	7	--	1,654	708	3	--	-	14,339	3,243	2,418	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	--
Bassein	2,02,391	--	46	110	--	-	20	--	135	--	--	1,057	1,209	507	--	-	--	4,553	2,148	--	463	-	233	-	--	--	--
Myanoung	2,02,093	4,587	88	1858	38	-	1,673	--	2,342	15	--	--	3,619	246	--	-	5,178	7,995	4,860	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	--
Prome	1,99,609	14	1,099	--	--	-	5,399	--	3,166	10	629	--	936	--	--	-	4,595	11,748	3,8080	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	602
Toungoo	29,412	57	36	217	--	-	43	--	--	--	6	--	672	--	--	-	402	1,709	3,846	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	--
Amherst	1,61,345	--	133	1313	--	-	96	--	7,180	110	3,430	3,083	1,478	1,224	--	-	11,371	1,785	--	--	--	-	--	-	--	81	--
Tavoy	48,612	--	36	--	--	-	--	--	--	1,348	--	3,105	380	93	--	-	4,031	276	--	--	--	-	--	-	--	1052	--
Mergui	29,883	2	133	--	--	-	46	--	--	110	751	3,112	373	1	--	-	2,557	94	--	--	--	-	--	-	--	246	--
Shwègyeen	64,518	--	--	445	--	-	--	--	--	27	4,336	--	726	291	--	-	732	1,528	--	--	--	-	--	-	--	--	--

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheeps and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Elephants.	Buffaloes.
Akyab	81,060	43	188	...	6,531	6,090	3,628	41,282	13,208	...	47,117
Ramree	41,569	...	37	...	917	4,273	539	13,484	4,648	...	27,629
Sandoway	6,025	...	71	...	450	200	787	3,356	1,382	...	18,753
Rangoon	20,001	47	1,354	2	2,417	2,635	14,531	65,214	9,128	102	60,369
Bassein	30,945	...	1,208	...	1,041	21,339	13,298	33,287	13,418	17	73,731
Myanoung	72,527	...	1,501	...	803	9,158	43,915	31,793	3,482	...	46,067
Prome	132,642	2	1,172	...	812	13,369	40,245	42,069	1,673	26	21,411
Toungoo	4,763	...	125	...	671	3,315	2,998	5,884	396	78	7,833
Amherst	20,820	9	871	2	1,163	3,146	4,088	10,533	4,754	348	40,984
Tavoy	2,700	1	23	...	303	1,115	296	3,835	1,333	83	23,924
Mergui	259	...	6	...	210	816	38	3,000	2,071	7	18,564
Shwègyeen	6,576	...	240	...	250	1,000	4,396	5,042	1,307	195	14.870
Total.....	4,19,887	102	6,796	4	15,568	1,28,759	66,456	2,58,729	56,800	851	4,01,234

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE—3.

DISTRICTS.	Average Rent, per acre, for land suited for									Average Produce of land per acre, in lbs.									
	Rice.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Pepper.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Inferior food grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Pepper.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	&c. &c.
	Rs A P	Rs A	Rs A	Rs. A. P.	Rs A	Rs. A. P.	Rs A	Rs. A	Rs A											
Akyab. ...	2 0 0	1 8	2 0	2 0 0		2 0 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	1,300	...	100	200	...	912		2000	370	20	1,000
Ramree. ...	3 0 0	...	3 0	3 0 0			1 5		21 0	900	...	320	160	...	1200	160	1600	640	...	
Sandoway. ...	0 15 0	1 10	1 10	1 5 0	1 5	1 5 0		1 5	1 5	2,322	530	500	500	266	420	366	1000	488	...	
Rangoon. ...	2 12 0		1 8	1 2 0		1 12 0				1,344			250		1470					1,463
Bassein. ...	1 10 8			1 14 4					0 12	1,233			83					66		
Myanoung. ...	1 7 0			1 8 0					1 8	2,500		400	210		560			280		1,000
Prome. ...	1 7 0			1 8 0		1 8 0		1 8	1 0	2,500			210		560			280		
Toungoo. ...	0 1310			0 8 0		1 7 2		1 8	1 8	2,520			210		560				280	
Amherst. ...										1,085			365				1200	750		
Tavoy. ...	2 0 0									840										
Mergui ...	1 8 0							0 12	0 12	1,000							913	292		
Shwegyeen. ...	0 12 0			0 10 0		0 8 0				1,400			365		365			182		
GENERAL AVERAGE	1 8 5	1-9	0-15-2	012 8	1 5	1 1 6	2.2.6	1.6.2	1.6.2	1.579	530	320	255	266	706	233	1,343	372	150	821

Prices of Produce and Labor

PR

DISTRICTS.	PRICE OF PRODUCE											
	Rice.	Wheat.	Sesamum.	Cotton indigenous.	Sugar raw.	Gingely oil.	Salt.	Oil seeds.	Hemp.	Tobacco.	Wood oil.	Tea.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. A.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A, P.	R. A. P.	R. A.
Akyab	2- 4-0			7-0-0	16-0-0		1- 8-0	2- 8-0	8- 0-0	25-0-0	15-0-0	120-
Ramree	2- 8-0			6-0-0	3-8-0		0- 8-0	4- 0-0		25-0-0		
Sandoway ..	1-14-0		3- 2-0	6-0-0	6-0-0		0-12-0		8- 0-0	11-0-0		
Rangoon	3- 0-0	2-10-0	6- 8-0	21-0-0	14-0-0		1- 7-0			7-8-0		
Bassein	2- 4-0			6-8-0			0- 8-0					
Myanoung	2- 4-0			5-14-			1- 8-0	3- 2-0		9-12-		
Prome	1-13-0	1-12-0	6- 9-0	5-12-	3-14-	20-9-0	1- 2-0			5-11-		
Tonugoo	2- 2-0		4- 4-0	5-12-	5-11-					11-6-0		
Maulmain ..	2- 0-0	3- 0-0	2- 8-0	15-0-0	7-0-0	14-0-0	1- 4-0					
Amherst	2- 8-0			15-8-0	10-0-0		1- 2-0					
Tavoy	2- 0-0				2-0-0		9-12-0					
Mergui	1- 8-0			3-0-0	8-12-		3- 2-0					
Shwègyeen ..	3- 0-9			1-8-0			1- 8-0					
General Average .	2- 3-0	2- 7-4	4- 9-0	8-3-10	7 10 10	17-4-6	1 -4-1	3- 3-4	8- 0-0	13-9-9	15-0-0	120 0

nd of the year.

C E.—1.

UND OF 80 lbs.												
Earth oil.	Cocoanut oil.	Cutch.	Jute.	Teel seed.	Plough Bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Buffaloes each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.	Elepeants each.	Rum per gallon.	Teak Timber per ton.
					R. A. P.	R.A . P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			
					60-0-0	5-0-0	80-0-0	0- 4-0	12-0-0		3-0-0	45-0-0
					60-0-0			0- 4-0	7-0-0			
					42-0-0	8-0-0	50-0-0	0- 4-0	9-9-0			
					100-0-	12-0-0	100-0-	0-12-0	11-0-0			
					60-0-0	15-0-0		0-10-0	16-12-			
					60-0-0		90-0-0	0- 4-0				
2-5-0	18 14-	5-12-0			40-0-0	14-0-0	60-0-0	0- 8-0				
					50-0-0	10-0-0	60-0-0	0- 8-0				
3-0-0	13-0-0	5 -0-0	3 -0-0	5- 0-0	60-0-0	6-0-0	80-0-0	1- 0-0	5-0-0	1,000 to 5000	3-0-0	50-0-0
					30to60		80-0-0	0-10-0		800 to 1,500		
					45		40 0-0	0- 4-0		800		
					40	14-0-0	40-0-0	0- 4-0	5-8-0			
					60		80-0-0	0- 6-0	18-0-0	1,000		
2-10-6	15 15 0	5 -0-0	3- 0-0	3- 0-0	55-8-0	8- 4-0	69-9-0	0- 7-3	10-9-0	10-5-0	3-0-0	47-8-0

DISTRICT.	Wages per Diem.		Cart per day	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per score per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.			Rs.
Akyab	2 0	½ to 1	1 4	...	...	60
Ramree	1 0	0 8	1 0	...	...	20
Sandoway	0 0	0 8	1 0	...	...	10
Rangoon	1 8	0 12	2 8	...	...	20
Bassein	1 0	0 12	1 8	...	...	15
Myanoung	1 0	0 8	1 8	...	...	5 to 40
Prome	0 12	0 8	1 0	...	...	30
Toungoo	2 0	0 8	1 0	...	...	60
Maulmain	1 8	0 8 to 12	1 8	...	...	40
Amherst	1 2	0 8	2 0	...	...	40
Tavoy	1 4	0 6	1 8	...	...	7 8
Mergui	1 0	0 8	2 0	...	...	10
Shwegyeen	0 12	0 8	2 0	...	...	10
General Average.	1 2 3	0 8 11	1 8 3	...	...	26-8-11

	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Ramree Districts	Nga Kho bying	Limestone	2	according to demand.	
	Hoon Myouk bet	do	1		
	Ran theet	do	2		
	Kyouk Phyouk	do	1		
	Than thoung	do	1		
	Kyouk Phyoo	do	1		
	Kyouk then baw	do	.....	17,500 feet of Lime was burnt last year.	The limestone is nearly exhausted at this Quarry. The best lime in the district is produced here.
Bassein District	Thanundewa	do	The Quarry is conducted here and there on the Limestone Hill.	5,000 feet of lime approximately.	This range of limestone extends for about 2 miles, and consists principally of large boulders standing apart with a small tidal creek passing for the most part underneath the rocks. The average height of the range is not more than 30 feet. The reason why more lime is not burnt here, is probably owing to the absence of suitable locaties in the neighbourhood of the Hill for forming the Burmese Lime kilns.

Mergui District.	Nayapyangye	Limestone	The Quarry is conducted here and there on the range of Limestone boulders extending from the Kyouk Phyoo creek on the South to Jaybyouk on the North an extent of 14 miles.	100,000 feet of lime approximately.	The limestone range chiefly consists of detached boulders lying on the surface of the ground. The stone quarried is taken over and burnt at the village of Nayapyaugyee Mayjwine principally and to other parts of the district.
	Malwoon	Tin			
	Tenasserim	do			
	Lemya	do			
	Bokpyn	do	1	About 26,441 viss valued Rs. 32,243.	There is also Coal and Lime but they are not worked.
	Kyoung Tanoung	do	1		
	Kyoukyee Kyoung	Lead	1		
	Kankee-doh	Galena, ...	1		
	Theek-amoodah		1		
	Thapaiden		.....	.....	.....
	Woonbai creek	Copper	.....	.....	.....
	Sawneekoh		.....	.....	.....
	Tnay Thay	Tin, ...	.....	.....	.....
	Zimbdung hills		.....	.....	.....
	Hmone choung	Antimony	.....	.....	.....
	Pantheekoh	Iron	.....	.....	.....
	Thanzaik	Coal	.....	.....	.....
	Pyat kho and Toung Neohgyee hills.....				
	Thayet pindat	Gold			
	Bogatal & the streams that flow into the Shwegyeen river.				

G.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures.																	
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Papers.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rice cleaning Mills.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.	Steam Saw Mills.	Arrowroot.	Tea.	Dhaming Workers.	Cutch.	Saw Pits.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	14	260	336	26	1	1	..	..	1,560
Private looms or small works.. ..	2,568	84,736	..	..	..	97	91	1	..	20,516	11[illegible]	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,350	16	8	..	1,059	14	..	650	25	30	..	..	3,131
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent Artizans.. ..	4,390	81,248	..	86	..	2,738	1,506	251	1,171	4,170	1,056	412	650	..	..	1143	361	3,481
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	26	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..
Value of Block in ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	3,70,000	5,000	..	..	9,35,000	10,000	..	6,73,000	..	..	..	..	15,600
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	27,620	2,89,908	..	..	..	4,82,100	4,200	15,150	5,000	40,06,000	71,000	3,240	54,300	..	..	..	..	56,000
Total ..													-					

	Class of Manufactures.																		
	Boats.	Salt boilers.	Umbrella and Wicker Hat makers.	Stone masons & brick makers.	Shoe makers.	Leather makers.	Rosary makers.	Spirit distillers.	Gold & Silver-smiths.	Tin-smiths.	Black-smiths.	Carvers & Gilders.	Painters, &c.	Carpenters and Boat Builders.	Bakers.	Tailors.	Potters.	Dyers.	Artificial flower & ornament makers.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private looms or small works ..	300	60	17	9	27	..	..	..	24	..	48	..	..	..	..	70	80	9	30
Number of workmen in large works- Male ..	..	1,761	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works- Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent Artizans ..	1,173	888	236	982	213	55	5	..	1.789	41	451	166	108	640	63	513	1,760	21	97
Number of European Superintendents in large works..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of block fn ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works ..	..	1,13,535	5,200	2,600	200	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	300	11,390	2,800	500	17,760	50	240
TOTAL ..																			

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver imported during the year in lbs.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Half rupee.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

2.—PAPER CURRENCY.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year.			Reserve at end of of the year.						Securities, class of security being stated.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 & upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 & upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1868-69.

Class and Object of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In land.	From Endowments. In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In door.	Out door.	General.	
Government Institutions.											
Dispensaries	14	269	37,072	30,535 13 2	...	...	5,852 1 3	...	2	12	
Total.....	14	269	37,072	30,535 13 2	...	...	5,852 1 3	...	2	12	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

RETURN *of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868-69.

PROFESSION.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending Worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.
					Paid by Government.	From Endowed Property.		From Fees and Offerings.	
						In Land.	In Money.		
Christian ...	Roman Catholic	28	21	8,385	3,040	...	800	1,960	
	Church of England	5	6	942	16,080	...	...	3,320	
	Church of Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Protestant Dissenters	358	352	26,833	3,790	...	...	27,238	
	Greeks	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	
	Armenians	2	1	30	...	...	...	1,200	
	Unitarians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hindoo	33	30	4,254	...	...	...	2,305	
Mahomedans ...	Soonee	201	219	47,337	...	178	70	5,264	
	Sheeah								
	Seikhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budhist or Jain	2,733	6,270	13,49,538	...	...	..	2,70,605	
	TOTAL.....	3,361	6,900	44,37,339	22,910	178	870	3,11,892	

THE UNIVERSITY.

RESULT *of the Examinations of the University of* *for the year* 1868-69.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their students.	Number of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in.		Religion.				Passed.		Net cost to State.	REMARKS.
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other.	First Division.	Second ditto.		
Entrance Examination														
First Examination in Arts														
B. A. Examination														
M. A. „														
B. L. „														
L. I. „														
L. M. S. First Examination														
L. M. S. Second Examination														
B. M. Examination														
M. D. Examination														

GENERAL STATEMENT *of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year* 1868-69.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, AIDED AND UNAIDED.									Grand Total, Schools.	Grand Total average attendance.
	Number.	Number of students on roll.	Average attendance daily.	Teachers.		Income.			No. of persons instructed.		Class.		Total.	Average attendance daily.	Income.			No of persons instructed in.			
				Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	Christian.			From endowments.	From fees.	From Govt. grants.	English.	Vernacular.		
COLLEGES.																					
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Professional	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
SCHOOLS.																					
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	2	173	72	12,193	4,000	195	.....	...	.....
Middle	4	555	411	9	13	17,371	4,650	22,021	555	376	18	...	18	1,052	23,748	10,974	45,443	1,258	728	...	.....
Lower	1	15	15	...	1	360	.....	360	15	...	31	109	140	2,548	5,199	.....	5,859	.....	2,548	...	.....
GIRLS SCHOOLS.																					
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	6	...	6	359	11,193	9,481	10,660	347	232	...	.....
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
NORMAL SCHOOLS.																					
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	7	...	7	296	16,282	296	6,840	74	300	...	.....
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
TOTAL...	5	570	426	9	14	17,731	4,650	22,381	570	376	62	111	173	4,428	56,494	32,944	72,802	1,866	3,808	178	4,854

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.—1.

Scientific and Literary Societies.

NAMES.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rangoon, Literary Society	...	300	...	888·4	1188·4	54	...	...	54	Not.	1857

2.—THE PRESS.

Number of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published in the year.				Remarks.
Daily.		Bi-or-tri weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.		
English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Do. of Copies.	Do. of Books.	Do. of Copies.	
3	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1,800	28	100700	

RETURN *showing Births, Deaths and Marriages, among the Population of any Places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population of places or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.
Akyab	15,743	Not given	721	547
Kyouk Phyoo	5,690	20	90	103
Sandoway	2,350	Not given	115	65
Rangoon	72,695	Do.	1,384	1,849
Bassein	18,530	1	695	446
Myanoung	5,829	Do.	234	150
Zaloon	2,989	Do.	216	172
Henzada	14,551	Do.	1,012	550
Kyaukheen	7,675	Do.	212	149
P[illegible]	25,095	Do.	1,303	1,219
S[illegible]	9,945	Do.	654	388
Thayetmyo	8,474	Do.	357	265
Toungoo	11,588	Do.	289	348
Maulmain	64,642	Do.	928	955
Shwègyeen	7,377	Do.	94	130
Tavoy	14,518	Do.	420	292
Mergui	9,535	Do.	353	227
TOTAL...	295,226	Not given.	9,077	7,955

RETURN *showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1868-69

Place and Class of Hospital, or of Patients.	Number of Cases of each Disease treated.																Deaths from each Disease.													
	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Skin Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain.	All other Diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Akyab ...	972	3	....	....	105	240	213	128	....	....	114	401	76	....	362	2,614	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	12	....	13	32
Kyouk Phyoo ...	386	1	8	....	18	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	282	748	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8
Sandoway ...	47	....	2	....	1	7	....	29	....	1	45	65	93	....	37	327	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5
Rangoon ...	948	3	236	62	624	1,555	1,419	653	1,652	....	131	....	....	284	2,399	9,966	14	1	28	12	....	23	3	8	4	....	6	....	2	56	157
Bassein ...	198	....	126	8	107	157	320	308	....	....	159	347	....	....	....	1,730	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	14	28
Myanoung ...	544	....	34	....	98	58	319	187	....	....	69	162	....	....	963	2,434	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	7
Henzada ...	349	....	55	....	23	95	146	29	66	....	6	113	....	....	75	957	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Prome ...	461	5	238	4	145	136	544	151	12	228	162	....	54	....	683	2,823	6	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	6	21
Thayetmyo ...	157	1	136	....	101	151	226	62	11	56	89	....	77	....	575	1,642	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	3	9
Toungoo ...	1,121	3	194	20	34	128	229	74	....	156	168	....	69	....	1,273	3,469	5	3	9	....	....	4	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	4	29
Maulmain ...	314	....	82	....	185	349	....	321	30	103	106	....	....	....	1,355	2,845	5	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	21	1	....	....	27	61
Tavoy ...	235	....	18	....	59	42	....	238	2	63	42	....	....	....	1,141	1,840	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	6
Mergui ...	276	....	25	....	39	4	....	110	....	18	21	....	....	....	717	1,210	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shwègyeen ...	696	....	88	....	108	35	....	67	3	93	240	....	....	....	1,483	2,813	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	9
TOTAL...	6,704	16	1,242	94	1,647	2,957	3,469	2,257	1,776	718	1,352	1,088	369	284	9,345	35,418	39	9	56	12	1	24	11	20	5	26	18	12	2	140	375

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma, during the year* 1868-69.

DISTRICT.	Number of Operators.	Persons Treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	REMARKS.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Akyab	4	963	434	1,397	1,200 0 0	963	
Ramree	1	12	22	34	300 0 0	12	
Sandoway	1	40	20	60	300 0 0	40	
Rangoon	4	4,821	851	5,672	1,710 7 9	4,821	
Bassein	3	14	23	37	670 9 0	14	
Myanoung	2	971	12	983	34 11 6	971	
Prome	2	724	329	1,063	300 0 0	724	
Toungoo	3	.....	26	26	.....	.....	
Amherst...	5	460	75	535	1,800 0 0	1,099	
[illegible]oy...	1	56	18	74	300 0 0	56	
Mergui	1	5	7	12	300 0 0	5	
Shwe Gyeen	7	427	22	449	300 0 0	427	
Total	34	8,493	1,839	10,342	7,215 12 3	9,132	

British Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR

1869-70.

RANGOON:
PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.
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HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

1.—GEOGRAPHY OF BURMA.

	Page.
Geographical position of Burma in the Malaccas, or "Golden Chersonese."	1
British Burma and Upper Burma or Ava	2
Burma, applied to British territory, and Ava to Burmese territory	2
Burma divided into Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim	2
Area and Population	3
Radical difference between the Burmese and Hindus in race, religion and social institutions	3
Indo-Chinese family as distinguished from the Aryan family	3
Brahmanism and Buddhism	4
No political influence exercised by the Buddhist priests	4
Hindu women and Burmese women	4
Distinction between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava	5
Arakanese	5
Hill Tribes	5
Red Karens and Shans	5
White Karens	6

2.—EARLY TRADITIONS.

Mythical period	6
Ancient wars	6
Talain myth of a descent from a serpent-mother traced to a Scythic origin	6
Burmese tradition of a descent from the Sakya Kings of Hindustan	6
Ancient kingdom at Prome	7
Pagan	7
Panya	7
Sagaing and Ava	7
Portuguese Empire, A. D. 1500	7
Four Kingdoms about A. D. 1500	7
Arakan, Pegu, Brama or Burma and Ava	7

Page.
Minor Kingdoms 8
Ancient trade of the Golden Chersonese..... 8
Malacca the emporium 8
Conquest of Malacca by the Portuguese, 1511..... 9
Portuguese establishment at Malacca 10

PART II.—PORTUGUESE ANNALS.

General neglect of the Portuguese historians 11
Division of the Portuguese history into five sections 11
Treatment of the Portuguese history in the present summary 13

1.—ANNALS OF BRANGINOCO, KING OF BURMA.

Burma tributary to Pegu..... 13
Employment of 30,000 Burmese on the public works in Pegu 13
Rebellion of the Burmese labourers 14
Empire established by the King of Burma 14
State of Pegu 15
Conquest of Pegu by the King of Burma 15
Desperate valour of the Portuguese allies of Pegu 15
Portuguese description of the people of Burma in the sixteenth century..... 16
Stereotyped character of the Burmese people 16
Expedition of Branginoco against Martaban, A. D. 1544 17
Negotiations of the King of Martaban with the Portuguese..... 18
Desperation of the King of Martaban..... 18
Sad procession of the Martaban prisoners..... 19
City of Martaban sacked and burnt 20
Execution of the King and Queen, and all the ladies and nobles ... 21
Branginoco threatened by the King of Siam, undertakes an expedition against Prome..... 21
Prome captured with horrible slaughter 22
Defeat of the Prince of Ava..... 22
Reported advance of the King of Siam 22
Return of Branginoco to Prome 23
War between the King of Siam and the King of Zimmay 23
Tragedies in Siam 23
Anarchy in Siam 23
Expedition of Branginoco against Siam, assisted by the Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo..... 24
Moveable palace and bridge of boats..... 24
Capture of a Siamese stockade by James Soarez 25
Seige of Odia, the capital of Siam 25

Page.
Insurrection in Pegu, headed by a Phongyee of the Royal blood 26
Dreadful slaughter of the rebels in the city of Pegu 26
Murder of Branginoco by Ximi of Zatan 26

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU.

Revolutions at Pegu 27
Short reign of Ximi of Zatan 27
Murder of Soarez by the people of Pegu 27
Capture of Pegu by Xemindoo, the Phongyee, and execution of Ximi 28
Short reign of Xemindoo 29
Tragic end of Xemindoo 29
Reign of Mandaragri 30
Removal of the capital 30
Rebellions in Pegu 30
Queen of Pegu defended by the Portuguese 30
Tooth of Buddha in Ceylon falls into the possession of the Portuguese 31
Anxiety of the King of Pegu to obtain the tooth 32
Destruction of the tooth by the Portuguese of Goa 32
King of Pegu imposed upon by a false bride and false tooth 32
Burmese Amazons 33
Vain attempt of the King of Candy to correct the imposition 33
Successful expedition of the King of Pegu against Siam 34
Triumphant return of the King of Pegu after the conquest of Siam 34
Magnificent Palace built at Pegu 34
Vassalage of Siam to Pegu 35
Independence of Siam established by the black prince 35
Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Pegu upon his subjects 35
Capture of Pegu and murder of the King by the King of Toungoo 36
Conquest of the Kingdom of Pegu by the King of Arakan 37

3.—ANNALS OF NICOTE.

Nicote establishes the Portuguese at Syriam for the conquest of Pegu 37
Marries a niece of the Viceroy of Goa 38
Portuguese Settlement at Syriam 38
Failure of the King of Arakan to recover possession of Syriam 39
Nicote virtually Sovereign of Pegu 39

Page.
Makes war against the King of Toungoo..... 40
Attempts to obtain Dianga from Arakan..... 40
Murder of the son of Nicote by the King of Arakan..... 40
King of Ava proposes to take revenge on Nicote for his outrage on the King of Toungoo..... 41
Siege of Syriam by the King of Ava..... 41
Capture of Syriam and impalement of Nicote..... 42
Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Ava..... 42
King of Martaban compelled to slay his son-in-law..... 43
Portuguese account compared with the Burmese authorities..... 43

4.—ANNALS OF GONZALES.

Rise of Sebastian Gonzales..... 44
Island of Sundiva possessed by the Portuguese captured by a Mogul..... 45
Defeat of the Mogul by the Portuguese Pirates under Gonzales... 46
Sebastian Gonzales takes possession of Sundiva..... 46
Sovereign power exercised by Sebastian Gonzales..... 47
Revolution in Arakan..... 48
Sebastian Gonzales marries the sister of the exile King..... 48
Forms an alliance with the King of Arakan..... 49
Treachery of Sebastian Gonzales..... 49
Plunders the Forts of Arakan..... 50
Impalement of the nephew of Sebastian by the King of Arakan... 50
Sebastian Gonzales applies to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa for aid..... 51
Disasters incurred by the Portuguese..... 51
Ruin of Sebastian Gonzales..... 52

5.—PORTUGUESE ALLIANCES.

King of Ava takes possession of Pegu..... 52
King of Siam sends an embassy to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa..... 52
King of Ava sends an embassy to Goa..... 53

PART III.—MODERN ANNALS.

Decline of the Portuguese power..... 55
Three periods in the Modern history of Burma and Ava—Sources of information..... 55
1st.—Fitch's travels, 1586..... 55
2nd.—Hamilton's travels, &c., 1650-1750..... 55
3rd.—Travels of Sangermano, Symes, Crawfurd, Yule, and official records, 1750-1870..... 56

Page.

1.—TRAVELS OF MR. RALPH FITCH.

Crawfurd's estimate of the value of Fitch's Travels 56
Crawfurd's review of Fitch's Travels 56
Fitch's description of Pegu 57
Shoay Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon 58
Accuracy of Fitch's description 58
Fitch's voyage from Bassein to Pegu 58
Diet of the Burmese 59
Buddhist Priests 59
Education of the Buddhist priests 60
Buddhist monasteries 60
Mendicant priests 61
Buddhist feasts 61
Political condition of Burma at the time of Fitch's visit 61
Fitch's description of the city of Pegu 62
Resemblance of ancient Pegu to modern Ava 63
Fitch's account of the trade of Pegu 63
Crawfurd's remarks on the state of commerce in Pegu 65

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND AVA.

Obscurity of the history 65
Wars between the Burmese and Talains 66

3.—ANNALS OF THE ALOMPRA DYNASTY.

Rise of Alompra, A. D. 1750 67
Defeat of the Talains. Conquest of Ava, Burma and Pegu 67
Rangoon made the capital of Pegu 68
Declaration of war against Siam 68
Formidable rebellions 68
War with Munipore 69
War with Siam 69
Chinese invasions 69
Conquest of Siam 70
Nominates a successor 70
Conspiracy and rebellions 70
Martaban mutineers attack Rangoon 70
Conspiracies 71
Debauchery of the King 71
Seven days reign 71
Water of the oath of allegiance 71
Dethroned and executed by his uncles 72
Horrible slaughter of ladies and children 72
Conspiracies 72
Attack on the palace at Ava 73

Page.
Bloody executions at Poungha 73
Transfer of the capital from Ava to Amarapoora 73
Misery caused by the transfer 74
Appointment of an heir-apparent 74
Marriage with half-sisters 74
Rebellions 75
Talain rebellions in Pegu 75
Suppressed at Rangoon 75
Slaughter of the Talains 76
Conquest of Arakan, 1784 76
Bhodau Phra's inflated ideas of conquest 76
Invasion of Siam 77
Panic of the Burmese army 77
Cruel and arrogant character of Bhodau Phra 77
Assumes to be a Deity 77
Returns to his palace 78
Transfer of the capital from Amarapoora to Ava 78
War with the British Government 78
Treaty of Yandabo, 1824 78
Crawfurd's Mission 78
British Resident at Ava 79
Character of Phagye-dau 79
His love for one Queen 79
Phagye-dau becomes insane 79
Ava seized by Tharawadi —1837 80
Capital again transferred from Ava to Amarapoora 80
Barbarity of Tharawadi 80
Withdrawal of the British Residency 81
Increased barbarities of Tharawadi 81
Failure of Benson's Mission 81
Tharawadi becomes insane 81
Debaucheries and cruelties of Pagan-men 82
Horrible executions 82
Moung-lon originally a Prince turned Phongyee 83

GENERAL SUMMARY

OF THE

HISTORY OF BURMA.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

1.—GEOGRAPHY OF BURMA.

Geographical position of Burma in the Malaccas, or "Golden Chersonese."

The country known as Burma is to be found in the most easterly of the three great peninsulas of southern Asia, which for many centuries have occupied a prominent place in the history of the eastern world. The peninsula of Arabia, in the south west of the Asiatic continent, has sent forth a Prophet, whose creed has spread westward to the Pillars of Hercules, and eastward to the banks of the Ganges and mountains of Kashghar. The central peninsula of India is the scene of the grandest triumphs of advanced civilization over ignorance and anarchy, which the world has witnessed since the days of the Cæsars. Still further to the east is the peninsula of the Malaccas, which stretches between the Bay of Bengal and the Chinese sea, and was known to the ancients as the Golden Chersonese. This peninsula of the Malaccas comprehends six important territories, namely, Burma on the western side facing the Bay of Bengal; Laos, or the country of the Shan States in the centre; Siam in the south; and Cambodia, Cochin China and Tonqueen on the eastern side towards the Chinese sea.

British Burma and Upper Burma or Ava.

The western territory, which is known by the general term of Burma, comprises two distinct regions:—

1*st.*—British Burma, which may be said to be upon the coast, and is under British rule.

2*nd.*—Upper Burma, or Ava, which is far away inland, and under the dominion of a Native Sovereign.

Burma applied to British territory, and Ava to Burmese territory.

The indiscriminate use of the term Burma, as applied both to British and Burmese territory, has occasionally led to some confusion. Accordingly it is proposed for the future to apply the term Burma exclusively to British territory; and to apply the term Ava to Upper Burma. It will be seen hereafter, that prior to the rise of the present dynasty in the middle of the last century, the kingdom of Ava was an independent and well defined territory, and corresponded sufficiently nearly with the dominions of His Majesty who at present reigns at Mandalay, to render the term an appropriate designation.

Burma, divided into Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim.

A fanciful geographer has likened the British province of Burma to a bird spreading its wings northward and southward along the Bay of Bengal. This fancy might be accepted as conveying an approximate idea of the figure of the country. The main or central body would thus consist of the fertile region known as Pegu, which stretches inland for a distance of nearly three hundred miles, and comprises the important valleys of the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers. The northern wing, known as Arakan, would be formed by the strip of coast territory, which stretches along the Bay of Bengal upwards from Cape Negrais to the borders of Chittagong at the estuary of the river

Nâf. The southern wing, known as Tenasserim, would be formed by a somewhat similar strip of territory, which stretches from the Salween river bordering on Pegu downwards to the frontier towards Siam at the river Pakchan.

Area and Population.

These three divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, which are here indicated under the collective name of Burma, comprise an area of ninety three thousand square miles, and a population of two millions and a half. The people of Burma are radically different from the people of India in race, religion and language; and too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, as it is not unfrequently supposed, by those whose experiences are confined to India, that what is good for one country is equally suitable for the other.

Radical difference between the Burmese and Hindus in race, religion and social institutions.

Indo-Chinese family as distinguished from the Aryan family.

The Burmese belong to the Indo-Chinese family, as distinguished from the Indo-European or Aryan family which predominates in India. One of the main characteristics of the Indo-Chinese race is disintegration, or an utter want of political unity. They have no tie corresponding to the institutions of the village or caste, such as is found in India. This is precisely what has been the state of things in Burma from time immemorial. The political frame work has been held together by a despotic government of Kings or tributary Chieftains, amongst whom wars and revolutions were of constant occurrence, actuated however by no principle beyond love of plunder or thirst for revenge. The only bond of union amongst the Burmese has been their religion, which however enjoins an exaggerated reverence and submission towards the sovereign. Here again it must be remarked that not only is there a marked distinction between the

Buddhism of the Burmese, and the Brâhmanism of the Hindus; but there is a still wider difference in the action of these two religions respectively upon the ideas and traditions of the people of Burma and the ideas and traditions of the people of India.

Brahmanism and Buddhism.

The religion of the Hindus is one of terror. The Brahman is regarded with superstitious awe, and exercises an evil influence over the mind of the sovereign, as well as a supreme authority over the masses.

No political influence exercised by the Buddhist priests.

The Buddhist religion, which is followed by the Burmese, is on the contrary a religion of benevolence. The Phongyee or priest is loved rather than feared, and takes no part or share in the exercise of sovereign authority. He is supported in his monastery by the voluntary contributions of the people of the neighbourhood, who require no religious pressure, such as prevails in India, to induce them to contribute to his wants. In return he educates the rising population of boys in the monastic school. Apart from this duty of education, the sole ostensible object of the Phongyee is to purify his soul from all earthly thoughts and passions, until he has fitted himself for that state of beatified repose which is known as Nièban or Nirvana. Occasionally a Phongyee of high rank may pray the sovereign to extend his mercy towards a fallen criminal, but that is all.

Hindu women and Burmese women.

Another and equally important distinction is to be found in the training of the household, and status of the different members of a family. In India women are confined to the recesses of the zenana, and their trammelled and superstitious culture descends as a sad inheritance to their children. In Burma the women have the same liberty as in Europe, and their

sons are thus independent, enterprising and fond of social merry making, in which both sexes are permitted to join. Again in India a daughter is entirely at the disposal of her parents, who may marry her to whomsoever they please. In Burma the daughter is in a great measure allowed to marry the lover of her own selection; and parents are scarcely permitted to constrain the affections of their daughters under the ordinary circumstances of marriage. Finally, whilst the Hindus are comparatively industrious and merely contented, the Burmese revel in indolence and are really happy.

Distinction between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava.

But whilst the people of Burma belong to the Indo-Chinese family, and have probably migrated at some remote period from the plateau of Central Asia to the valleys of the Irrawaddy and Salween, they appear to have descended from different branches of the same stock. Thus the inhabitants of Pegu were formerly Talains, and the history of the Golden Chersonese is largely occupied by the wars between the Talains of Pegu and the Burmese of Ava. The Arakanese again have peculiarities of speech and physiognomy, which may be ascribed to generations of geographical isolation. The Hill Tribes on the other hand are a primitive race, who have not been converted to Buddhism, and who still worship the old gods of times primeval, the spirits of the woods, the hills and the rivers. The rude and child-like inhabitants of these remote and inaccessible Hills still clear their lands with fire, and cultivate them with rude knives; and they still engage in continuous feuds and lawless raids, and sell their captives as menial slaves. Besides these people of the Arakan Hills, there are Red Karens and Shans, who are generally to be found in the neighbourhood of the eastern

Arakanese.

Hill Tribes.

Red Karens and Shans.

frontier, but find their way into different parts of the province. As a political fact these Karens and Shans are independent tribes residing beyond our frontier, but owing a dubious allegiance either to Ava or Siam. Another race, known as White Karens, have been brought under Christian influences, and reside in villages within British territory.

White Karens.

2.—EARLY TRADITIONS.

ANTE 1500 A. D.

Mythical period.

The early history of Burma is lost in a jungle of myth. Traces of ancient wars between India and Burma are perhaps to be found both in Hindu and Burmese tradition; as in the Hindu legend of Arjuna's wars against the Daityas, and in the Burmese legend of the wars between the Kullahs or "foreigners" and the Talains. Then again the Talain dynasty claimed descent from a mother, half woman and half serpent, by a human father invested with superhuman powers. This story finds a parallel in the Muniporee legend preserved in the Maha Bharata, by which the Rajas of Munipore claim to be descended from Arjuna, the third son in the family of Pandu, and a Naga lady of the same physique as the mother of the Talains.* It seems however to be in reality a relic of the old Greek legend preserved by Herodotus, that the Scythians were begotten by Hercules upon the serpent-maiden Echidna, who would not restore the horses he had lost until he had made her his mistress.† Native annals throw but little light on the origin of kingdoms and dynasties. The old kings of Burma claim to be descended from the Sakya family, who reigned

Ancient wars.

Talain myth of a descent from a serpent-mother traced to a Scythic origin.

Burmese tradition of a descent from the Sakya Kings of Hindustan.

* Maha Bharata, *passim*.
† Herodotus, IV. 8-10.

at Kapila in Oude, and of whom was born Gautama Buddha in the sixth century before Christ. The claim may have been a fact, or an after thought suggested by the traditions of the Buddhist religion, but the question is of small importance. About the commencement of the Christian era, Prome is said to have been the capital of a kingdom. Next for many centuries Pagan was a seat of Empire; and the magnificent remains of the ancient city are still amongst the most extraordinary ruins that are to be found in Burma. In 1300 A. D. the capital was transferred to a place called Panya. In 1322 it was removed to Sagaing, and in 1364 to Ava; and down to the present day Ava has continued to be a kingdom, or the capital either of a kingdom or an empire. It is not until the dawn of the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese established themselves at Goa, on the western side of India, and commenced extending their commercial and missionary settlements throughout the eastern seas, that real historical glimpses can be obtained of the political condition of Burma, and the relation of its several kingdoms towards each other.

Ancient kingdom at Prome.

Pagan.

Panya.

Sagaing and Ava.

Portuguese Empire A. D. 1500.

When the Portuguese made their first appearance in the eastern seas, the whole region which now comprises Burma and Ava, appears to have been divided into four kingdoms, namely, Arakan, Pegu, Burma and Ava. Tenasserim was at that time in the possession of Siam, which must be regarded as a territory totally distinct from Burma. Of these four kingdoms that of Pegu was the most powerful. The kingdom of Burma is involved in some obscurity. It was said by the Portuguese historian to be situated between Pegu and Ava; and he refers to it under

Four Kingdoms about A. D. 1500.

Arakan.
Pegu.
Brama or Burma.
Ava.

the name of Brama. Colonel Yule* accordingly was of opinion that for Brama, we should read Burma. This identification appears tenable. It is however somewhat curious that the heaven of Brahmas is admitted into the Buddhist system of the universe; and that there are many Brahmans still resident in Ava, who are much respected by the Burmese. The question opens up far too large a field for speculation connected with the Buddhist and Brahman religions to be discussed in the present place, and it will suffice to state facts as they are.‡

Minor Kingdoms.

There were other minor kingdoms, more or less dependent, such as Prome, Martaban, Toungoo and the Shan states, and references will especially be found hereafter to the chief of Zimmay; but these dependencies, or tributaries are of small importance, and will be noticed as their names appear on the surface of the general history.

Ancient trade of the Golden Chersonese.

Before however unwinding the threads of the Portuguese history of the Golden Chersonese, it may be advisable to glance at the general aspect of affairs at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It was in 1497 that Vasco de Gama first rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and entered the eastern seas; but it was not until 1510 that Albuquerque conquered the island of Goa, and made it a Portuguese bulwark and capital. The very next year Albuquerque contemplated the conquest of the city of Malacca, which is situated nearly at the south west extremity of the Golden Chersonese. From time immemorial Malacca had been the emporium of the

Malacca the emporium.

‡ In order to prevent confusion the Portuguese spelling of Brama has been abandoned in the present historical summary, and the more modern term of Burma has been adopted in its stead. It must however be borne in mind that this territory formed a separate kingdom between Pegu and Ava.

trade in the eastern seas. It was probably from this ancient centre that the tawny Phœnicians carried away gold, incense and spices for the temple of Solomon; pearls, rubies and sweet odours for the zenana of Ahasuerus; silks, cotton, anklets and tinkling bells for the mercenary beauties of Nineveh, Babylon and Sardis. These commodities, and others of a similar character, were perhaps carried from Malacca to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, and thence found their way to the luxurious capitals of ancient civilization. The Romans followed in the wake of the Phœnicians and, for many centuries, the Indian trade ran up the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. The rounding of the Cape by Vasco de Gama revolutionised the commerce of the east, by transferring it to new hands and diverting it into a new direction. Since then nearly four centuries have passed away, and it is curious to observe how in our own day the trade has returned to the old route, viâ the Red Sea and Suez Canal, which may be said to have existed in the days of the Pharaohs.

Conquest of Malacca by the Portuguese, 1511.

It was thus by no means surprising that within one year after the conquest of Goa, Albuquerque should resolve on the conquest of a city like Malacca, which had been so long the centre of the commerce of Hindustan, China and the Indian Archipelago. He sailed thither with a force of eight hundred Portuguese, and six hundred Indians. At that time Malacca was in the possession of a rebel vassal of Siam, named Mahomed, who however mustered a garrison of thirty thousand men, and offered a vigorous resistance to the Portuguese by means of wooden machines, rude cannon, and a species of artificial fire.

But the intrepidity of the Portuguese overcame every obstacle, and after some days of severe fighting the Portuguese flag was floating over the walls of Malacca.

Portuguese establishment at Malacca.

But whilst the Portuguese had thus secured the key to the remote trade of the east, they were subject to continual attacks from chiefs in Sumatra and elsewhere. They succeeded however in repulsing all comers, and in carrying out the same policy at Malacca which they had pursued at Goa. They constructed a strong fort, they built a church, and they coined money in the name of the king of Portugal. They sent ambassadors to the kings of Siam and Pegu, and despatched an expedition to discover Banda and the Moluccas, which are famous for nutmegs and spices. Finally they carried on the policy of helping one king against another, by which they ultimately succeeded in establishing a maritime empire, and monopolising the eastern trade.

PART II.—PORTUGUESE ANNALS.

A. D. 1500 TO 1600.

General neglect of the Portuguese historians.

The annals of Burma and Ava prior to the last century have been hitherto but little known, simply from the fact that the Portuguese historians of India and Malacca have been much neglected. The history of Portuguese Asia by Manuel de Faria y Sousa, Knight of the Order of Christ, especially contains much interesting and valuable information connected with the progress of affairs in Arakan, Pegu, Burma and Ava, during the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. But there is only one English translation known to have been made, namely, the one undertaken by Captain John Stevens, which was published in three octavo volumes in 1695.* The information furnished by this Portuguese historian is very much scattered over the three volumes, but will now be collected and arranged in a convenient form, and as far as possible, summarised into a continuous narrative.

Division of the Portuguese history into five sections.

The historical data supplied by Manuel de Faria y Sousa may be divided under five heads or sections:—

Section I:—Is chiefly occupied with the history of Branginoco, king of Burma proper, who extended his empire, not only over Pegu, but eastwards as far

* Copies of this translation are so exceedingly rare that arrangements are being made to reprint the only copy that is available at a minimum cost.

as western China, and who flourished between 1540 and 1550. This Branginoco might possibly be identified with a sovereign who appears in native annals under the name of Byeen-noung; but according to Burman chronology this monarch flourished between 1561 and 1593. The Portuguese chronology is however by no means clear, and the discrepancy does not therefore altogether militate against the identification.*

Section II :—Forms a continuation of the annals of Burma and Pegu, and is occupied with wars with Arakan, Ava and Siam, under kings who appear in the Portuguese history under the names of Ximi, Ximindoo, and Mandaragri. It may be said to extend approximately from 1550 to 1600, and describes a series of revolutions, which are strikingly illustrative of the rebellions and massacres that have characterised Burman history down to the present day.

Section III:—Is devoted to the adventures of Philip de Brito and Nicote, who seems to have been better known under the single name of Nicote. This extraordinary character, whose life is not without a parallel in the history of more than one Indian adventurer in the last century, is famous as the founder of the Portuguese fort at Syriam ; and it will also be seen that for some years, namely from about 1600 to 1613, Nicote was virtually the sovereign of all Pegu, of which Syriam was the sea port.

Section IV :—Is occupied with the adventures of a common soldier, named Sebastian Gonzales, who rose to be sovereign lord of the island of Sundiva,

* Some account of Byeen-noung is to be found in the abstract of the Talain Kings of Henthawadee, or Pegu, based upon Burmese authorities, which is furnished in Captain Lloyd's Gazetteer of Rangoon, pages 31 and 32.

which may perhaps be identified with the island of Sunda in the Sunderbunds. He flourished between 1605 and 1620.

Section V:—Comprises all the remaining information furnished by the Portuguese historian, and serves to illustrate the progress of the relations of the Portuguese with Burma, Ava and Siam, from about the year 1613 to 1640.

Treatment of the Portuguese history in the present summary.

In dealing with the facts narrated by the Portuguese historian, it has been deemed expedient to confine the summary as much as possible to the form and style of the original. Many superfluities have been cut away, and a few exaggerations, as regards the immense armaments employed by the various kings, have been softened down. But in other respects the style of a simple narrative has been adopted, in which the quaint observations of the Portuguese author have been included, but in which further comments have been very rarely introduced, and only when apparently necessary.

1.—ANNALS OF BRANGINOCO, KING OF BURMA.

A. D. 1540 TO 1550.

Burma tributary to Pegu.

The Portuguese established themselves in Malacca as early as 1511, but it was not until 1540 that an event occurred which throws a light upon the state of affairs in Burma. It appears that prior to 1540 a king of Burma, named Branginoco, probably the Byeen-noung of Burmese annals, had been tributary to the king of Pegu.

Employment of 30,000 Burmese on the public works in Pegu.

One of the conditions of the vassalage of the king of Burma to the king of Pegu, was that he should

furnish thirty thousand Burmese to labour upon the works of the king of Pegu. The incident is somewhat remarkable, but it may be inferred that the works in question were pagodas or other edifices of a religious character; and the employment of vassal tribes on such undertakings was an eastern custom as old as the Egyptian pyramids. The king of Pegu was in the habit of visiting these works, accompanied only by his wives and concubines; as the women took great pleasure in the progress of the notable works, and moreover were very inquisitive as regards the foreigners.

Rebellion of the Burmese labourers.

On one of these occasions however the Burmese labourers suddenly rose, and murdered the king of Pegu and robbed and stripped the ladies. What followed may be told in the words of the Portuguese historian:—"Parà Mandarà,* king of the Bramas, "desiring to enlarge his empire, and seeing that his "pickaxes and shovels had opened a way to his scimi- "tars and standards, rushes out with violence, and "overthrows the kingdoms of the Lanjoes, Laos, Jan- "gomas and others, that like his own kingdom were "tributaries to Pegu. Thus this tyrant possessed "himself of his ancient kingdom of Ava, that extends "two months travel at ordinary journeys, and con- "tains sixty-two cities. On the north-east a month's "journey is that of the Turks, containing as many "cities, which the king of Pegu had taken from the "king of Cathay." (This seems to intimate that the Mussulmans of Yunan in Western China had been brought under the dominion of Pegu, but had now

Empire established by the King of Burma.

* It is difficult to understand why Branginoco, King of the Bramas, should here be called Parà Mandarà. There can be little doubt they were the same individuals. In the absence of a library of Portuguese authorities, it is impossible to clear up the matter.

fallen into the possession of the king of Burma.)
"The kingdom of Burma lies west of Ava, of the
"same extent, and has twenty-seven populous cities.
"North of Ava is the kingdom of Lamjan, of equal
"greatness, has thirty-eight cities, and great store
"of gold and silver. On the east is the kingdom of
"Mamprom, as great but has only eight cities; on
"the east it borders on Cochin China, on the south
"with Siam, and east of this is the great kingdom
"of Cambodia."

State of Pegu.

It appears from the foregoing statement that when the Burmese workmen murdered the king of Pegu, the king of Burma did not attempt to advance against the capital, but simply overran the tributary kingdoms which had previously, like himself, acknowledged the supremacy of Pegu. Meantime it is stated that Dacha Rupi, the heir to the deceased king of Pegu, was unable to revenge the murder of his father, or the outrage which had been committed on his queens, or indeed to maintain his hold over his own subjects.

Conquest of Pegu by the King of Burma.

After this Branginoco advanced with a large force by land and water against Pegu. Meantime the Viceroy at Goa had sent a great galleon, under the command of Ferdinand de Morales to trade with Pegu. The king of Pegu however induced Morales to help him against the invader. Accordingly Morales took the command of the Pegu fleet, and for some time made great havoc against the enemy. But the king of Burma came up with overwhelming numbers, and Morales was deserted by the people of Pegu. For a long time the gallant Portuguese maintained himself in his own galeot, and slew very many,

Desperate valour of the Portuguese allies of Pegu.

but he was at length overpowered and slain. The Portuguese historian, writing in the latter half of the seventeenth century, states that the memory of the heroic feats performed by Morales still lived amongst the people of Pegu.

Portuguese description of the people of Burma in the sixteenth century.

It is curious to notice the general description of the people of Burma, which is furnished by the Portuguese historian; and it is here extracted in full:—"All the inhabitants of these kingdoms are "pagans, and the most superstitious of all the east. "They believe in one only God; but in time of need "have recourse to many idols. Of these they have "some dedicated to the secret acts and necessities "of nature, in the same form they are performed. "They hold the immortality of the soul; are zealous "in giving alms, and bear great reverence to their "religious men. These are very numerous, follow a "rule, and keep a choir very much like ours; they "live upon what is given them that day, without "keeping anything for the next. They eat neither "fish nor flesh, because they kill nothing that has "life. Their clothes are yellow cassocks and cloaks, "with hats of oiled paper. They observe Lent and "Easter after the Christian manner. Whence may "be inferred that these are some remains of the doc- "trine of St. Thomas the Apostle, though mixed "with many errors. The people are all white; the "women very beautiful. Their bodies are all "wrought blue with hot irons down to the knees. "In general they are not only not civilized, but very "brutal."

Stereotyped character of the Burmese people.

The foregoing passage is valuable, not merely for showing how little the Burmese have changed

during the last three or four centuries, but for illustrating the point of view from which the Portuguese looked upon the eastern world. The reference to the Buddhist Lent and Easter, and to the teaching of St. Thomas the Apostle, found ready belief in the sixteenth century; but will be passed over with a smile by all who are versed in the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. The custom of tatooing the body from the navel to the knee, which is alluded to by the Portuguese historian, is peculiar to the men, and is said to have been introduced for the purpose of checking a nameless vice, which in ancient times had become very prevalent. With the same object, an opening is still left in the petticoats of the women, sufficient to expose the legs and part of the thigh in walking.

Expedition of Branginoco against Martaban, A. D. 1544.

In 1544, being four years after the conquest of Pegu, Branginoco undertook a great expedition by sea and land against the city of Martaban, the metropolis of the great and flourishing kingdom of the same name, whose yearly revenue was three millions of gold. At that time a sovereign named Chanbainaa was king of Martaban, and Nhay Canocoo was his queen. The Burma fleet consisted of seven hundred sail, of which a hundred were great galleys. There were also four Portuguese ships, having seven hundred Portuguese on board, commanded by John Caeyro, a man of valour and renown. The siege lasted seven months, during which the king of Burma made five assaults upon the city, wherein he lost twelve thousand men. The king of Martaban however found it impossible to stand out longer against the enemy, as provisions were exceedingly scarce, and

the besieged were said to have devoured three thousand elephants, a statement which is probably an exaggeration. Accordingly the king of Martaban offered to capitulate to Branginoco but the latter refused to make any terms.

Negotiations of the King of Martaban with the Portuguese.

In this emergency the unfortunate Martaban sovereign sent a messenger, named Seixas, to John Caeyro, with a proposal that if the Portuguese would receive him, together with his family and treasure, on board the four ships under Caeyro's command, he in return would surrender half his treasure to the king of Portugal, and become his vassal and pay such tribute as should be subsequently agreed upon. The latter part of the proposal involved the re-conquest of Martaban from Branginoco; but the king of Martaban had no doubt but that with the assistance of two thousand Portuguese, whom he could maintain at his own expense, he would be enabled to recover his kingdom. Caeyro received Seixas in the presence of the principal Portuguese, and then asked him what was the extent of the treasures of the king of Martaban. Seixas replied that he had not seen all the treasure, but that he had beheld sufficient to load two of the Portuguese ships with gold and jewels, and four or five other ships with silver. Caeyro would then have probably accepted the proposals of the king of Martaban; but the other Portuguese were so envious of his good fortune, that they threatened to betray him to Branginoco if he did anything of the kind. Accordingly Caeyro was compelled to dismiss Seixas with a refusal.

Desperation of the King of Martaban.

The king of Martaban was taken by surprise by this action of the Portuguese, as he had always been just and serviceable to all who belonged to

that nation. 'Meantime Seixas took his leave of the king, in order to fly from the danger which threatened Martaban. Before quitting the city, the king gave him a pair of bracelets, and begged to be excused on account of the smallness of the gift; but notwithstanding this excuse, the bracelets were afterwards sold to the governor of Narsinga for eighty thousand ducats. The king of Martaban then determined to set his city on fire, and to sally out with the few men he had still left, and die honorably in fighting against his enemy. That night however one of his officers deserted to Branginoco with four thousand men, and acquainted him with the design. The result was that the king of Martaban was compelled to capitulate to the king of Burma, on the condition that he should have his life spared, together with the lives of his wife and children, but that he should surrender his kingdom to his conqueror, and spend the remainder of his days in retirement. Branginoco granted these conditions very easily, as he had no intention whatever of performing any part of his engagement.

Sad procession of the Martaban prisoners.

The surrender of the royal prisoners, and plunder of the city of Martaban, are fully described by the Portuguese historian, but apparently with a considerable amount of exaggeration. The distance from the gate of the city of Martaban to the tent of Branginoco was about a league. The entire way was formed into a lane by many thousand musketeers of various nations; whilst the body of Portuguese, under the command of John Caeyro, was posted at the city gate. Through this lane the royal prisoners passed in sad procession. First

came the queen in a chair, whilst her two sons and two daughters were carried in other chairs. Next followed forty beautiful young ladies, and as many ancient ones, surrounded by Buddhist priests, who prayed and comforted them. Lastly came the king guarded by his enemies, mounted on a small female elephant. He was habited in black velvet; his head, beard and eyebrows were shaved; and a rope was tied about his neck. The sight might have tempted his enemy to compassion. When the captive king saw the Portuguese posted at the prison gate, he refused to move; and it was not until they were marched away to another place, that he followed the ladies towards the tent of Branginoco. On approaching the presence of his conqueror, he threw himself at his feet; but being unable to speak from grief, the Raolim of Mounay Talaypor, the Chief Priest amongst those people, and esteemed a saint, delivered an harangue in his behalf, which would have moved any heart to compassion, excepting that of the obdurate Branginoco. The miserable king and queen of Martaban, together with the children and ladies, were then placed in security, and kept in confinement for some days longer.

City of Martaban sacked and burnt.

During the next two days the treasure was taken out of the city of Martaban. A thousand men were employed on this work, and treasure was removed to the value of a hundred millions of gold. On the third day the army was permitted to plunder the city, and for four days they continued to collect spoil which was valued at twelve millions. Last of all the city was set on fire, and sixty thousand people are said to have perished in the flames,

whilst an equal number were carried off as slaves. Forty thousand houses and two thousand temples were laid level with the ground. Amongst other things that were captured were sixty thousand pieces of cannon, a hundred thousand quintals of pepper, and an equal quantity of other spices.

Execution of the King and Queen, and all the ladies and nobles.

The morning after this destruction of the city of Martaban, there appeared twenty-one gibbets set up on a neighbouring hill named Beydoo, surrounded by a strong guard of horse. The queen of Martaban, together with her children and ladies, to the number of one hundred and forty souls, were all hanged up to these gibbets by their feet. After this the unfortunate king of Martaban, with fifty of his chief nobles, were cast into the sea with stones round their necks. This barbarity had such an effect upon the army of Branginoco, that the soldiers broke out into open mutiny, and the king himself was in great danger. Ultimately however Branginoco returned to Pegu.

Branginoco threatened by the King of Siam, undertakes an expedition against Prome.

After the arrival of Branginoco at Pegu, he was alarmed by the threatening attitude of the king of Siam. Here it should be observed that Branginoco had taken possession of the kingdom of Toungoo, which had been previously tributary to the king of Siam; and it was reported that the latter was determined to recover possession of that principality. In March 1546 Branginoco embarked an immense army on board a large flat on the river Ansedan. In the April following he entered the river called Pichan Malacon, and came before the city of Prome. At that time the king of Prome was dead, and his son and successor was only thirteen years of age, but had

married a daughter of the king of Ava. Consequently the queen of Prome, who appears to have been considerably older than her husband, expected to be reinforced by the army of the king of Ava. Branginoco was well aware of this circumstance, and pushed on the siege with all vigour. After six days the queen offered to accept Branginoco as her suzerain, and to pay him tribute, provided he would withdraw his army. Branginoco on the other hand, demanded that she should place herself and treasure in his hands. The queen refused. Branginoco made several assaults upon the city of Prome, but they all failed.

Prome captured with horrible slaughter.

The siege of Prome lasted from April 1546 to the end of August, when the city was betrayed to Branginoco by Xemin Melatay, one of the four principal men who commanded within the place. The slaughter that ensued was horrible. Prome was utterly destroyed by fire and sword. Two thousand children were said to have been cut in pieces, and served as food for the elephants. The queen was publicly whipped, and then outraged by the soldiery until she died. The young king was tied to the dead body of the queen, and cast into the river. Three hundred chief men of Prome were treated in like manner.

Defeat of the Prince of Ava.

Meantime the prince of Ava was marching an army to the relief of his sister, when Branginoco suddenly fell upon him, and utterly defeated him. Branginoco then proceeded up the river Queytor with a large force, and arrived before Ava about the middle of October, and commenced burning some vessels and villages; but hearing that the king of Siam was approaching with a large army for the relief of Ava, he

Reported advance of the King of Siam.

fell back upon Prome, and fortified himself there. At the same time Branginoco sent an ambassador to the emperor of Calaminam to purchase succour. The empire of Calaminam is said to have been three hundred leagues in length and the same in breadth. The metropolis was named Timpham, and was situated on the river Potin. Return of Branginoco to Prome.

All this while the king of Siam was prevented from advancing against Branginoco in consequence of a war with the king of Zimmay, whom he defeated after a severe struggle. The king of Siam then marched against the queen of Gurbein, who had given the king of Zimmay a passage through her country, and captured the city of Fumbacor, and spared neither sex nor age. The queen of Gurbein at last agreed to pay a tribute of 60,000 ducats, and gave her son as a hostage. The king of Siam then marched against the city of Taysiram, and reduced it to ashes, and finally returned to his capital at Odia. War between the King of Siam and the King of Zimmay.

At this juncture a tragedy took place at Siam, which is terribly significant of the manners of the time. During the absence of the king of Siam, his queen indulged in an intrigue with one of her own servants, and became big with child. Accordingly she poisoned both her husband the king, and her lawful son who had been appointed to succeed him; and then married her servant, and caused him to be proclaimed king of Siam. Within a few months afterwards, on the 2nd February 1547, the guilty pair were slain at a feast, with all their adherents, by the king of Cambodia. Tragedies in Siam.

For two years afterwards a fearful anarchy appears to have prevailed in Siam. There was no lawful Anarchy in Siam.

heir to the throne, and ultimately a Phongyee, or Buddhist priest, named Pretiel, who was an illegitimate brother of the poisoned king, became by common consent the king of Siam. This occurred in the beginning of 1549.

Expedition of Branginoco against Siam, assisted by the Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo.

During this interval of anarchy in Siam, Branginoco determined to seize the opportunity for annexing the Siamese empire to his own dominions. Accordingly he prepared an immense army and invaded Siam, accompanied by an incredible train of tributary kings, and a small body of Portuguese under James Soarez de Melo. This latter adventurer had within eleven years reached the pinnacle of prosperity. He originally came to India in 1538, and in 1542 was engaged in piratical enterprises in the Mozambique Channel. In 1547 he was engaged in the relief of Malacca, which at that time was besieged by the king of Acheen from Sumatra. He was now employed in the service of Branginoco. He was said to be worth four millions in jewels and other valuables; and to have received a yearly pension of two hundred thousand ducats. He had the title of "brother of the king," and was practically the governor of his dominions and general of his army.

Moveable palace and bridge of boats.

This expedition of Branginoco against Siam, is described with many palpable exaggerations by the Portuguese historian. Above two thousand workmen are said to have proceeded in advance of the invading army, who set up every night a stately wooden palace, richly painted and covered with gold, for the reception of the king and his queens. Branginoco also ordered a prodigious bridge of boats to be constructed over the

river Menam, which was a league across, for the passage of his immense army. On the way was a narrow pass in which the king of Siam had erected a strong wall or stockade, guarded with twenty-five thousand men. James Soarez was sent with thirty thousand men to carry this stockade, and after an obstinate fight he succeeded in effecting his object, with some loss to himself, and the utter destruction of his enemy.

Capture of a Siamese stockade by James Soarez.

Having thus captured the stockade, Soarez commenced the siege of the wonderful city of Odia, which was the capital of Siam, and the residence of the court. It was a large city, eight leagues in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, and a wide and deep moat; and was garrisoned with sixty thousand men, and defended with four thousand cannon. Soarez commenced battering the city, and in all probability would have taken it notwithstanding its strength; but amongst the garrison were fifty Portuguese soldiers commanded by James Pereyra, who defended themselves to admiration. Branginoco endeavoured to corrupt these Portuguese with bribes, but all his offers were rejected with scorn. Branginoco was astounded at this result, and despaired of gaining possession of the city when its defenders could not be bought over by gold. Accordingly he raised the siege and marched against the city of Camambee, where the king of Siam had lodged all his treasures. This city was also very strong and defended by twenty thousand men. Branginoco was equally unable to capture the place, and after many abortive attempts he was compelled to retire to Pegu.

Siege of Odia, the capital of Siam.

Insurrection in Pegu, headed by a Phongyee of the Royal blood.

After this an extraordinary revolution broke out in Pegu. There was a certain Phongyee, named Xemindoo, who belonged to the ancient blood royal of Pegu, which had been overthrown by Branginoco. This Xemindoo was a great preacher, and was esteemed a saint. He delivered a sermon against the tyranny of princes, and the oppression of Pegu, which had such an effect upon the people, that he was taken out of the pulpit and proclaimed king.

Dreadful slaughter of the rebels in the city of Pegu.

In the first instance James Soarez marched out an army to suppress the royal Phongyee, and pursued him as far as the city of Cevadi. Here Xemindoo managed to give Soarez the slip, and then hastened on to the city of Pegu, which had espoused his cause. The queen of Branginoco fled to the citadel, where she was successfully defended by twenty Portuguese, until the king came up and compelled the rebels to fly. The avenging army of Branginoco then entered the disaffected city, and put the whole of the inhabitants to death, men, women and children, and even slaughtered all the beasts. It is said that not a single individual was permitted to escape, except such as found refuge within the precincts of the house of James Soarez, which the king had ordered to be held sacred. About twelve thousand people found refuge in this place. The plunder of Pegu was beyond all calculation. Soarez alone secured three millions of money. His influence was all powerful with the king, who was even induced at his intercession to pardon a Portuguese who had furnished ammunition to the rebel Xemindoo.

Murder of Branginoco by Ximi of Zatan.

But although Branginoco managed to escape from the designs of Xemindoo, he subsequently fell a

victim to another rebellious vassal. The cities of Martaban and Zatan had declared for Xemindoo. Accordingly Branginoco proceeded to the delightful city of Zatan, but was there murdered by Ximi of Zatan.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND PEGU.

A. D. 1550 to 1600.

Revolutions at Pegu.

After the murder of Branginoco, the king of Burma and conqueror of Pegu, by Ximi of Zatan, a series of revolutions occurred at Pegu, followed by a period of comparative tranquillity. Only three of the kings are however distinguished by a proper name, viz., Ximi, Xemindoo, and Mandaragri. Other kings are mentioned but cannot be identified with any certainty; and therefore it will be best to summarize the narrative as it appears in the Portuguese history.

Short reign of Ximi of Zatan.

When Ximi of Zatan had put his suzerain to death, he proclaimed himself king of Pegu. He then fell upon the Pegu army and gained the victory. At this crisis James Soarez de Melo, the Portuguese ally of the dead sovereign, was fortunate enough to make his escape to the city of Ava; but subsequently he returned to Pegu, and became reconciled to Ximi. Shortly afterwards this Portuguese adventurer met with an unhappy end, which was not altogether undeserved. When Branginoco was still living, and Soarez was all powerful at the court, the latter happened to be passing by the house of a rich merchant, on the day that the merchant's daughter was being married. Being smitten with the great beauty of the bride, and intoxicated with his power and position, the arrogant Portuguese, supported by his fol-

Murder of Soarez by the people of Pegu.

lowers, endeavoured to carry her away by force. The particulars of the outrage are not clearly related. It will suffice to say that the bridegroom was killed with many of his friends who came to the rescue; whilst the unfortunate young lady was so horrified at the fate which was likely to befall her, that she strangled herself with her own hands. The heart-broken father of the bride saw that he had no hope of justice so long as Branginoco lived. He accordingly shut himself up, and never stirred abroad, until Ximi of Zatan ascended the throne of Pegu. Then he proclaimed his wrong to the people of Pegu, and was followed to the palace by an immense crowd of people who clamoured for the punishment of Soarez. The new king saw that his throne would be in danger, if he endeavoured to shield his Portuguese ally from the fury of the populace. Accordingly he delivered Soarez up to the rabble, who thereupon stoned him to death, and tore his body to pieces, and scattered it about the streets of Pegu, and then plundered his house and all his treasure.

Capture of Pegu by Xemindoo, the Phongyee, and execution of Ximi.

Meantime the people of Pegu, although they had been permitted to wreak their vengeance against the tyrannical Portuguese, were by no means well affected towards Ximi. On the contrary they were all warmly inclined to the cause of Xemindoo, the rebel Phongyee, who belonged to the old dynasty of Pegu kings, which had been subverted by Branginoco. At this juncture Xemindoo marched a large army against Pegu. The people of the country went over to him in large numbers. Ximi was powerless in the presence of a disaffected population, especially as he had been deprived of the support of his Por-

tuguese ally. He was ultimately compelled to surrender the city to the royal Phongyee, who then put him to death. Significantly enough, Xemindoo did not order the execution of Ximi on account of the murder of Branginoco, but ostensibly because of the murder of James de Soarez.

Short reign of Xemindoo.

Xemindoo however, notwithstanding his popularity, retained the throne for a very brief period. Another rival started up in the person of a chief named Mandaragri, who had married the sister of the murdered Branginoco, and who claimed possession of the kingdom of Pegu in right of his wife. Mandaragri marched an army against Xemindoo, and utterly defeated him. Xemindoo then fled to the mountains, but some time afterwards was betrayed. It will be remembered that he was a Phongyee, having probably assumed the yellow robe as a protection when his family was destroyed by Branginoco. After however he had put in his claim to the crown, he would seem to have cast off his obligations as a Buddhist priest. At any rate after making his escape to the mountains, he was smitten with the charms of a girl, whose parents were extremely poor, and was permitted to make her his wife. But the ex-Phongyee soon found reason to regret his weakness. In a moment of confidence he revealed his true name and condition to his young wife, and the latter very naturally disclosed the quality of her husband to her father. Meantime a large price had been set upon the head of Xemindoo by the new king of Pegu, and the parents of the girl could not resist the temptation of the large reward which had been offered for his capture. In this manner Xemindoo

Tragic end of Xemindoo.

was delivered up to the king of Pegu,, and his head was then taken off in the same way that he had murdered Ximi of Zatan.

Reign of Mandaragri.

The new king Mandaragri was however by no means satisfied with the loyalty of the people of Pegu. In all probability the old dynasty of the Pegu kings, who were apparently Talains, was more popular with the people of Pegu, than the family of Branginoco, king of Burma, who were apparently Burmese. Under such circumstances Mandaragri is said to have built another strong and great city in the immediate neighbourhood of Pegu as a royal residence, and to this place he removed his capital. Here it should be added, although the fact is not mentioned by the Portuguese historian, that this removal of the capital on the occasion of a political revolution is in strict accordance with Burmese custom ; and within the last century the capital of Ava has been several times removed, to the great loss and suffering of the inhabitants.

Removal of the Capital.

Rebellions in Pegu.

When Mandaragri had thus established himself in his new capital, he marched out with a large army and overran many surrounding kingdoms. But meantime another rebellion broke out. The queen was forced to take refuge in the citadel, and on this occasion she depended chiefly on thirty-nine Portuguese, who defended her from the rebels until the king himself arrived and suppressed the insurrection. The king was so delighted at the protection thus afforded to his queen, that he ordered one of his officers to bring him the men who had so successfully defended her. At that time however there was much jealousy of the Portuguese, and the

Queen of Pegu defended by the Portuguese.

officer tried to evade the order of the king by bringing some Mussulmans of note in their stead. But the king was not to be imposed upon. He knew that the Portuguese were the men who had so gallantly defended his queen; and he accordingly insisted that they should be brought into his presence, and then loaded them with riches and honours.

Tooth of Buddha in Ceylon falls into the possession of the Portuguese.

A few years afterwards an incident occurred, which is not perhaps very intimately connected with the progress of affairs in Burma, but still is worth narrating as an illustration of the time. It will be remembered that a tooth of the holy Buddha had been preserved in the island of Ceylon, as a sacred relic of the divine sage; and in the sixteenth century this tooth was in the possession of the king of Jafnapatam in Ceylon. Accordingly every year the king of Burma and Pegu sent ambassadors with rich presents to Jafnapatam to obtain a print or impress of the tooth. In 1560 the kingdom of Jafnapatam had fallen into the hands of a usurper, who had driven his brother, the rightful king, into exile, and thus obtained the throne. The royal exile fled to the Portuguese city of Goa, and there embraced Christianity, and was baptized under the name of Alfonso. Under these circumstances the Viceroy at Goa was induced to espouse his cause, and undertook an expedition against the king of Jafnapatam, on the ground that he was a usurper of the throne, and a persecutor of the Christians. The king was soon reduced to submission, and although he was not deprived of the throne, a very considerable spoil fell to the lot of the victors. Amongst other trea-

Anxiety of the King of Pegu to obtain the tooth.

sure was the sacred tooth. When the king of Pegu heard of its capture, he immediately sent three hundred thousand ducats for the sacred relic; and according to the Portuguese historian he would no doubt have given a million. Many of the Portuguese urged that the money should be accepted; but the Viceroy of Goa was far too pious a Catholic, and perhaps too experienced an officer, to carry out a measure upon his own responsibility, which might have subsequently led to his recall and disgrace. Accordingly he convoked an assembly of all the chief clergy and laity of Goa to discuss the important questions connected with the proposed sale of the tooth. The proceedings of the convocation have not been preserved, but it is stated that after much deliberation, it was decided that the tooth was a relic of idolatry, and as such should not be sold at all, but should be beaten to ashes in a mortar. Such was the fate of the tooth of Buddha according to the Portuguese historian; but it will presently be seen that the only effect of the destruction of the tooth, was to bring two supposititious teeth into the market in the place of the one that was crushed in the mortar.

Destruction of the tooth by the Portuguese of Goa.

King of Pegu imposed upon by a false bride and false tooth.

Some years afterwards the king of Pegu was told by his astrologers that he was destined to marry a daughter of the king of Colombo. Accordingly he sent to Ceylon to ask for the hand of the princess. Unfortunately for the credit of the astrologers, the king of Colombo had no daughter born to him, but his chamberlain was blessed with one; and it was determined to palm off the daughter of the chamberlain as a princess of the royal household. At the same time, and the more to oblige the king of

Pegu, the chamberlain sent a tooth with his daughter, which was declared to be the veritable tooth that had previously been in the possession of the king of Jafnapatam. The ambassadors gladly returned to their master with the young lady and the precious tooth, and the king welcomed both the bride and the relic with the greatest satisfaction. The young queen was received in a splendid galley covered with plates of gold, and rowed by beautiful young ladies, richly clad, and so well trained to the exercise that they were more expert at the oars than the men. These young ladies were said to belong to a class of women, who lived in Pegu without men in separate quarters, two and two, like husband and wife. The Portuguese historian adds that they were a new sort of Amazons, but in all probability they were nothing more than a class of Buddhist nuns.

Burmese Amazons.

Subsequently it appeared that the king of Candy was exceedingly envious of the good fortune which had befallen the king of Colombo, in forming an alliance with the king of Pegu. Accordingly he sent an embassy to the king of Pegu, to acquaint him with the deception which had been played upon him, and to offer a real daughter and a veritable tooth, in place of the pseudo daughter and pseudo tooth which had been furnished by the king of Colombo. The king of Pegu however could not be induced to believe that it was possible for a potentate of his greatness and majesty to be deceived by any one. So the king of Candy missed his purpose, and henceforth there were two teeth for worship instead of one.

Vain attempt of the King of Candy to correct the imposition.

Successful expedition of the King of Pegu against Siam.

During the latter half of the sixteenth century, the king of Pegu undertook a great expedition against the king of Siam. The exact date of the expedition is not clearly stated, and the question is not perhaps of much consequence; but as the king belonged to the Burmese dynasty of Branginoco, it must have been undertaken about the time specified. The expedition was eminently successful. The king of Pegu is said to have taken possession of the kingdom of Siam, and then to have returned in triumph to his capital. The glory of this triumphant entry is described by the Portuguese historian with a fulness, and perhaps with an exaggeration, which would seem to out-shadow the wonders of a Roman triumph. The van was composed of waggons loaded with idols and inestimable booty. Then followed two thousand elephants richly caparisoned. Next came the king in his royal chariot, with the conquered queens loaded with jewels at his feet, whilst the splendid vehicle was drawn along by captive lords and princes. Last of all marched the victorious army.

Triumphant return of the King of Pegu after the conquest of Siam.

Magnificent Palace built at Pegu.

After this the Burmese king of Pegu built a royal palace as big as an ordinary city. The least part of its beauty was rich painting and gilding; for the roofs of some of the apartments were covered with plates of solid gold. Some rooms were adorned with statues of kings and queens as large as life, made of massive gold set with precious stones. From that time the king of Pegu was carried on a golden litter borne on the shoulders of many men; and the reverence paid to him resembled the adoration offered to a God rather than the respect due to a king.

Vassalage of Siam to Pegu.

The sequence of events is here so obscurely given by the Portuguese historian that it is difficult to follow up the thread. It would however appear that the conquest of Siam was a mere temporary revolution of affairs, and was not attended by a permanent occupation of the kingdom. The king of Siam was permitted to reign as a vassal of the king of Pegu, but his two sons were compelled to reside at Pegu, as hostages for his fidelity. One of them was known as the black prince, and the other as the white prince; having probably inherited their respective complexions from different mothers.

Independence of Siam established by the black prince.

After a while the black and white sons of the king of Siam obtained permission from the king of Pegu to return to Siam. Subsequently, when the usual tribute was demanded, it was withheld by the black prince. This breach of the agreement threw the king of Pegu into a great rage, and he sent a powerful army under his favourite commander, named Banna, to punish his refractory vassal. Banna invaded Siam and ravaged the country, and finally besieged the black prince in the city of Hudixa. But here the tide of fortune began to turn against Pegu. Banna was compelled to raise the siege, and afterwards sustained a signal defeat. Two other great armies were despatched by the king of Pegu into Siam, but were utterly routed in turn by the black prince.

Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Pegu upon his subjects.

The king of Pegu then turned his fury against the people, and practised all those acts of frantic cruelty, which no ruler, save an Asiatic sovereign, would be permitted to commit, and to which no people save Asiatics could be found to submit. Within a few

days this king is said to have burnt to death ten thousand of the inhabitants of Pegu; and it is added that so many dead bodies were thrown into the river as to stop the passage of boats. He also forbade his subjects to sow the ground, and thereby caused such a famine as to lead to the public butchery of human flesh. A pestilence naturally followed and depopulated the kingdom. The neighbouring princes now began to attack Pegu, but were signally repulsed. Even the black prince, who endeavoured to be revenged on the king of Pegu, was compelled to retire with considerable loss.

Capture of Pegu and murder of the King by the King of Toungoo.

At length the king of Toungoo, a petty principality to the eastward of Pegu, succeeded in taking possession of the city and treasure. He had married a sister of the king of Pegu, and now offered life, liberty and estates to all the people of Pegu who would join his cause. The Portuguese and Moguls were the first to desert the king of Pegu for the king of Toungoo. An illegitimate son of the former also deserted, but his head was cut off by the order of the queen of Toungoo, who declared that if the young man could not remain faithful to the cause of his own father, it was not likely that he would prove faithful to her who was only his aunt. The king of Pegu was ultimately compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to his brother-in-law; and the king of Toungoo withdrew from Pegu, and returned with his royal prisoner to his palace at Toungoo. In the first instance the king of Toungoo was inclined to spare the life of his royal prisoner, but the queen of Toungoo was inexorable. Notwithstanding the captive king was her own brother, she loaded him with reproaches, and

then caused him to be beaten to death in the palace at Toungoo.

When the king of Toungoo retired from Pegu, Xilimixa, king of Arakan, took possession of the kingdom, apparently with the assistance of the Portuguese, who were increasing in power in Arakan. Accordingly, at the request of Philip de Brito, better known as Nicote, the king of Arakan expressed his gratitude to the Portuguese, by giving them the port of Syriam, at the mouth of the river of the same name, that runs within a league of the city of Pegu. This Nicote was an extraordinary adventurer, who mixed himself up with the native kings in the golden peninsula, much after the fashion that a century or two later many European adventurers of a similar type flourished in the courts of the native princes of India: and as the further progress of the narrative is resolved by the Portuguese historian into the story of Nicote and his proceedings in Syriam, it will be best to treat of the events connected with the Portuguese occupation of Syriam in a separate chapter.

Conquest of the Kingdom of Pegu by the King of Arakan.

3.—ANNALS OF NICOTE.

A. D. 1600-1613.

The rapid rise of Philip de Brito and Nicote would form a chapter in a romance, although his unscrupulous character and desperate acts are not such as would pertain to a real hero. He proceeded to effect his object with considerable cunning. In the first instance he induced Xilimixa, the king of Arakan, to erect a fortified house at the mouth of the Syriam river, ostensibly for the receipt of customs.

Nicote establishes the Portuguese at Syriam for the conquest of Pegu.

The real design of Nicote however was to seize the place and convert it into a fort, which would enable the Portuguese to secure a footing in Pegu. When the fortified custom house was finished, the king of Arakan placed it in charge of one Bannadala, who for a long time kept the Portuguese out of it. At length Nicote succeeded in carrying the place by surprise, and in resisting every effort of Bannadala to retake it. Nicote then left the fort at Syriam in charge of Salvada Rebeyro, and proceeded to Goa to make it over to the viceroy, as a means for conquering Pegu for the king of Portugal, and for enabling the viceroy to take possession of Bengal. Before leaving Pegu, Nicote had persuaded each of the neighbouring princes that by joining the viceroy of Goa he might obtain for himself the kingdom of Pegu; and ambassadors from some of those princes actually accompanied Nicote to Goa. The viceroy was delighted with the news brought to him, that the fort at Syriam was in the hands of the Portuguese; and observing that Nicote had already obtained great riches, he gave him a niece in marriage, who had been born in Goa of a Java woman. He then honoured Nicote with the titles of "Commander of Syriam," and "General of Pegu," and sent him with six ships back to Pegu. After his return to Syriam, Nicote repaired the fort, built a church, and sent a rich present to the king of Arakan, who had been so beguiled in the matter as to send messengers to compliment Nicote on his arrival.

Marries a niece of the Viceroy of Goa.

Portuguese settlement at Syriam.

Nicote, now in possession of the port at Syriam, compelled all vessels trading on the coast of

Pegu to make their entries there. Meantime the king of Arakan discovered the mistake that had been made as regards Syriam, and determined to recover the fortified custom house from the Portuguese. Accordingly he sent a large force by sea under the command of his own son; but the armament was defeated, and the prince taken prisoner. The king of Arakan, seeing his son a captive, prepared to treat with Nicote, who referred the question to the viceroy at Goa. In reply Nicote was ordered by the viceroy to liberate the prince without exacting any ransom; but Nicote succeeded in obtaining fifty thousand crowns from the king of Arakan, before he would restore the young prince. Subsequently, the king of Arakan formed an alliance with the king of Toungoo, under which the former was to attack the fort of Syriam by sea, whilst the latter besieged it on land. The arrangement was carried out. The king of Arakan put to sea with a great fleet, and was attacked by a small Portuguese force under Paul del Reges. The Portuguese were defeated, but the commander blew up his ship with his own hand rather than fall into the clutches of the enemy. Meantime the forces of the king of Toungoo besieged the fort at Syriam so long and so closely, that it was about to surrender; when the king of Toungoo was seized with a panic, and raised the siege, and returned in hot haste to his own country. The king of Arakan, seeing himself thus deserted, sailed in like manner back to his own kingdom.

Failure of the King of Arakan to recover possession of Syriam.

The further proceedings of Nicote are equally worthy of note. He was now virtually sovereign of the kingdom of Pegu, in the name of the king of

Nicote virtually Sovereign of Pegu.

Portugal; and some of the neighbouring princes sought his friendship, and were anxious to join in alliance with the king of Portugal. Strangely enough, the king of Toungoo who had raised the siege of Syriam, was the first to conclude a treaty, by which he acknowledged himself a vassal of the king of Portugal. No sooner however had Nicote concluded the treaty, than he determined to rob his new ally. With this view he married his son Simon to a daughter of the king of Martaban, in order to strengthen himself. He then declared that the king of Toungoo had been made tributary to the king of Ava since the conclusion of the treaty by which he had consented to acknowledge the suzerainty of the king of Portugal. This indeed was true, but was scarcely a sufficient ground for a war.

Makes war against the King of Toungoo.

However Nicote attacked the king of Toungoo with the assistance of the king of Martaban, and carried him away prisoner, and despoiled him of above a million pieces of gold, notwithstanding the latter protested that he was still a faithful vassal of the king of Portugal.

Attempts to obtain Dianga from Arakan.

Nicote next attempted to gain possession of Dianga, a great port belonging to the king of Arakan. Accordingly in the beginning of the year 1607, he fitted out some vessels, and sent his son in them as an ambassador to the king of Arakan, to request that he might be put in possession of the port of Dianga. Some of the Portuguese residents at Arakan had however managed to persuade the king, that the real object of Nicote, in obtaining possession of that port was to deprive him of the kingdom of Arakan, as he had already deprived him of the kingdom of Pegu.

Murder of the son of Nicote by the King of Arakan.

Accordingly the king of Arakan invited the son of Nicote, and the officers who were

with him, to come to his court; and then when he had the men in his power he put them all to death. Subsequently the ships were captured by the order of the king, and all the crews murdered. Finally the fury of the king of Arakan fell upon the people of Dianga, and he slaughtered all the inhabitants, including six hundred Portuguese residents.

King of Ava proposes to take revenge on Nicote for his outrage on the King of Toungoo.

The murder of his son by the king of Arakan must have been a severe blow to Nicote, and he was apparently in no position to resent it. The violence which he had committed upon the king of Toungoo, was about to meet with a terrible retribution. It will be remembered that although the king of Toungoo had sworn allegiance to the king of Portugal, he had also become a vassal of the king of Ava. When therefore the news was carried to Ava, that Nicote had plundered the king of Toungoo, and carried him away prisoner to Syriam, the king of Ava cast his gown and veil upon the ground, and vowed to the Idol Biay of Degu, that he would not enter the gates of his temple until he had been revenged upon the Portuguese. He prepared a great force by sea and land, and burnt and ravaged the country up to the very walls of Syriam; but there he met with a vigorous opposition from the fort. Nicote however was but indifferently supplied with either men or ammunition. In these straits he sent a soldier to buy powder in Bengal, but the man ran away with the money. He next sent for powder to the Portuguese town of St. Thomè, on the coast of Coromandel, but none was forwarded to him. Meantime the few Portuguese, who were with him at Syriam, committed such outrages, robberies and murders as served

Siege of Syriam by the King of Ava.

to hasten his ruin. Still Nicote observed an indomitable spirit in his reverses. When he was unable to fire his cannon for lack of powder, he directed boiling oil and pitch to be poured upon the enemy. He sent out three ships against the king of Ava's fleet, but in one of them all the men were slain, and the other two returned with all on board more or less wounded.

Capture of Syriam and impalement of Nicote.

Then the enemy began to undermine the works, and the besieged laboured very hard to countermine them, but to no purpose. At last after the siege of Syriam had lasted thirty-four days, Nicote sent messengers to the king of Ava to beg for mercy. But the latter was inexorable, and resolved on the destruction of Nicote. At length, when seven hundred of the besieged were slain, one Banna, who had always been treated with every consideration by Nicote, betrayed him to the king of Ava. Nicote was taken prisoner and carried before the king, who ordered him to be impaled, and set up on an eminence above the fort. Such was the fate of Nicote. He lived for two days longer in agony of the most horrible description, and then expired. The cruelties perpetrated by the king of Ava after the capture of Syriam, are of a character with those which have been but too often practised in Burma. A nephew of Nicote, together with another Portuguese of standing, were impaled like the late governor. The traitor Banna was refused any reward, and was torn to pieces for having betrayed his master. Another Portuguese of standing was cooped up with a yoke about his neck. All those whose lives were spared were sent as slaves to Ava. Amongst others was

Horrible atrocities committed by the King of Ava.

the wife of Nicote. The King of Ava had originally intending making this lady his concubine; but when she was brought before him, she exclaimed so loudly against him, that he ordered that her leg should be bored, and that she should be sent to Ava amongst the other slaves. This woman is said to have been mainly the cause of the ruin of Nicote. She entertained one of his captains as her gallant, and finding that the Portuguese residents at Syriam censured her conduct, she pursuaded her husband that no Portuguese were necessary for the defence of the fort. The Portuguese troops were consequently sent back to Goa; and Syriam being thus deprived of its strength became comparatively an easy prey to the king of Ava.

King of Martaban compelled to slay his son-in-law.

The king of Ava however was not satisfied with wreaking his vengeance upon Syriam. The son of Nicote had married the daughter of the king of Martaban, as already related; and after the capture of Syriam the king of Ava proceeded to Martaban, and compelled the king there to slay his son-in-law.

Portuguese account compared with the Burmese authorities.

These events, according to the Portuguese historian, took place in the year 1613. But according to the abstract of the kings of Pegu in Major Lloyd's Gazetteer of Rangoon, the occupation of Syriam by the Portuguese lasted from 1608 to 1620. It is somewhat curious to compare the foregoing details with the narrative, which is given by Major Lloyd in the form of an abstract of the history of the kings of Hanthawadee, or Pegu, which that officer has drawn up from the original Burmese authorities. Major Lloyd's translation is as follows:—

" 1608.—Moung Zin-gah, (a Kullah or foreigner)
" erected a palace and a fort at Than-lein (Sy-
" riam), and proclaimed himself king of Han-tha-
" wa-dee. He removed a large bell that had
" been made by Da-ma-zay-dee, and placed it on
" the north-east side of the Shoay-da-gong Pagoda,
" for the purpose of taking it to Than-lein. [In
" other words he brought the bell from the great
" Pagoda at Rangoon, and tried to carry it to
" Syriam, probably for the use of the Church
" which he had already built there.] This bell
" is supposed to have contained 180,000 viss
" of metals. It was 12 cubits in height and 8 cu-
" bits in circumference at the mouth. When they
" had got it as far as the mouth of the Pazoondoung
" creek, the vessel sank and the bell was lost.

" 1620.— During this year, the king of Ava sent an
" army against Moung-zin-gah (the Kullah,) who
" was at Than-lein. He captured and mur-
" dered him, and annexed Han-tha-wa-dee to the
" Ava dominions. He also made prisoners of the
" whole of Moung-zin-gah's family and relatives,
" took them from Syriam, and set them free in the
" town of Meay-doo, north of Ava. Up to the
" present time there are about 1,000 to 1,500
" Kullahs (Portuguese, I think,) in this town,
" wearing the dress of the country, having no
" knowledge of their own language.

4.—ANNALS OF GONZALES.

A. D. 1605-1620.

Rise of Sebastian Gonzales.

About this time, namely, in the earlier years of the seventeenth century, another adventurer appeared

upon the scene, who was destined to make as famous a name in the eastern seas as Philip de Brito and Nicote, but who like him has long since passed away into oblivion. This was a Spaniard of obscure extraction, named Sebastian Gonzales of Tibao. Gonzales embarked for India in the year 1605, and went over to Bengal, where he first enlisted as a soldier, and subsequently began to trade in salt, which was a great merchandize in that quarter. In this pursuit he gained enough profit to purchase a small country vessel known as a julia; and in 1607 he sailed in this vessel, laden with salt, to the port of Dianga, shortly after the terrible massacre of the Portuguese in that place by the king of Arakan. Fortunately he was on board one of the nine or ten vessels that managed to escape from Dianga; and from that day Sebastian Gonzales, and those who were with him, took to robbery and piracy, and made frequent raids on the territory of Arakan, and carried off the booty to the ports of the king of Bacala, who was friendly towards the Portuguese.

Island of Sundiva possessed by the Portuguese captured by a Mogul.

Meantime the important island of Sundiva, which apparently formed part of the Sunderbunds, passed out of the hands of the Portuguese under the following circumstances. The Portuguese commander had died whilst absent at Bandel; and a resolute Mogul, named Futteh Khan, who had been left in charge of the island, took advantage of the circumstance to take possession of the place, and murder all the Portuguese in Sundiva, together with their wives and children, and all natives who had embraced Christianity. He then assembled a considerable force of Moguls and Patans, and fitted

out a fleet of forty ships, which he was easily enabled to maintain from the large revenues of the island. Finally he sailed with his fleet in search of Sebastian Gonzales, and his cruisers, with the following inscription worked upon his flag:—"Futteh "Khan, by the grace of God, lord of Sundiva, "shedder of Christian blood, and destroyer of the "Portuguese nation." Ultimately he fell in with the Portuguese pirates, and a desperate conflict ensued which lasted all night. Next morning the Portuguese discovered that, although they only had eighty men in ten vessels, whilst Futteh Khan had six hundred men in forty vessels, yet they had obtained a signal victory. Not one of the enemy's sail had succeeded in getting off, and not a man escaped being killed or taken prisoner. Amongst the dead was the lord of Sundiva, Futteh Khan.

Defeat of the Mogul by the Portuguese Pirates under Gonzales.

After this triumph the Portuguese pirates accepted Sebastian Gonzales as their commander, and resolved on taking possession of Sundiva for themselves. They gathered recruits from Bacala and other neighbouring ports; and Sebastian Gonzales further obtained the assistance of the king of Bacala, by promising to give him half the revenues of the island of Sundiva. At length in March 1609 Sebastian Gonzales proceeded against Sundiva, with forty sail and four hundred Portuguese on board. Meantime, however, a brother of Futteh Khan had taken possession of the island, and had provided for its defence. An army of Mussulmans received the Portuguese on landing, but were driven back to the fort. A long siege followed, and the Portuguese were in danger of perishing from want of pro-

Sebastian Gonzales takes possession of Sundiva.

visions and ammunition. At this juncture the captain of one of the ships landed fifty men at night, and marched against the fort with a vast number of lights and a great uproar, as though he had brought large succours. The place was then assaulted by the Portuguese, and taken by storm; and every man of the besieged, to the number of a thousand Mussulmans, was put to the sword. The natives of the island, who had in former years been subject to the Portuguese, now submitted themselves to this low born Spaniard, Sebastian Gonzales. He received their submission on condition that they arrested and brought him every stranger who was residing on the island; and accordingly they brought him above a thousand Mussulmans, and as they were brought in each man was beheaded. Thus Sebastian Gonzales became absolute master of the island of Sundiva, and was obeyed by the natives and Portuguese as an absolute lord, independent of any prince, and his orders had the force of laws.

Sovereign power exercised by Sebastian Gonzales.

Sebastian Gonzales recompensed the principal Portuguese who had served him, by giving them lands in the island. Subsequently however he repented of his liberality, and resumed possession of the lands. At the same time he declined to give to the king of Bacala half the revenues of the island, as had been previously agreed upon, and instead of so doing he made war against Bacala. As he grew in greatness, so he grew in insolence and ingratitude. He had at his command a thousand Portuguese troops, two thousand natives well armed, two hundred horses, and above eighty sail with good cannon. Many merchants traded with the island, and Sebas-

tian Gonzales accordingly erected a custom house. The neighbouring kings were surprised at his prodigious success, and eagerly sought his friendship. He wrested other islands from the king of Bacala, and thus suddenly became possessed of vast riches equal to those of many princes, whilst he became the sovereign of many brave men. "But," as the Portuguese historian remarks, "these monsters are like "comets that last little, and threaten permanent "ruin; they are like lightning, that no sooner gives "its flash than they are gone."

Revolution in Arakan.

About this time a revolution occurred in the affairs of Arakan. The king, whose name was Anaporam, was dethroned by his brother, and fled to Sebastian Gonzales for refuge and succour. In the first instance Sebastian Gonzales demanded the sister of the exiled king to be made over to him as a hostage. He then engaged in an expedition against the Arakan usurper, but was compelled to retire, as the new king of Arakan possessed an overwhelming force of men and elephants. Accordingly Anaporam returned with Sebastian Gonzales to Sundiva, taking with him his wife, family, treasure and elephants. The exiled king now resided at Sundiva as a subject of Sebastian Gonzales; and the arrogant Spaniard actually baptized the sister of the ex-king, and took her as a wife, pretending that he was thereby doing the king a great favour. Shortly afterwards the unfortunate king of Arakan died at Sundiva, and not without suspicion of poison; for immediately after his death Sebastian Gonzales seized all his goods and treasure, without any regard for his bereaved family. Subsequently he endeavoured to put an end

Sebastian Gonzales marries the sister of the exile King.

to the murmurs of his subjects by giving the widowed queen of Arakan in marriage to his brother Antony Tibao, who commanded his fleet; but the marriage could never be brought about, as the unfortunate lady could not be induced by any amount of persuasion to become a Christian. Sebastian Gonzales then renewed the war against the usurping king of Arakan, and with such success that the usurper was compelled to conclude a peace. Ultimately the king of Arakan recovered the widowed queen of his brother from Sebastian Gonzales, and gave her in marriage to the king of Chittagong.

Forms an alliance with the King of Arakan.

About this time the Moguls attempted the conquest of the kingdom of Balua; and Sebastian Gonzales considered that if this kingdom, which lay immediately opposite his own kingdom in Sundiva, fell into the hands of the Moguls, it might prove of dangerous consequence to his dominion. Accordingly he formed an alliance with the king of Arakan for the defence of Balua against the Moguls; and made over his nephew to the king of Arakan, together with the sons of some Portuguese inhabitants of Sundiva, as hostages for the fulfilment of his engagement. The king of Arakan then invaded the kingdom of Balua, and succeeded in driving out the Moguls. But Sebastian Gonzales proved guilty of treachery. Either he was bribed, or he desired to revenge the massacre of the Portuguese at Dianga; but at any rate he left the mouth of the river Dangatior, where he might have prevented the egress of the Mogul, and thus gave the enemy a free passage. He then entered a creek of the island Desierta with his fleet, and inviting all the captains of the king of Arakan on board his ship,

Treachery of Sebastian Gonzales.

he murdered them all. Lastly he fell upon the Arakan ships, and killed or made slaves of all on board. After this infamous action he returned to Sundiva. Meantime the Moguls invaded Balua with a greater force, and reduced the king of Arakan to such distress, that he escaped with much difficulty by the help of an elephant, and arrived almost alone at the fort of Chittagong.

Plunders the Forts of Arakan.

When Sebastian Gonzales heard that the army of Arakan had been cut to pieces by the Moguls, and that the latter had obtained possession of the kingdom of Balua, he set out with his fleet, and plundered and destroyed all the forts of Arakan that lay along the coast. He even had the impudence to go up to Arakan, where he burnt many merchant vessels belonging to various nations. The king of Arakan was much exasperated at these losses, not so much at those he had suffered from the Mogul, as at the treacherous proceedings of his false ally. Above all however he is said to have regretted the loss of a particular ship, which he kept in the port of Arakan for his own pleasure. It is said to have been of a vast size and wonderful workmanship, having several apartments, like a palace, all covered with gold and ivory.

Impalement of the nephew of Sebastian by the king of Arakan.

The king of Arakan now determined to wreak his vengeance upon the nephew of Sebastian Gonzales, who had been made over to him as a hostage. Accordingly he caused a stake to be forced through the body of his unhappy prisoner, and set him up on a high place below the port of Arakan, where Sebastian Gonzales could behold him. The low born Spaniard, however, little cared who suffered, so long as he advanced his own interests; and seeing that

nothing more could be done at Arakan, he returned with his fleet to his island of Sundiva.

Sebastian Gonzales at last found it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain himself any longer against his numerous enemies. Hitherto he had utterly disregarded the sovereign authority of the Portuguese viceroy at Goa. Seeing however that dangers were harassing him around, he sent proposals to the viceroy, as if he were an absolute prince; promising that if he were effectually supported, he would become tributary to the king of Portugal, and send a galleon loaded with rice every year, either to Goa or Malacca. He urged that in all his acts he had only been actuated by a desire to revenge the Portuguese, who had been slaughtered by the king of Arakan at Dianga; and he hinted to the viceroy that the vast treasures belonging to that sovereign might yet be secured for the king of Portugal. The last bait was eagerly seized. The viceroy, instead of abhorring the villanies of that wretch, resolved to assist him, contrary to all human and divine laws. The expedition proved most disastrous. In the first place the Portuguese admiral from Goa was ordered to attack Arakan without waiting for the fleet of Sebastian Gonzales; but in doing so he was assailed by a Dutch fleet and suffered serious loss. After this Sebastian Gonzales made his appearance, railing against the viceroy for giving such orders, and against the admiral for obeying them. Next the united forces of the Portuguese admiral and Sebastian Gonzales engaged in an obstinate battle with the fleet and forces of the king of Arakan; and during the engagement the king caused the heads of all the Portuguese whom he could capture, to be set

Sebastian Gonzales applies to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa for aid.

Disasters incurred by the Portuguese.

Ruin of Sebastian Gonzales.

upon spears along the shore for the terror of the remainder. The Admiral was killed by a musket ball. A galeot was captured by the king of Arakan and broken to pieces, and every one on board was slaughtered. Sebastian Gonzales returned to Sundiva utterly disheartened; and shortly afterwards the king of Arakan attacked his island and captured it, and reduced him to his original miserable condition. Thus pride was humbled and villany punished, and the sovereignty of Sebastian Gonzales passed away like a shadow.

5.—PORTUGUESE ALLIANCES.

A. D. 1616 to 1640.

King of Ava takes possession of Pegu.

It will now be necessary to return to the capture of Syriam by the king of Ava, which was followed by the execution of Nicote and overthrow of the power of the Portuguese in Pegu. The king of Ava was so inflated by his success, that he resolved on the conquest of all the neighbouring princes, and caused himself to be crowned king at Pegu. His brother with a larger army conquered the kingdom of Tavoy; and would have conquered Tenasserim also, which belonged to the king of Siam, but was defeated by a Portuguese fleet of very far inferior numbers.

King of Siam sends an embassy to the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa.

The king of Siam, who was the black prince already noticed at page 35, was so delighted with the action of the victorious Portuguese in the defence of Tenasserim against the king of Ava, that he sent an embassy to Goa to acknowledge the favours he had received. At the same time he offered to make over the port of Martaban to the king of Portugal, in or-

der that the Portuguese might build a fort there and maintain a garrison, and also to employ a small fleet to cruize on that sea against the king of Ava. The Siamese ambassadors were splendidly entertained at Goa, and Father Francis, a Dominican, was sent as a return ambassador with a worthy present to the king of Siam. Father Francis, was received by the king with great satisfaction, and assured his Majesty that the Portuguese were very desirous of his friendship; and proposed that they should both join their forces to subdue the king of Ava, and that there should be a free trade between Siam and Malacca, and that above all the king of Siam should not admit any Dutchmen into his dominions. The king of Siam replied that the Portuguese merchants might freely resort to his ports and be exempt from all duties; that his subjects should trade to Malacca; that he had admitted the English, Dutch and Malays into his ports for the great respect they showed him, and the need he had of them; that the goods of such Portuguese as died in his dominions should go to their heirs; and that he had ordered that all the Portuguese, who committed any crimes, should be tried at his court, so that no wrong should be done them on account of any prejudice which might be entertained against them by any magistrate in Siam.

King of Ava sends an embassy to Goa.

In 1616 the king of Ava began to fear that his enemies the kings of Siam and Arakan would form some hostile alliance with the Portuguese. Accordingly he too sent ambassadors to Goa to settle terms of peace with the Portuguese viceroy. The ambassadors, in behalf of the king of Ava, excused the killing of Philip de Brito and Nicote, offered to restore the Portuguese prisoners he had taken, and to

assist the Portuguese against the king of Arakan; adding that the king of Ava desired none of the great treasures of Arakan for himself, but only a white elephant which belonged to the king of Arakan. The viceroy accepted these proposals, and sent an ambassador, named Martin de Costa Falcom, to the city of Ava to ratify the agreement. The court of Ava however displayed towards the Portuguese ambassador precisely the same ignorance and arrogance, which it has subsequently displayed towards other European envoys. The Portuguese ambassador spent many days in soliciting an hour's audience. At length he was promised an audience at midnight, and Falcom was led in the dark to a place where he was ordered to speak, and assured that the king would hear all that he had to say. Falcom accordingly spoke, but he saw no king and heard no answer. He again expressed a desire to see the king, and was ordered to await his going abroad. One day the king of Ava went out upon an elephant, and although he knew that Falcom waited in the street to see him, yet he never so much as turned his eyes towards the Portuguese ambassador. Accordingly Falcom returned to Goa without concluding any agreement whatever with the king of Ava.

PART III.—MODERN ANNALS.

A. D. 1600 TO 1870.

Decline of the Portuguese power.

The Portuguese historian brings his annals somewhat abruptly to a close about the year 1640. The Portuguese power was then on the decline. The Dutch were taking their place, to give way in their turn to the superior enterprise of the British. Accordingly the authorities for the later history of Burma and Ava are taken chiefly from English travellers. The most important works which bear upon these countries, besides the Portuguese author already quoted, refer to three different periods, and may be indicated as follows:—

Three periods in the modern history of Burma and Ava. Sources of information.

1st.—Travels of Mr. Ralph Fitch in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. This gentlemen was an ancestor of General Fytche, the present Chief Commissioner. His narrative is chiefly valuable from the graphic picture which it presents of Pegu and the neighbouring countries about the time when Pegu was a conquering power.

1st.—Fitch's Travels. 1586.

2nd.—Travels of Captain Alexander Hamilton about the end of the seventeenth century, and beginning of the eighteenth; and the abstract of the history of the Pegu kings furnished by Major Lloyd in his Gazetteer of Pegu. From these sources it is possible to indicate very briefly the progress of affairs from the middle of the seventeenth century to the middle of the eighteenth.

2nd.—Hamilton's Travels, &c. 1650-1750.

3rd.—Travels of Sangermano, Symes, Crawfurd, Yule, and official records. 1750-1870.

3rd.—Father Sangermano's Description of the Burmese Empire, 1782-1809; Symes's Embassy to Ava in 1795; Crawfurd's Mission to Ava in 1826; Yule's Narrative of a Mission to Ava in 1855; and various other sources official and personal. By means of these authorities an attempt has been made to draw up the annals of the kings of Ava, from the middle of the last century, when Alompra founded the dynasty which is still reigning at Mandalay, down to the present year of 1870.

The event of these three periods may now be exhibited in the following order :—

1.—TRAVELS OF MR. RALPH FITCH.

ABOUT A. D. 1586.

Crawfurd's estimate of the value of Fitch's Travels.

In dealing with the travels of Mr. Ralph Fitch, it may be observed that Mr. John Crawfurd, who undertook a Mission to Ava in 1826, formed a very high opinion of this gentleman, as an intelligent and observant Englishman. Mr. Crawfurd has devoted several pages of his work to a consideration of Mr. Fitch's travels; and has not only extracted all the more valuable portions of the quaint narrative, but offered some just and discriminate observations upon the information thus supplied. Accordingly it will be convenient in the present place to insert Mr. Crawfurd's own extracts and remarks as they stand in the journal of his Mission.

Crawfurd's review of Fitch's Travels.

"The first notice we have of the Burman dominions in an English writer, is that by Ralph Fitch, a merchant of London, who travelled in India towards the end of the sixteenth century, or from the year 1583 to 1591. Fitch left Bengal

in the month of November 1586, in a small Portuguese vessel, and the first port of Pegu which he entered was that of Bassein, from whence he passed, by the inland navigation, to Rangoon and Syriam, eventually visiting the town of Pegu. Making allowance for the time in which he wrote, and for the scantiness of his opportunities, Fitch's account of localities and manners is surprisingly accurate and faithful. As examples, his account of the port and town of Bassein (Cosmin); of the navigation from Bassein to Syriam (Cirion); of the king of Pegu's palace; of the white elephants; of the catching and taming of elephants; of trade; of the temples; of the priests; of the trial by ordeal, may all be safely referred to. I shall give a few extracts, to show, from the only authentic record which we possess, the condition of Pegu near two centuries and a half ago. His account of temples is as follows:—

Fitch's description of Pegu.

"And they consume many canes likewise, in "making of their Varellaes, or idol temples, which "are in great number both great and small. They "be made round, like a sugar-loaf; some are as high "as a church, some very broad beneath; a quarter "of a mile in compass: within they be all earth, "done about with stone. They consume in these "varellaes great quantity of gold; for that they be "all gilded aloft; and many of them from the top to "the bottom: and every ten or twelve years they "must be new gilded, because the rain consumeth "off the gold; for they stand open abroad. If they "did not consume their gold in these vanities, it "would be very plentiful, and good and cheap in "Pegu. About two day's journey from Pegu, there

Shoay Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon.

" is a Varelle, or pagoda, which is the pilgrimage " of the Pegues: it is called Dagoune (Dagong); " and is of a wonderful bigness, and all gilded from " the foot to the top. And there is an house by it " wherein the tallipoies, which are their priests, do " preach. This house is fifty-five paces in length, " and hath three parones, or walks in it, and forty " great pillars, gilded, which stand between the " walks; and it is open on all sides with a number " of small pillars, which be likewise gilded. It is " gilded with gold within and without. There are " houses very fair round about for the pilgrims to " be in, and many goodly houses for the tallipoies " to preach in, which are full of images, both of men " and women, which are gilded over with gold. It " is the fairest place, as I suppose, that is in the " world; it standeth very high, and there are four " ways to it, which all along are set with trees of " fruits, in such wise that a man may go in the shade " about two miles in length. And when their feast " day is, a man can hardly pass, by water or by " land, for the great press of people; for they come " from all places of the kingdom of Pegu thither " at their feast."

Accuracy of Fitch's description.

The graphic account of the great temple of Rangoon here given is, with very immaterial exceptions, so accurate, that, although written above two hundred and forty years ago, it might well serve to describe its present state; a proof at once of the fidelity of the writer, and the immobility of Burman society.

Fitch's voyage from Bassein to Pegu.

The account of the voyage from Bassein to Pegu is equally faithful:—"From the bar of Ne- " grais to the city of Pegu, is ten days journey by

"the rivers: we went from Cosmin to Pegu in pa-
"roes or boats; and passing up the rivers, we came
"to Medon, which is a pretty town, where there be
"a number of paroes; for they keep their houses
"and markets in them, all upon the water. They
"row to and fro, and have all their merchandize in
"their boats, with a great sombrera, or shadow,
"over their heads, to keep the sun from them, which
"is as broad as a great cart-wheel, made of the
"leaves of the cocoa-trees and fig-trees, and is very
"light."

Diet of the Burmese.

The indiscriminate diet of the people is alluded to as follows:—"The people do eat roots, herbs, "leaves, hogs, cats, rats, serpents and snakes, they "refuse almost nothing."

Buddhist priests.

The account given of the priests is particularly striking:—"In Pegu, they have many tallipoies, "or priests, which preach against all abuses, many "men resort unto them. When they enter into "their Kiack (Kyaong,) that is to say, their holy "place or temple—at the door there is a great "jar of water with a cock or ladle in it; and "there they wash their feet, and then they enter "in, and lift up their hands to their heads, first "to their preacher, and then to the sun, and so "sit down. The tallipoies* go very strangely ap-"parelled, with one gamboline, or thin cloth, next "to their body, of a brown colour; another of yel-"low, doubled many times on their shoulder; and "these two be girded to them with a broad girdle, "and they have a skin of leather hanging on a

* The term tallipoie is borrowed from Ceylon. It is equivalent to the Burmese term Phongyee, which is applied to Buddhist monks or priests.

" string about their necks, whereupon they sit bare " headed and bare footed, for none of them weareth " shoes, with their right arms bare, and a great " broad sombrera, or shadow, in their hands, to de- " fend them in the summer from the sun, and in " the winter from the rain."

Education of the Buddhist priests.

" When the tallipoies, or priests, take their orders, " first they go to school until they be twenty years " old or more, and then they come before a tallipoie " appointed for that purpose, whom they call a Raw- " li: he is of the chiefest and most learned, and he " opposeth them, and afterwards examineth them " many times, whether they will leave their friends, " and the company of all women, and take upon them " the habit of a tallipoie. If any be content, then he " rideth upon a horse about the streets, very richly " apparelled, with drums and pipes, to show that he " leaveth the riches of the world to be a tallipoie. " In a few days, he is carried upon a thing like a " horse-litter, which they call a serion, upon ten or " twelve men's shoulders, in the apparel of a tallipoie, " with pipes and drums, and many tallipoies with him, " and all his friends; and so they go with him to his

Buddhist monasteries.

" house, which standeth upon the town, and then " they leave him. Every one of them hath his house, " which is very little, set upon six or eight posts, and " they go up to them with a ladder of twelve or four- " teen steps. Their houses be, for the most part, by " the highway's side, and among the trees, and in the " woods. And they go with a great pot made of " wood or fine earth, and covered, tied with a broad " girdle upon their shoulder, which cometh under " their arm, wherewith they go to beg their victuals,

" which is rice, fish, and herbs. They demand noth- Mendicant priests.
" ing, but come to the door, and the people presently
" do give them, some one thing and some another;
" and they put all together in their pot; for they say
" they must eat of their alms, and therewith content
" themselves. They keep their feasts by the moon, Buddhist feasts.
" and when it is new moon they keep their greatest
" feast, and the people send rice and other things to
" that Kiack, or church, of which they be. And
" then all the tallipoies do meet, which be of that
" church, and eat the victuals which are sent them.
" When the tallipoies (*i. e.*, Phongyees) do preach,
" many of the people carry them gifts into the pul-
" pit where they sit and preach; and there is one
" which sitteth by them to take that which the people
" bring. It is divided among them. They have
" none other ceremonies nor service, that I could see
" but only preaching."

In the time of Fitch's visit, and his state- Political condition of Burma at the time of Fitch's visit.
ment seems confirmed by that of Gasper Balbi, who preceded him only by three years, Pegu was governed by a Burman dynasty, and, although separated from Ava, ruled by a prince of the same family. The state of things was probably the result of the Burman conquest of Pegu, which was effected during the visit of Mendez Pinto, in 1546, and of which that writer has rendered so exaggerated and obviously unfaithful an account. We gather from Fitch's statements, that the kingdom of Pegu was in his time in a far more prosperous state than during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and even to the present times. Besides the capital he describes as large and flourishing

places, Cosmin, or Bassein, Medon, Dalla, Syriam, a place called by him Macao, and Martaban. The description given of the capital is, on account of the writer's ascertained fidelity, worth transcribing.

Fitch's description of the city of Pegu.

"Pegu," says he, "is a city strong and very fair, "with walls of stone and great ditches round about "it. There are two towns, the old and the new. In "the old towns are all the merchant strangers, and "very many merchants of the country. All the "goods are sold in the old town, which is very great "and hath many suburbs round about it; and all the "houses are made of canes, which they call bamboos "and be covered with straw. In your house you "have a warehouse or godon, which is made of brick, "to put your goods in; for often times they take "fire, and burn in an hour four or five hundred "houses: so that, if the godon were not, you should "be in danger to have all burnt in a trice. In the "new town, is the king, and all his nobility and gen-"try. It is a city very great and populous, and is "made square, and with fair walls, and a great ditch "round about it full of water, with many crocodiles "in it. It hath twenty gates, and they be made of "stone; for every square five gates. There are also "many turrets for sentinels to watch, made of wood, "and gilded with gold very fair. The streets are "the fairest that ever I saw, as straight as a line "from one gate to another, and so broad that ten or "twenty men may ride afront through them. On "both sides them, at every man's door, is set a palm "tree, which is the nut-tree, which makes a very fair "show, and a very commodious shadow, so that a "man may walk in the shade all day. The houses

"be made of wood, covered with tile. The king's "house is in the middle of the city, and is walled and "ditched round about, and the buildings within are "made of wood, very sumptuously gilded, and great "workmanship is upon the forefront, which is like-"wise very costly gilded. And the house wherein "his pagoda or idol standeth is covered with tiles of "silver, and all the walls are gilded with gold. With-"in the first gate of the King's house is a great large "room, on both sides whereof are houses made for the "King's elephants, which be marvellous great and "fair, and are brought up to wars and in service of "the king; and among the rest, he has four white "elephants, which are very strange and rare, for "there is none other king hath them but he, if any "other king hath one, he will send to him for it."

Resemblance of ancient Pegu to modern Ava.

Here, in reality, we have, although upon a large and magnificent scale, a pretty faithful description of the modern city of Ava, with its palaces, pagodas, and elephants.

Fitch's account of the trade of Pegu.

The account given of the foreign trade of Pegu is equally faithful with the rest of Fitch's narrative, and is such as to convey a very respectable opinion of its extent in those early times. "In India," says our intelligent author, "there are few commodities "which serve for Pegu, except opium of Cambaia, "painted cloth of Saint Thomè, or of Masulipatam, "and white cloth of Bengala, which is spent there in "great quantity. They bring thither also much cotton "yarn, red coloured with a root which they call saia "which will never lose its colour: it is very well sold "and very much of it cometh yearly to Pegu. By "your money you lose much. The ships which come

" from Bengala, St. Thomè, and Masulipatam, come " to the bar of Negrais and Cosmin. To Martavan, " a port of the sea in the kingdom of Pegu, come many " ships from Malacca laden with sandal, porcelains, " and other wares of China, and with campora of Bor- " neo, and pepper from Achin, in Sumatra. To Cirion " a port of Pegu, come ships from Mecca, with wool- " len cloths, scarlets, velvets, opium, and such like. " There are in Pegu eight brokers, whom they call Ta- " reghe, (Thare-gyi,) which are bound to sell your " goods at the price which they be worth, and you " gave them for their labour two in the hundred, and " they be bound to make your debt good; because " you sell your merchandizes on their word. If the " broker pay you not at his day, you may take him " home, and keep him in your house, which is a " great shame for him. And if he pay you not pre- " sently, you may take his wife and children, and his " slaves, and bind them at your door, and set them " in the sun; for this is the law of the country. " Their current money in these parts is a kind of brass " which they call ganza, wherewith you may buy gold, " silver, rubies, musk, and all other things. The " gold and silver is merchandize, and is worth, some- " times more sometimes less, as other ware be. This " brazen money doth go by a weight, which they " call a biza, (the viss, or paiktha;) and, commonly, " this biza, after our account, is worth about half a " crown, or somewhat less. The merchandize which " be in Pegu, are gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, spi- " nells, musk, benjamin or frankincense, long pepper, " tin, lead, copper, lacker whereof they make hard " wax, rice and wine made of rice, and some sugar."

From the statement here given, we may conclude that the trade and industry of Pegu had rather retrograded than advanced in the long period of two hundred and twenty five years, which preceded the last fifteen. Then we find Portuguese and Mahommedan merchants carrying on a brisk trade from Bengal, the South of India, and the Malay countries, and furnishing the Peguans with the productions of those countries and of China; while the Arabs import not only the produce of their own country, but the manufactures of Europe. In Fitch's description of the manners of the Peguans, there are a few facts only which do not agree with the existing order. The Peguans, who now paint, or rather tattoo their bodies, in the same manner as the Burmans, are stated, in his time, to have been interdicted from this practice, which was a distinctive mark of the true Burman. This would seem to imply that the Burman conquest was recent, and that the two nations had as yet in no manner assimilated, as in a good measure they have done in our times. Brass (not at present so used) is said to have been used as money: and a whimsical, indecent and savage rite, practised by the men of the country, is confidently and fully described, which certainly has no longer any existence.

Crawfurd's remarks on the state of commerce in Pegu.

2.—ANNALS OF BURMA AND AVA.

A. D. 1650-1750.

The progress of affairs in the several kingdoms of Burma, between the early part of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth, may be

Obscurity of the history.

easily inferred from the previous narrative. The subsequent history is however somewhat obscure. It would however appear from the travels of Captain Alexander Hamilton, who was at Pegu in 1709, that about the middle of the seventeenth century the king of Siam recovered possession of Tenasserim and Ligore from the King of Pegu, and continued to retain possession of all the country to the south of Martaban. The king of Pegu subsequently applied to the king of Burma for succour, but the latter marched a large army into Pegu, and put the king to death and took possession of the kingdom of Pegu. This must have occurred about the end of the seventeenth century. The Burman empire now included Pegu in addition to its own dominions. In 1709, according to Captain Hamilton, the Burman empire extended from Mergui in Tenasserim to the province of Yunan in China; and was thus about 800 miles in length from north to south, and 250 miles in breadth from east to west. It had no sea port but Syriam, and that river was capable of receiving a ship of 600 tons.

Wars between the Burmese and Talains.

About 1735 another revolution took place. The Talains in Pegu rose against the Burmese, and not only drove them out of Pegu, but took possession of their country, and brought the king of Burma a captive to Pegu. The unfortunate sovereign was subsequently placed in a red sack and thrown into the river. These events are but of little value, excepting that they indicate that the whole country continued to be the theatre of the same wars and revolutions, which had taken place in Portuguese times. Finally, about the middle of the eighteenth

century, the Talains of Pegu were overthrown in their turn by the celebrated hero Alompra, who had risen in rebellion in Upper Burma, and had taken possession of Ava, and finally conquered Pegu.

3.—ANNALS OF THE ALOMPRA DYNASTY.

A. D. 1750 to 1870.

Rise of Alompra A. D. 1750.

The rise of Alompra about 1750 is a land mark in modern Burmese history, inasmuch as he was the founder of the dynasty, that once reigned over the territories of Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim, and which is still reigning at Mandalay over the limited territory of Ava. Accordingly the remaining history of Burma may be given in the form of chronological annals, arranged in the order of the several kings. For the convenience of reference the following table is exhibited of the several kings, with the years during which they reigned :—

		A. D.
1.	Alompra	1753-1760
2.	Noung-dau-gyi	1760-1763
3.	Tshen-byo-yen	1763-1776
4.	Tshengoo-men	1776-1781
5.	Moung-men	1781-1781
6.	Bhodau-Phra	1781-1819
7.	Phagye-dau	1819-1837
8.	Tharawadi	1837-1846
9.	Pagan-men	1845-1853
10.	Moung-lon	1853 reigning.

The annals of these kings may now be summarised in consecutive order, as follows :—

1.—*Alompra*.....1753-1760.

Defeat of the Talains. Conquest of Ava, Burma, and Pegu.

This hero was originally a countryman of the village of Myouk-myo, about sixty miles to the north-west of Ava. He was the first Burman who ventur-

ed to make any resistance against the conquering power, after the capture of Ava by the Talains of Pegu. In the first instance he found himself at the head of a small party of adherents which speedily swelled to an army; and with this he drove the Talains not only out of Ava, but out of the whole territory of the Burmese. He next caused himself to be proclaimed king at Myouk-myo, and fortified that village, and made it his future capital. He then invaded the kingdom of Pegu, defeated the Talain army, and captured the port at Syriam, and the capital city of Pegu. He erected a palace at Dagong, and made it the capital of Pegu, and changed its name to Rangoon. The king of Pegu became alarmed at the victories of Alompra, and sent his daughter with presents to propitiate the conqueror; but the attempt was unsuccessful, and ultimately the king of Pegu was taken prisoner and confined in a white house. Alompra also made himself master of Tavoy and Martaban, which had previously been subject to the king of Pegu. Alompra next called upon the king of Siam to give him his daughter in marriage; but the king of Siam refused, and Alompra declared war. Whilst however Alompra was in full march against Siam, he was seized with a mortal disorder which forced him to return to Pegu. Before his death he left instructions that his seven sons should fill the throne in succession; a fatal arrangement, which produced many subsequent troubles and civil wars.

Rangoon made the capital of Pegu.

Declaration of war against Siam.

2.—*Noung-dau-gyi*.....1760-1763.

Formidable rebellions.

The eldest son of Alompra succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, and reigned for three years.

During that short space he was called upon to contend against two formidable rebellions. The first was raised by one of the generals of Alompra, who was returning from Siam with the army, and took possession of the city of Ava, and maintained himself there for some time. The second rebellion was led by an uncle of the king, who made himself king of Toungoo. He was ultimately taken prisoner and decapitated. This King Noung-dau-gyi removed his capital from Myouk-myo to Sagine.

3.—*Tshen-byo-yen*.....1763-1776.

War with Munipore.

This monarch was the second son of Alompra. He removed his capital from Sagine to Ava, the ancient residence of the Burmese kings. During the first and second years of his reign he made war against Munipore, a barbarous nation occupying the country to the north-west of Ava. This he did to punish the Muniporees for the many raids they had committed on the Burmese dominions prior to the Talain conquest. He devastated Munipore territory with fire and sword, and carried off numbers of the inhabitants as prisoners to Ava; but he could never entirely subdue the people of that country, on account of the secure retreats which are afforded them by their mountains and forests. King Tshen-byo-yen likewise sent an army against the king of Siam, which captured and sacked the city of Odia, and carried away immense booty and a large number of captives. During this reign the Chinese from Yunan twice invaded Burma, but were repulsed on each occasion, chiefly through the aid of heavy artillery which was served by the Christians who had esta-

War with Siam.

Chinese invasions.

blished themselves in those parts. After this a prince of one of the Shan states implored the protection of the king of Burma against Siam, and sent him a number of presents, including his own daughter as concubine. The king of Burma immediately sent a large army against the king of Siam, and speedily deprived him of all his territories excepting Bankok. Before his death king Tshen-byo-yen set aside the arrangement of Alompra by declaring that his eldest son Tshengoo-men was to succeed him on the throne of Burma. The younger brother of the king, finding himself thus excluded from all chance of the throne, conspired against the life of Tshengoo-men. The plot however was discovered, and the prince was doomed to die, but was saved by the tears of his mother, the widow of Alompra, who was still alive. Two other rebellions also broke out during his reign, which would certainly have wrought much turbulence and harm had they not been speedily suppressed. The first was raised by the Muniporees who had been brought as captives to Ava. The second was a mutiny by the Martaban soldiers, who served in the Burmese army, and who elected a chief of their own, and laid siege to Rangoon. On the latter occasion Rangoon would have been taken by the mutineers, but a Dutch vessel chanced to be in the river, and beat off the assailants with their guns. After this king Tshen-byo-yen proceeded to Rangoon, and placed the large golden htee, or crown, properly an umbrella, on the top of the great pagoda of Shoay Dagon, the weight of which was estimated at eighty English pounds. Whilst this great ceremony was being performed with much pomp and rejoicing, the last Talain king of Pegu was beheaded,

Conquest of Siam.

Nominates a successor.

Conspiracy and rebellions.

Martaban mutineers attack Rangoon.

in order to crush out the last relic of the Talain power.

4.—*Tshengoo-men*.....1776—1781.

After the death of Tshen-byo-yen, the nobles raised his eldest son to the throne, named Tshengoo-men. Two of his uncles in succession raised a rebellion against him; but in each case the conspiracy was discovered, and each unhappy prince was placed in a red sack, and cast into the river. After this king Tshengoo-men banished all his uncles and near relations from the royal city, and passed his time in hunting, fishing and perpetual intoxication, so that he was called the drunkard or fishing king. This led to his final ruin. His cousin Moung-men, the only son of the second king Noung-dau-gyi, advanced against Ava with only forty adherents, but was eagerly joined by vast numbers of young men, and within five days was in possession of the kingdom, and of the person of the king Tshengoo-men.

Conspiracies.

Debauchery of the King.

5.—*Moung-men*.....1781.

This king only reigned seven days. Scarcely had he taken possession of the royal palace at Ava, than he called together all his uncles, and made them an offer of the kingdom, saying that it belonged of right to the sons of Alompra, according to the disposition made by that sovereign before his death. The princes however suspected that the new king was only anxious to discover whether any of them wanted the kingdom; and therefore declined not only to accept the throne, but drank the water of the oath of allegiance, and thus declared themselves to be

Seven days reign.

Water of the oath of allegiance.

his vassals. Here it should be explained that the oath of allegiance is taken by drinking water over which sundry incantations have been performed; and this water is given by the king to all his nobles, ministers, general and military officers, and to all others from whom he exacts an oath of fealty. When the water had been drank by the royal uncles, Moung-men raised them to their previous condition, and restored to them all the honours of which they had been deprived by king Tshengoo-men. Within seven days however these uncles suddenly entered the palace, seized king Moung-men, and placed Bhodau Phra, the third son of Alompra, on the throne of Ava. The deposed king was then placed in a red sack in the usual fashion, and thrown into the river. On the following day his predecessor, the dethroned king Tshengoo-men, was placed in another sack, and in like manner thrown into the river. Still more horrible to relate, all the queens and concubines of Tshengoo-men were burnt alive whilst holding their infants in their arms.

Dethroned and executed by his uncles.

Horrible slaughter of ladies and children.

6.—*Bhodau Phra*.....1781-1819.

Conspiracies.

Bhodau Phra, third son of Alompra, was perhaps the most famous sovereign of the dynasty, next to its distinguished founder and the present enlightened ruler. Scarcely had he ascended the throne, when two dangerous conspiracies were formed against him. The first was headed by a general, who had gained great influence under the third king Tshen-byo-yen, but had been deprived of his command by the fourth king Tshengoo-men, and subsequently restored to his former rank by Bhodau

Phra. This general however ungratefully endeavoured to overthrow his benefactor, by supporting the claim of an illegitimate son of Alompra to the throne of Ava. The conspiracy was discovered and suppressed, but Bhodau Phra was so terrified and troubled at the ingratitude of its leader, that he never afterwards would put his trust in any man whatever, not even in his nearest kin. The second conspiracy was formed at a place called Poungha, and was headed by a son of the last king of Ava, who was thrown into the river at Pegu after the conquest of Ava by the Talains. About midnight on the 4th December 1782 the conspirators attacked the palace, and maintained a struggle till day-break, when it was discovered that they were only sixty in number. Accordingly they were all arrested with their leader, and put to a cruel death. King Bhodau Phra now wreaked his fury upon the wretched people of Poungha, where the conspiracy had been formed. The great majority were innocent, but Bhodau Phra caused them all to be dragged from their dwellings, not excepting even the older men and tender infants, nor even the Buddhist priests or Phongyees; and he then ordered the whole of them to be burnt alive in one vast holocaust upon an immense pile of wood, which had been erected for the purpose. The village was afterwards razed to the ground, the trees and plants in its gardens were cut up and consumed by fire, and its very soil was turned up with the ploughshare, and a stone erected on the spot as a mark of perpetual malediction.

Attack on the palace at Ava.

Bloody executions at Poungha.

After this terrible tragedy king Bhodau Phra determined to secure the succession in his own

Transfer of the capital from Ava to Amarapoora.

family. With this view he determined on transferring his capital to a new site, so as to obliterate the memory of his predecessors. Accordingly he selected a site about three leagues from Ava, on the eastern bank of the river, and commenced the work by building the walls in a perfect quadrangle, having each side about a mile long. In the centre was raised the royal palace, almost entirely of teak wood. On the 10th May 1783, king Bhodau Phra proceeded in solemn state to take possession of the city and palace with many superstitious rites and ceremonies prescribed by the Brahmans. After seven days he returned to Ava to urge the removal of all his subjects to the new capital, which was named Amarapoora, or the city of the immortals. Great misery was inflicted by the transfer. The unfortunate inhabitants of Ava were not only compelled to remove their residence and property to a new capital, but to exchange a delightful situation, salubrious in its air and its waters, for a spot infected with fevers and other complaints on account of the stagnant waters that surrounded it. Father Sangermano remarks that it would be vain to describe the sufferings and fatigues, the oppressions and exactions which this transmigration caused, to those whose eyes had not witnessed the extreme rigour with which the royal orders are executed in Burma.

Misery caused by the transfer.

Meantime king Bhodau Phra appointed his eldest son to be heir-apparent, and gave him the title of Ein-shay-men; and as the latter was born of the second queen, his claims were still further strengthened by marrying him to his own sister, the daughter of the first queen. This marriage of the kings

Appointment of an heir-apparent.

Marriage with half-sisters.

of Ava with their half-sisters is a strange custom handed down from immemorial antiquity, which is still practised by the reigning family. This arrangement led to many attempts at rebellion on the part of two younger brothers of Bhodau Phra, the surviving sons of Alompra. The youngest of the two proceeded openly to attempt to gain possession of the kingdom, and met with the usual fate of rebel princes in Burma, of being drowned in a red sack. The other brother was utterly disgraced and was compelled to live in obscurity supported by the labour of his hands. Rebellions.

In 1783 king Bhodau Phra contemplated the invasion of Arakan, when his attention was suddenly called away to a rebellion in Pegu. A Talain man of Pegu, of great authority, had dreamed that the kingdom of Pegu would be shortly restored to the Talains; whereupon three hundred Talains determined to take possession of Rangoon, and place the dreamer upon the throne. At eight o'clock in the evening they marched into Rangoon without opposition, armed with knives concealed in their jackets and put to death the Burmese governor of Pegu who resided in that city. The Burmese troops fled from Rangoon in great trepidation; and meantime two hundred of the Talain conspirators remained in Rangoon, whilst the remaining hundred hastened to the neighbouring towns and villages to collect as large a force of Talains as possible. Next morning the Burmese troops who had fled from Rangoon, discovered the small number of the enemy, and took fresh heart and recovered possession of the city, and put the two hundred Talain conspirators to death. Talain rebellions in Pegu. Suppressed at Rangoon.

Slaughter of the Talains.

At this juncture a vast concourse of Talains approached Rangoon in boats, when they were cannonaded by the Burmese troops, assisted and directed by the European residents. A cruel slaughter followed, in which great numbers were drowned, and those who escaped the fire of the artillery, were killed by the spears and swords of the Burmese.

Conquest of Arakan. 1784.

In 1784 king Bhodau Phra sent his son, Einshay-men, the heir-apparent, to conduct an expedition by land and sea against Arakan. The king of Arakan was a weak and effeminate sovereign, and the city of Arakan was badly provided with ammunition; so that the Burmese very easily captured that capital and took possession of the kingdom. The Arakanese prisoners, who were afterwards carried to Ava, declared that Arakan was taken by an artifice. According to their account, which is by no means improbable, the Burmese represented that they had only arrived at Arakan for the purpose of paying their adoration to a great bronze idol of Gautama Buddha, which was set up in Arakan; and thus by a pious fraud they obtained possession of the city. This collossal statue was afterwards carried away to Amarapoora, and placed in a stately and sumptuous pagoda, which was built by king Bhodau Phra for its reception.

Bhodau Phra's inflated ideas of conquest.

The so called conquest of Arakan completely turned the head of Bhodau Phra. He declared in a great assembly of his nobles that he intended to take and destroy the capital of Siam; after which he would march an army against the emperor of China and compel him to pay tribute; and that he would then attack the British Empire in India, and over-

throw the great Mogul, and thus become sovereign of the southern continent. This inflated ambition, was however brought to a speedy close. He marched an army against Siam, accompanied by all his sons and concubines; but when he reached the frontier a rumour spread that the King of Siam was advancing against him, and he was seized with a panic, and fled with all speed to Rangoon, leaving his elephants, arms and military stores a prey to the Siamese. Thus ended his ambitious dreams, and during many years that followed he was sufficiently engaged in suppressing the frequent rebellions of the Shans to indulge in further dreams of conquest elsewhere.

Invasion of Siam.

Panic of the Burmese army.

Bhodau Phra is represented by Father Sangermano as a monster of cruelty and pride. This character is manifested in the numerous and bloody executions which were carried out during his reign; in his insolent treatment of European envoys; his arrogant demands upon the British government to deliver up refugees who had fled into British territory, and to surrender Chittagong, Dacca and Moorshedabad; and finally his assumption of being an incarnation of Deity. This last incident is somewhat curious. For some years he laid aside the title of king, and contented himself with that of a holy man of exalted goodness. At the same time he withdrew himself from his palace, and from all his wives and concubines, and took up his residence in a pagoda. Here he held numerous conferences with the most considerable and learned Phongyees, and endeavoured to convince them that the five thousand years, during which the Law of Gautama Buddha was to remain on earth, had now elapsed; and that he him-

Cruel and arrogant character of Bhodau Phra.

Assumes to be a Deity.

self was the Deity, who was to appear at the expiration of that period, to abolish the ancient Law and substitute his own. To his great mortification however the Phongyees proved that he was altogether mistaken; that the five thousand years could not possibly have elapsed, and that consequently he could not be the Deity. This mortification, combined with his love of power, and his impatience under the denial of the luxuries of the seraglio, quickly disabused him of his Godhead, and drew him back to his palace. He died in 1819.

Returns to his palace.

7.—*Phagye-dau*.....1819-1837.

Transfer of the capital from Amarapoora to Ava.

The heir-apparent, Ein-shay-men, died during his father's life time, and consequently his son Phagye-dau succeeded to the throne on the death of Bhodau Phra. Phagye-dau removed his capital from Amarapoora back again to Ava in 1824. Meantime the arrogance and insolence of the Burmese authorities in Arakan towards British subjects; and the commission of various outrages, led to a declaration of war on the part of the British government. It will be unnecessary to furnish any details of the war which followed. It will suffice to state that in the first instance Bandoola, the Burmese general in Arakan, gained a few successes against British Sepoys, which fairly intoxicated him with arrogance; but which was speedily followed by the advance of a British expedition, which captured Rangoon, and invaded Upper Burma as far as Yandabo. There a treaty was concluded under which Arakan and Tenasserim became British Provinces.

War with the British Government.

Treaty of Yandabo. 1824.

Crawfurd's Mission.

In 1826 Mr. Crawfurd was sent on a commercial mission to the court of Ava, and in 1830 Major

Burney was appointed British resident at the court of Ava. But neither the envoy nor the resident can be regarded as successful. Phagye-dau was popular at his capital on account of his partiality for public amusements, boat races, shows and fêtes; but he was childish, arrogant and violent. Sometimes for trivial offences he would commit his ministers to the common gaol, or cause them to be spread out on their backs in the hot sun with a weight upon their chests. He bitterly felt the loss of his provinces to the English, and never even confessed that the British government was on an equality with his own. For some time he regarded the presence of a British resident with jealousy and aversion, but during the latter part of his reign he placed considerable confidence in Major Burney. In one respect his character was very different from that of his grandfather, Bhodau Phra, who had delighted in a number of concubines; inasmuch as Phagye-dau was completely in the hands of one queen, a woman of low origin and said to have been older than himself. In earlier years she was known amongst the king's relations as "the sorceress," on account of the extraordinary power she wielded over him. This power was partly shared by her brother, a man of considerable intelligence, who could be dignified when he chose, but who was also superstitious, cowardly, brutal and grasping.

British Resident at Ava.

Character of Phagye-dau.

His love for one queen.

During the last years of the reign of Phagye-dau, he was subject to occasional melancholy or hypochondria, which gradually assumed a form approaching to insanity. The administration of the kingdom thus fell more and more into the hands of

Phagye-dau becomes insane.

the queen and her brother, and thus great discontent was excited throughout the country. Accordingly in 1837 prince Tharawadi took advantage of the crisis, and raised a band of insurgents, and took possession of the city of Ava; and would have sacked the city, had he not been prevented by the representations of Major Burney. As it was the king, and his princes and ministers were all in the hands of Tharawadi; and after a few weeks Tharawadi announced that Phagye-dau had resigned the sovereignty into his hands, and formally took possession of the palace. Phagye-dau thus lost his throne in 1837, but lived for several years afterwards, and is not supposed to have died before 1845.

Ava seized by Tharawadi. 1837.

8.—*Tharawadi*.....1837-1845.

Tharawadi was an arrogant tyrant and sensualist, like his grandfather Bhodau Phra. On ascending the throne he removed the capital from Ava back again to Amarapoora. There he was surrounded by violent and ignorant ruffians, many of whom had been notorious robbers, who were permitted to sack and plunder the adherents of the dethroned king. Many barbarous executions took place, whilst the country was rapidly sinking into anarchy. The dethroned king and many of his ministers were dependent upon the British resident for the daily bread, which their relatives were afraid to supply. The daughters of the ex-king were compelled to beg in the streets, and the eldest, who is said to have in former years rejected the suit of a son of Tharawadi, was subjected to worse indignity by the order of the new king. Meantime Tharawadi was treating the British representative with contemptuous arro-

Capital again transferred from Ava to Amarapoora.

Barbarity of Tharawadi.

gance. He did not directly insult him, but he placed the Residency in a state of complete isolation. Under such circumstances Major Burney deemed it expedient to retire.

Withdrawal of the British Residency.

After this Tharawadi led a life of debauchery and drunkenness. He put to death the son of the ex-king, and all the prince's household. The wretched queen, who had once been the virtual ruler of the kingdom, was in like manner executed, together with her brother and a number of followers, under circumstances of horrid barbarity. In 1838 Colonel Benson was sent as an envoy to Amarapoora, but his mission was a total failure. He retired in 1839 and then Captain McLeod was resident until 1840, when he too found it expedient to retire. Tharawadi now became more arrogant towards the English than ever; and the British government was in constant fear of being compelled to go to war. About the end of 1841 the apprehension was considerable, as Tharawadi made a great vaunt of military preparation, and paid a visit to Rangoon with all his court. But still the Burman sovereign was in wholesome fear of the power of the British government, and could not quite forget the humiliation which the golden foot had experienced in concluding the treaty of Yandabo. Accordingly prudence prevailed, and the demonstrative preparations for war passed away. During the years which followed however Tharawadi became not only a drunkard but a lunatic. His acts grew more cruel and violent than ever, and he would shoot, or stab a minister or a favourite with his own hands in the paroxism of some passing rage. At length in 1845 Tharawadi was

Increased barbarities of Tharawadi.

Failure of Benson's Mission.

Tharawadi becomes insane.

suddenly placed in confinement, and is said to have been ultimately smothered in the recesses of the palace.

9.—*Pagan-men*.....1845-1853.

Debaucheries and cruelties of Pagan-men.

Pagan-men, son of Tharawadi, now succeeded to the throne; but although he exercised sovereignty immediately after the deposition of his father, he did not assume the royal title until after the death of Tharawadi in 1846. He was devoted to low pleasures, such as cock fighting, ram fighting, wrestling, gambling and debauchery. It is unnecessary to describe his endless cruelties, or to furnish a catalogue of the executions which disgraced his reign. The chief instrument in these atrocities was a Mussulman, named Moung Bhai Sahib, who at last excited so much discontent that the king became alarmed, and made him over to the fury of the people. This Moung Bhai was compelled to submit to all the horrible tortures he had so often inflicted upon others. Pins were driven under his nails, hot irons were applied to all parts of his body, and his limbs were beaten with sledge hammers; and then after three days of agony, he was carted to the burying ground and beheaded together with several of his creatures.

Horrible executions.

All this while Pagan-men was countenancing such outrages towards European merchants by the Rangoon authorities, and making such hostile demonstrations against British territory, that the Government of India was finally compelled in 1852 to declare war. It will be unnecessary in the present place to enter into the details of the memorable campaign which followed. It will suffice to say that

it terminated in the annexation of Pegu, and the final establishment of British dominion in the golden Chersonese. Early in 1853, Pagan-men was deposed and the present king Moung-lon ascended the throne of Ava.

10.—*Moung-lon*.....1853—*Still Reigning.*

Moung lon, originally a Prince turned Phongyee.

The early career of His Majesty Moung-lon is somewhat remarkable. Prior to his accession to the throne he had taken the vows of a Phongyee, or Buddhist priest, and passed his life in devotion and study in the recesses of a monastery. The oppressive conduct of Pagan-men towards British subjects, which led to the invasion of Pegu by the British, had caused a rebellion in Ava, in which Pagan-men was deposed, and Moung-lon was placed upon the throne. He derives his name from the estates which had been formerly assigned for his subsistence as a member of the royal house, and which are now situated in British territory, within our south-east frontier. As regards the events of his reign, there is little to say, beyond praise. Ever since his accession he has exhibited a more enlightened appreciation of the value of the friendship of the British government than any of his predecessors; and has received more cordial and substantive proofs of the value which the British government place on that friendship, than perhaps any other potentate in the east. In 1862 a treaty was concluded with the king at Mandalay, by Sir Arthur Phayre, the late Chief Commissioner of British Burma; Mandalay being the capital which Moung-lon has adopted ever since his accession to the throne of Ava. In 1867 a new treaty was concluded with the king by Major General Fytche, the

present Chief Commissioner, which has drawn still closer the relations between the court of Mándalay and the British government, and it is to be hoped may long continue in force to the mutual benefit of the subjects of both States. During 1870 His Majesty has endeavoured to bring his country into telegraphic communication with the great Indian system, and has shown in other ways his desire to share in the advantages of western civilization and enterprise, which will no doubt promote the material prosperity of his dominions to the same extent as it has done elsewhere.

REPORT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Para.	Page.
I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.		
A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of surface and climate.		
Geographical divisions	2	1
Arakan...	3	2
„ Coast	„	3
„ Rivers	„	„
„ Lakes	„	„
„ Soil...	„	„
Valley of the Irrawaddy	4	4
Sittoung valley	„	„
Coast line	5	5
Main Rivers	6	„
Canals	7	7
Lakes	7	„
Valley of the Salween	8	„
Rivers	8	„
Tenasserim	9	8
Rivers	„	„
Area of Province	10	9
Communications	11	„
Roads	12	„
Soil...	13	10
Climate	14	11
B.—Political Relations with Native States.		
Leading events in the history of 1869-70	15	12
Road between Toungoo, Karennee and Shan States...	16	„
Establishment of Civil Court at Mandalay...	18	14
Asst. Political Agent appointed to Bhamo ...	19	„
Arrival of Captain Strover, the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo	20	15
Relations with Shans and Kachyens	21	„
Current Political events	22	16
Visit of a Chinaman of rank to Mandalay ...	23	„
Visit of 3 Shan Tsaubwas to Rangoon	24	17
Hill Tribes of Arakan and the Upper Salween	25	„
Division of Arakan	26	„
Two district hill regions	27	„
Geographical and Political frontiers	28	18
Khyoung-tha and Toung-tha....	29	„
Frequent immigrations of the Arakanese Hill Tribes.	30	„

	Para.	Page.
Political division of Hill Tribes	31	19
General characteristics of do.	32	20
Joom cultivation	33	„
Slavery among Hill Tribes...	34	21
Blood funds among do.	35	„
Classification of arbitrary demand among do..	36	„
Revenue claims among do.	37	„
Compensation do. do.	38	22
Death do. do.	39	„
Modern ameliorations among do.	40	„
Tribes in Upper Salween	41	„
White and Red Karens	42	23
Difference of religion among do.	43	„
East and West Karens	44	24
Trade in Karennee	45	„
Commerce with Shans	46	„
Timber trade with Karennee	47	„
Slavery in Karennee	48	25
Debtor slaves in do.	49	„
Kidnapping and slave dealing in do.	50	„
Amelioration under British rule of do.	51	„
Political complications on the Upper Salween	52	26
C.—Civil Divisions of British Burma.		
Three divisions of British Burma	53	27
Arakan	54	„
Area	55	28
Pegu	56	„
Area	57	„
Tenasserim	58	„
Area	„	„
Population of British Burma	59	„
Magistrates and Police	60	29
Villages	61	„
Towns	62	„
D.—Population.		
Basis of returns	63	„
Population	64	30
Houses	65	„
Masonary buildings	66	„
Classification of population	67	„
Emigrants and immigrants	68	31
Population of Arakan	69	„
Immigration...	70	„
Population of Pegu...	71	32
„ of Tenasserim	72	„
Houses in Tenasserim	73	„
Agricultural population of British Burma.....	74	33
E.—Fiscal.		
Surveys	75	„
Revenue Settlements	76	„

	Para.	Page.
System of Settlement	76	33
Waste land cultivated during term of original lease	77	,,
Area under Settlement	78	34
Do. surveyed and assessed...	79	,,
Gross assessment on land	80	35
Toungya or Joom cultivation	81	,,
Varieties of tenure of land	82	,,
Capitation or Poll Tax	83	,,
Comparative table of Revenue demand	84	36
Decrease in Revenue demand...	85	37
Customs	,,	,,
Excise revenue...	86	,,
Salt do.	,,	,,
Other items of do....	,,	,,
Increase in revenue on land	87	,,
Do. from capitation	,,	,,
Do. in receipts from Forests	,,	38
Do. on account of Postage Stamps ...	,,	,,
Do. do. Assessed Taxes	,,	,,
Do. do. Gaol Manufactures...	,,	,,
Thoogyees;—collection of revenue by and how paid	88	,,
Services of officers	89	,,

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislative.

No Legislative power vested in administration.		
No Bills submitted to Government of India	90	38
Forest Act	,,	39
Acts applicable to British Burma	91	,,
Want of a Municipal Act	92	,,
Do. of legislative action with regard to the Timber Trade	93	,,
Constitution of Courts of Justice; changes therein considered advisable	94	40
Recorders' Courts...	,,	,,

B.—Various Judicial Tribunals.

Number of Courts of Justice	95	,,
Courts presided over by Forest and Public Works Department officers and officers in charge of Gaols	96	41
Detail of Tribunals	97	,,
Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice	98	,,
State of Crime	99	42
Non-bailable offences	100	,,
Do. do. do. in Arakan	101	,,
Do. do. do. in Pegu	102	,,
Do. do. do. in Tenasserim ...	103	43
Bailable offences	104	,,

	Para.	*Page.*
Number of persons brought to trial	105	43
Increase in number of persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences	106	,,
Number of persons awaiting trial	107	,,
Average duration of trials	108	,,
Number of witnesses and duration of attendance	109	44
Witnesses detained longer than 4 days	110	,,
Number of persons convicted and committed...	111	,,
Increase in bailable offences	112	45
Honorary Magistrates	113	,,
Number committed to the Sessions...	114	,,
Amount of fines inflicted and realized... ...	115	,,
Number of persons whipped	116	45
Increase in number of persons charged with bad livelihood	117	46
Number of persons tried before Sessions Courts	118	,,
Duration of cases in Sessions Courts	119	,,
Punishments awarded by Sessions Courts ...	120	,,
Amount of fines imposed by do. ...	121	47
Number of appeals to do. ...	122	,,
Increase in Cattle thefts	123	,,
Enhanced rate of pay to Police	124	,,
General Remarks	125	48
Recorders' Courts of Rangoon and Maulmain...	126	,,
Criminal business of Recorders' Courts	127	,,
Criminal Appeals to Court of Recorder of Rangoon	128	,,
Sessions trials in do. do. do. ...	129	,,
Appeals to Court of Recorder of Maulmain ...	130	,,
Sessions Trials in the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain	131	49
Civil business in Courts of Recorders and Small Causes at Rangoon and Maulmain...	132	,,
Regular Suits in the Court of the Recorder, Rangoon	133	,,
Do. do. in the Court of the Recorder, Maulmain...	134	50
Work performed in 1869, in the Courts of the Recorder and Small Causes at Rangoon as compared with previous years	135	,,
Working of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon	136	51
Cases disposed of in the Small Cause Court Rangoon after the appointment of a separate Judge	137	52
Working of the Small Cause Court Maulmain	138	,,
Value of suits instituted in the Recorders Small Cause Court, Rangoon	139	,,
Do. do. Maulmain...	140	,,
Value of stamps in all suits instituted in the Recorders Small Cause Courts, Rangoon and Maulmain	141	53
Services of officers of above named Courts ...	142	,,

	Para.	Page.
Classification of Civil Courts of the Commission...	143	54
Original suits instituted in Commission Civil Courts...	144	„
Districts in which increase in original suits occurred	145	„
Districts in which a falling off in original suits occurred	146	„
Causes of increase and decrease in original suits instituted in Commission Civil Courts	147	„
Percentage of suits connected with immoveable and moveable property	148	55
Value of suits instituted	149	„
Increase in Value of Suits instituted in Arakan	150	„
Value of Suits instituted in Pegu	151	„
Do. do. in Tenasserim	152	56
Increase in number and value of Miscellaneous Suits instituted in all the Civil Courts of the Commission	153	„
Costs of Suits of all description instituted ...	154	„
Number of Suits disposed of	155	„
Number of Original Suits disposed of without trial and decided ex-parte	„	„
Number of cases compromised...	156	„
Number of cases referred to arbitration, average duration	157	57
Number and value of suits instituted and disposed of and stamp paper filed in Courts of the 1st Grade	158	„
Appeals how disposed of	159	„
Number and value of suits instituted and disposed of and stamp paper filed in Courts of the 2nd Grade	160	„
Appeals how disposed of	161	58
Number and value of Suits instituted and disposed of and stamp paper filed in Courts of the 3rd Grade	162	„
Average duration of Cases	163	„
Appeals how disposed of	„	„
Courts of the 4th Grade original jurisdiction...	164	„
Working of the several Commission Courts of original jurisdiction	165	59
Appellate commission courts ; work of	166	60
Increase in appeals in courts of the 4th Grade and decrease in appeals in courts of the 5th Grade...	167	„
Number of appeals and how disposed of... ...	168	„
Average duration of appeals to district Court	„	61
Value and costs of appeals to do. do....	170	„
Work of the divisional appellate courts	171	„
Average duration of appeals in do. ...	„	„
Value and cost of appeals to do. ...	„	„

	Para.	Page.
Number of special appeals to Chief court and how disposed of...	171	61
Average value and costs of appeals to do. do.	172	62
Severity of work in Chief Court	173	63
Number of miscellaneous cases decided in Chief court, and average duration of each case	174	,,
General remarks	175	,,
Working of new Stamp act ; an Insolvency Act much needed	176	,,
Want of a Judicial Commissioner	177	,,
Services of officers	178	64

C.—Prisons.

Number of prisons...	179	,,
Sub-division of Gaol administration	180	65
Number and disposal of Gaol population... ...	181	,,
Increase in do. do.	182	,,
Releases of prisoners	183	,,
Religion of do. do....	184	66
Age of do. do.	185	,,
Previous trades and occupations of do. ...	186	,,
Classification of do.	187	67
Accommodation for female do.	188	,,
Number of prisoners under sentence for less than 3 ond more than 7 years...	189	,,
Re-convictions	190	,,
Escapes and re-captures	191	,,
Outbreak in Rangoon Gaol, and murder of Doctor Maingay the Superintendent	192	68
Re-capture of escaped prisoners	,,	,,
Conduct of prison population...	193	,,
Punishments inflicted in Gaols	194	69
Convict warders and minor office holders ...	195	,,
Punishments of convict warders...	196	,,
Education of prison population...	197	,,
Average gross cost of each prisoner	198	,,
Comparative cost of each prisoner in prison ...	199	,,
Reduction in cost of prisoners	200	70
Increase in cost of do. arose only at one Gaol	201	,,
Daily average number of convicts employed on all works	202	,,
Gaol manufactures	203	71
Employment of prisoners	204	,,
Average cash earnings of do.	205	,,
Scale of diet of prisoners	206	,,
Expenditure on Gaol buildings	207	,,
Gaol accommodation calculated at 54 square feet per prisoner	208	72
Sickness and mortality of prisoners	,,	,,
Comparative death rate among do.	209	,,

	Para.	Page.
Gaol atrophy	210	,,
Working of ticket-of-leave system	211	,,
Services of officers	212	,,
D.—Police.		
Area and population	213	73
Statistics of crime	214	,,
Non-bailable offences	215	,,
Increase in do.	216	,,
Aggregate number of important crimes in each division of the Province...	217	,,
Standard of Police efficiency...	218	74
Percentage of crimes reported brought to trial	219	,,
Detail of offences...	220	75
Murder	221	,,
Dacoity	222	,,
Satisfactory decrease in dacoity	223	,,
Observations regarding the crime of dacoity ...	224	76
Robbery	225	,,
Housebreaking and theft	226	77
Strength of Police force and other details ...	227	,,
Conduct of Police	228	78
Prevalence of Gambling	229	79
Causes of decrease in number of persons brought to trial for gambling...	230	,,
Difficulties experienced under the present Gambling Act...	231	80
Services of officers	232	,,
F.—Marine.		
Government steamers and vessels employed during the year	233	,,
Dock-yard at Dalla	234	,,
Steam communications	235	81
Light-houses...	236	,,
Light dues	237	,,
Services of officers	238	82
III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.		
A.—Finance.		
Receipts on account of Land revenue	239	,,
Forest revenue	240	,,
Excise do.	241	83
Assessed taxes	242	,,
Customs duties	243	,,
Salt excise	244	84
Stamp duty	245	,,
Law and Justice, receipts	246	,,
Police do.	247	85
Marine receipts and coast dues	248	,,
Educational receipts...	249	,,

	Para.	Page.
Interest...	250	85
Miscellaneous receipts	251	86
Local Funds...	252	„
Deposits	253	„
Advances recoverable	254	„
Bills drawn	255	„
Cash remittances received	256	87
Remaining heads of account viz: Postal, Ecclesiastical, Telegraph, Military and Money Order departments	257	„
Cash balances	258	88
Slight decrease in Imperial Revenue	259	„
Cause of decrease	260	„
Disbursements on account of Interest to Service Funds	261	„
Revenue refunds and drawbacks...	262	89
Miscellaneous refunds	263	„
Establishments and charges for collection of Land revenue	264	„
Revenue survey department; charges on account of...	265	90
Revenue Settlement department do.	do. 266	„
Forest department ... ... do.	do. 267	„
Excise department ... ... do.	do. 268	„
Assessed taxes ... ... do.	do. 269	„
Customs department ... ... do.	do. 270	91
Salt excise ... ... do.	do. 271	„
Stamp duties ... ... do.	do. 272	„
Administration and Public departments	do. 273	„
Chief Commissioner, Secretariat and Commissioners ... ... do.	do. 274	92
Account department ... ... do.	do. 275	„
Sanitary Administration ... ... do.	do. 276	„
Law and Justice ... ... do.	do. 277	93
Civil and Sessions courts ... ... do.	do. 278	„
Criminal Courts ... ... do.	do. 279	„
Small Cause Court Rangoon ... do.	do. 280	„
Recorders' courts ... ... do.	do. 281	93
Government Pleaders ... ... do.	do. 282	94
Prisons ... ... do.	do. 283	„
Prison superintendence ... ... do.	do. 284	„
Dieting of prisoners ... ... do.	do. 285	95
Purchase of raw materials for Manufactures	do. 286	„
Police ... ... do.	do. 287	„
Increase in charges of Police explained	do. 288	„
Marine charges...	289	96
Educational charges	290	„
Ecclesiastical do.	291	„
Medical do...	292	„
Stationery and printing	293	97
Political charges	294	„
Miscellaneous services charges...	295	„

	Para.	Page.
Pensions &c., charges on account of	296	98
Local Funds do. do.	297	,,
Deposits do. do.	298	,,
Advances recoverable do. do.	299	99
Bills paid do. do.	300	,,
Cash remittances sent do. do.	301	,,
Remaining heads of account viz: Postal, Electric Telegraph, Money Order, Military and Public Works Departments do. do. ...	302	,,
Cash balance larger than that of the previous year by 8½ lakhs of rupees	303	100
Apparent increase in charges explained... ...	304	101
Services of officers	305	,,

B.—Public Works.

Imperial and Local grants	306	,,
Details of expenditure...	307	102
Military pagoda defences, Rangoon...	308	103
Monkey point and harbour defences	309	,,
Roads, Rangoon...	310	,,
European Infantry lines do.	311	104
Native Infantry lines do.	312	,,
Commissariat godowns	313	,,
Ordnance department buildings	314	,,
General	315	,,
Native Infantry lines, Maulmain...	316	,,
do. Thayetmyo	317	,,
Royal Artillery lines do.	318	105
Commissariat do.	319	,,
General do.	320	,,
European Infantry lines, Toungoo	321	,,
Royal Artillery lines, Thayetmyo	318	,,
Commissariat do.	319	,,
General...	320	,,
European Infantry lines, Toungoo...	321	,,
Staff Sergeants quarters do.	322	106
Conductors do.	323	,,
General...	324	,,
Custom House, Akyab	325	,,
Telegraph building, Henzadah	326	,,
Ecclesiastical buildings	327	107
Court Houses	328	,,
General	329	,,
Gaol buildings	330	,,
Lunatic Asylum	331	108
Irrigation, Henzadah and other embankments..	332	,,
Survey by Colonel Stoddard of the delta of the Irrawaddy	333	109
Report on Fisheries by Doctor Day	334	,,
Communications, Rangoon and Prome road ...	335	110
Taphoon road	336	,,

	Para.	Page
Executive Engineer's office, Poungday ...	337	110
Rangoon and Pegu road	338	,,
Hline Boay road	339	111
Yea road	340	,,
Toungoo and Tantabeen road	341	,,
Sanitary camp road	342	,,
Certain streets in Town of Rangoon raised and drained	343	,,
General...	344	,,
Completion of Iron Jetty Bassein, China Buckeer and Eastern Grove Light-houses ...	345	,,
Survey by Mr. Prince of proposed line of Railway	346	112
Local outlay, Military Cantonment, Rangoon...	347	,,
Ko Kein road	348	,,
Akyab, Rest houses and bridges on the Naaf ferry road	349	,,
Thatone, and Zemethway road Amherst... ...	350	113
Wooden bridge over the Loothat Choung Myanoung	351	,,
Platform for bridge Bassein...	352	,,
Improvement of town roads, Akyab...	353	,,
Re-construction of Akyab and Shwè-bya bazaars	,,	,,
Completion of bazaars, Bassein...	354	,,
Subsidary buildings for Double Island Light House	355	,,
Improvement of Town of Henzada	356	,,
Completion of bazaar, Myanoung	357	,,
Police Thannahs of Khyangyeen and Kanoung constructed	,,	,,
Boat wharf Pozoondoung creek constructed, 25 wells deepened and pump apparatus provided and other improvements Rangoon ...	358	,,
Extension of Prome bazaar, reclamation of swamps and improvements of town	359	114
Improvement of town of Toungoo...	360	,,
Establishments	361	,,
Training class	362	,,
Reduction in rates of labour	363	115
General remarks	364	,,
Services of officers	365	116

Forests.

Girdling operations...	366	,,
Valuation Surveys	367	,,
Topographical Surveys	368	117
Demarcation of reserved forests...	369	118
Teak Plantations	370	119
Cinchona plantations at Plumadoe	371	,,
Do. do at Thantoungyee... ...	372	120

	Para.	Page.
Out-turn of timber in British territory...	373	120
Railway Sleepers	374	,,
Elephants purchased	375	,,
Foreign timber imported...	376	121
Financial receipts...	377	,,
Expenditure	378	,,
Cash surplus...	379	122
Increase in receipts...	380	,,
Actual Revenue	381	,,
General remarks	382	123
Services of officers...	383	124

D.—Agriculture.

Staple produce, rice...	384	,,
Toungya cultivation	,,	,,
Sugar cane do.	,,	,,
Cotton... do.	385	,,
Tobacco do.	386	125
Oil seeds... do.	,,	,,
Vegetable... do.	,,	,,
Dhunnee... do.	387	,,
Tea, Doorian do.	388	,,
Increase in live stock...	389	,,

E.—Prices of produce and labour.

Produce	390	126
Labour	391	,,

F.—Mines and Quarries

Tin mines in the Mergui District	392	,,
Mineral resources of Shwè-gyeen	393	127

G.—Manufactures.

Principal manufactures, Silk and Cotton by means of hand looms	394	128
Weaving	395	,,
Cutch, mode of manufacture	396	,,
Manufacture of lacquered ware	397	,,

Trade.

Comparative Statement of trade between 1869-70 and previous years...	398	129
Causes of falling off in Seaborne trade	399	,,
Decrease in export of rice...	400	130
Do. in export of timber	401	131
Piece goods	402	132
Decrease in export and import of treasure ...	403	,,
Inland trade	404	,,
First steamer proceeded to Bhamo... ...	405	,,
Decrease in Customs duties...	406	133

	Para.	Page.
Value of Merchandize exported by sea... ...	407	133
Do. do. Home Ports	408	134
Do. do. Foreign do.	409	,,
Do. do. Provincial	410	,,
Do. do. Imported by sea ...	411	,,
Do. do. from Home Ports ...	412	135
Do. do. from Foreign Ports ...	413	,,
Do. do. between Provincial Ports.	414	,,
Statement of the number of ships entered and cleared out	415	,,
Boats and Steamers employed in the trade with Upper Burma	416	136
Value of goods entered for export under Treaty to Upper Burma	417	137
Services of Officers	418	,,

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Dispensaries	419	138
Number of persons treated	420	,,
Establishment of Medical College desirable ...	421	,,
Income	422	139
Services of Officers	423	,,

Electric Telegraph.

No extension of lines	424	,,
Junction house at Nyoung-bentha, Prome, burnt down	425	,,
Removal of Henzada office into a new building	426	,,
New classification of offices	427	,,
Closing of Myanoung office	428	,,
Burman lads under instruction for the service of the King of Burma	429	,,
Sub-divisions	430	140
Interruptions	431	,,
Number of Signal offices	432	142
Receipts	433	,,

Post Office.

Steam and Postal communications	434	,,
Postal statistics	435	,,
Post office at Mandalay	,,	143

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Anglican branch	436	,,
Roman Catholic branch	437	144
American Baptist Mission	438	,,

	Para.	Page.
B.—Education.		
Number of Schools aided by the State	439	144
Necessity for schools...	440	,,
Expenditure	441	145
Comparision of expenditure with population...	442	,,
Education of the masses provided for in Buddhist Monasteries and Village Schools, in addition to Schools under Government supervision	443	,,
Education in Burma snb-divided into Monastic and Government Schools	444	,,
Statistics of indigenous Schools	445	146
Formation of an Educational department in 1866...	446	,,
Difference of opinion as regards the utility of the Monastic School and Village	447	,,
Efforts made to remove prejudices on the part of the Bhuddhist Monks	448	,,
Inspection...	449	147
Formation of Local Committees	450	,,
Disorganized state of Monastic rule... ...	451	,,
Objections to the appointment of a district Superior for monasteries	452	148
Suggestions for improvement of Monastic Schools...	453	,,
An Inspector of Primary Schools in each District necessary...	454	149
Rivalry between Monastic and Primary Schools considered desirable...	455	,,
Future status of Monastic Schools... ...	456	150
Advantages of secular education	457	,,
Revised Code of Rules for Grants-in-aid ...	458	151
Progress of Aided Schools of the Higher Class	459	,,
Government Schools	460	,,
Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Schools aided by Government	461	,,
Normal Schools for Karens	462	152
Training School	463	,,
Female Schools...	464	,,
Services of Officers	465	153
C.—Scientific and literary		
Young men's literary institution	466	,,
2.—Press.		
Newspapers published	467	,,
V.—Statistics of life.		
3.—Vaccination.		
Formation of Vaccine Department	468	154
Statistical returns	469	,,

	Para.	Page.
Classification and salary of vaccinators... ...	470	154
Result of vaccination during the past three years.	471	,,
Outlay...	472	155
Legal enactment to make vacination compulsory not considered necessary	473	,,
Conclusion.		
British agency at Bhamo	474	156
Services of officers	475	,,

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA,

FOR 1869-70.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of the surface and climate.

1. The Political geography of Burma will be found indicated in the general summary of the History of Burma which forms the introduction to the present Report; but the following information extracted from the Report for the past year may not be deemed out of place.

Geographical Divisions.

2. The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the

high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,531 square miles, lies between the Nâf Estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea level,) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass, into the valley of the Irrawaddy much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky offering few harbours for ships: Kyouk-phyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which

Coast.

bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers : the principal ones are the Nâf Estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland ; and the Koladan or Arakan river rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in 23° N. about which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the Rivers are of but little importance ; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the Rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastamose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood ; the whole coastline is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan river is dangerous for ships of heavy draught : the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no Lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

Rivers.

Lakes.

Soil.

Valley of the Irrawaddy.

4. The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which composed these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing river, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoon-

Sittoung valley.

doung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy and towards the south it gradually widens leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyeen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the river to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain, they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwè-

gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

5. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragon point, and thence in a north easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban. Coast line.

6. The main Rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30' E. flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo, Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as Bhamo 600 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. Rivers.

The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly

direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alompra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu river, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon river it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung river which empties itself into the Rangoon river at the same spot as the Pegu river is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance of 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon river itself returns some of its waters to the western mouth of the Irrawaddy.

The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo, here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season: below Shwé-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwé-gyeen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is ½ a mile broad. Thence it curves

backward so as to form an inverted ᔓ and it at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwégyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

Canals.

7. There is only one canal, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened, so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but four, which are more properly lagoons. The Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahagyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the Lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

Lakes.

Valley of the Salween.

8. The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen river on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the

Rivers.

town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks : it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim.

9. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5000 feet high : its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

Rivers.

The Tenasserim which rises in about 16° N. latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easier navigable for large ships ; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

10. The total area of the Province is 93,883 square miles, of which 18,531 are in Arakan; 36,454 in Pegu, which includes the valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,898 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal; of this total area of 93,883 square miles 3,105 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1868-69 when 3,044$\frac{5}{12}$ miles were under cultivation but it is only 3.2 per cent of the total area and 8.8 per cent of the waste culturable area which is 35,112 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,032 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land; land which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world almost. Area.

11. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzadah and Rangoon, and a small steamer runs from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pynekyun creek between the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood tide. Communications.

12. Notwithstanding the comparatively large Revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class. In the Akyab district there is not a mile of first class road and only 2 miles of second class and 8 miles of third class: in Sandoway there are 5 miles of second class road: in Ramree 152 miles of third class road, that is a road passing over the Aeng pass from Pegu to Arakan, which was commenced not later than 1854, when a 3 foot track Roads.

was completed, so that, according to the official report, a horseman could pass along the whole length of it at any pace, but which not only is not yet finished but in its present state after 15 years can "hardly be called a road at all, except for pack bullocks." Rangoon and Amherst alone have the first 70 and the second 50 miles of first class road, a section or two of the road to Prome which is not yet completed, and of a road which last year was returned as second class.

Soil.

13. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further North granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but, after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the Northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well suited for the growth of cotton but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the South. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with

in the low land to the West of the river. To the East of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Poungloung range.

The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the North intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the South, granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the Eastern slope of the hills. Still further South sandstone, grey wacke and conglomorate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for Steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes," but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked: excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

14. The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for sometime after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops in 1867 having Clima

been 18.20 per 1000, and during the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy, (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentry and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 253.15 inches at Sandoway to 48.50 inches at Prome. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze: at Mergui it is 80° F. at 2 P. M., in July and at Toungoo to the extreme North 93° F. The rapid changes in the temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of 76⅞° F. at sunrise to 88¾° F. at Midday; in July from 76° to 84°; and in December from 65° to 80°: the greatest range being in Thayetmyo in May when it is from 74° at sun rise to 101° at 2 P. M.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

Three leading events in the history of 1869-70.

15. There are three leading events in the progress of Political affairs during the year under review, which are deserving of special consideration, namely:—

1st.—The opening of a good road between the British district of Toungoo, and the more remote countries of Karennee and the Shan States.

2nd.—The establishment of a Court at Mandalay for the trial of all civil cases in which British subjects and Burmese and British subjects were concerned.

3rd.—The establishment of an Assistant Political Agent in the remote town of Bhamo, with the view of re-opening the old commercial route over the Kachyen hills towards western China.

Road between Toungoo and Karennee and the Shans.

16. The route between Toungoo and the countries of the Karennees and the Shans has long been rendered unsafe an account of the exactions and raids of the Tsaukoo Karens. These lawless people occupy

the western slopes of the great water shed of the Sittang and Salween valleys, and exact a species of black mail from all cattle and goods which pass through their country. So long as they merely levied small tolls no objections were raised; but of late years, they have taken advantage of their isolated position and comparative independence to increase their demands upon traders and travellers, and in the event of any reluctance or failure to meet these exactions, they have not hesitated to resort to force. At last in October 1868 matters reached a climax. A party of Tsaukoo Karens made a raid upon some Karennee traders who were bringing down a herd of some four hundred cattle, and succeeded in carrying off forty-six head. An Extra Assistant Commissioner was dispatched to demand satisfaction, and the Tsaukoo Chiefs promised to pay back the value of half the cattle that were carried away; but the promises were apparently insincere for the money was never paid. In March 1869, Major MacMahon, who was at that time Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, proceeded in person to the neighbourhood, and subsequently furnished an interesting account of his negotiations with the Tsaukoo Chiefs, which throws considerable light upon the primitive habits of these wild Karens. The Tsaukoo Chiefs assembled to meet Major MacMahon at the summons of an influential Karen, who was Chief of Leyto, a village about thirty miles to the north-east of Toungoo. The first audience was brought to a sudden conclusion by the appearance of a wild pig, which induced every man to run off and give chase. At a second audience which took place next day it was found that the Tsaukoo Chiefs were willing to pay the amount they had agreed, but that they were altogether out of funds. Accordingly a fixed rate of tolls was established for the future, under which travellers were to pay a Rupee for every elephant, four Annas for every buffaloe, two Annas for every bullock, and two Annas for every laden cooly that passed through their country. The Chief of Leyto then agreed to 'advance the amount required, and was appointed collector of the tolls, out of which he will no doubt

speedily repay himself the loan. The proceedings were concluded by a ceremonial oath known as "drinking truth." A bowl of a spirit extracted from rice was placed in the centre of the contracting parties. A gun, a sword, and a spear were then placed in the bowl, and the spirit was drunk by all concerned.

17. In the following May a similar arrangement was concluded by Major MacMahon for opening up a peaceful route through the country of the Gekko Karens, which lies to the north-east of the Toungoo district.

Civil Court at Mandalay.

18. The establishment of a Court for the trial of cases in which British subjects, or Burmese and British subjects, were concerned had been provided for under Article 5 of the Treaty of 1867, but had been for a long time in abeyance. Difficulties were started by the Burmese officials, and some mis-understanding arose as to the precise meaning of the term "Court." At length in August 1869, after considerable discussion between the King of Ava and his Ministers, the Court of the Political Agent at Mandalay was established upon a satisfactory basis. It was provided in the first instance that all civil suits between registered British subjects should be finally disposed of on trial in the Court of the Political Agent. It was further provided that civil cases in which a Burmese subject should be plaintiff or defendant, and in which a British subject should be also concerned, should be tried by a mixed Court, in which a Judge appointed by the King should sit on the bench with the Political Agent. Since that date the new Courts have proved a success, and it is believed have proved as satisfactory to the Court of Mandalay as to the community at large.

Assistant Political Agency at Mandalay.

19. The establishment of an Assistant Political Agency at the remote Station of Bhamo has also been attended with satisfactory results. It has already been explained in previous Reports that prior to 1855, Bhamo was an emporium of a trade which had long been carried on between Bhamo and West-

ern China. Like other ancient cities it was a centre of religion as well as of commerce and numerous pagodas still testify to its former prosperity. It has been said that the old East India Company once established a commercial agency here, but little reliable information has as yet been procured upon this point. Within the last eighteen years this trade has been brought to a close by the constant wars between the Mussulman Panthays and the Chinese of Yunan; but an Assistant Political Agent has been appointed with the view of re-opening the route from Bhamo over the Kachyen hills towards Yunan, and establishing peaceful relations with both the Panthays and Chinese. Should these results be obtained, and there is every reason to be sanguine in the matter, the Chinese and Shan caravans may soon be expected to resume their periodical visits to Bhamo, and bring down silks, furs and tea in exchange for the piece-goods and hard-ware of British manufacture.

Arrival of Captain Strover at Bhamo.

20. Captain Strover, the first Assistant Political Agent, did not reach Bhamo until the end of November 1869. On the 14th of the previous September he had relieved Major Sladen of the charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay, to enable that Officer to proceed to England on furlough. On the 18th November Major MacMahon, the Officiating Political Agent, arrived at Mandalay, and a few days afterwards proceeded with Captain Strover to Bhamo. Early in December Major MacMahon left Captain Strover at Bhamo, and returned to Mandalay.

Relations with Shans and Kachyens.

21. Captain Strover's first efforts were to establish friendly relations with the Shans and Kachyen Hill Chiefs, and to open up communications with Tah-sakoon, the Panthay Chief of Momein. He succeeded in both objects through the agency of an intelligent Kachyen Chief named Laloo, who also brought back reliable information respecting the state of affairs. It appears that the Panthays at Momein had been engaged in an intermittent war with a robber Chief

named Lee-set-hai, who commanded an army of Chinese, and had been encouraged and decorated by the Chinese authorities. Tah-sa-koon however has generally succeeded in repulsing the Chinese under Lee-set-hai, but until these disturbances are brought to a final close, the trade route will continue to be obstructed. Recent advices tend to indicate an early cessation of hostilities. As regards the Shan and Kachyen Chiefs Captain Strover has succeeded by patience and tact in winning their entire confidence, and in establishing a friendly footing amongst them; and when matters have quieted down at Momein the route over the hills can be followed without fear of interruption from the Kachyens.

Current Political events.

22. As regards the general current of events there is little worthy of note. In the beginning of the year the Political Agent at Munnipore reported that he received accounts from all sides that a large army was being collected by the King on the frontier, but it turned out on enquiry at Mandalay that the accounts in question were mere exaggerated rumours of some spasmodic efforts of the local Burmese officials to put down dacoity on the border. The circumstance is strikingly illustrative of the absurd reports which are occasionally circulated amongst the Burmese.

Visit of a Chinaman of rank to Mandalay.

23. Early in 1870 a Chinaman of rank, said to be a Mandarin, but who acknowledged to being only second in importance to Lee-set-hai, the Chinese bandit Chief, paid a visit to Mandalay, and was much petted by the Burmese officials. It appears that at that time the Court of Mandalay was under the impression that Captain Strover at Bhamo was affording special countenance to the Panthays; whereas his object really was to establish peaceful relations as far as possible with both Panthays and Chinese. Major MacMahon, the Officiating Political Agent at Mandalay succeeded in removing this mis-apprehension by inviting the Mandarin with his Lieutenant, together with two influential Chinese residents to an entertainment at his house; and it is satisfactory to add that they were not only highly

pleased with their reception, but reciprocated the friendly feeling expressed by their entertainer..

Visits of Shans Tsaubwas to Rangoon.

24. Later in the year three Shan Tsaubwas visited Rangoon with some twenty or thirty followers, for the purpose of going on pilgrimage to the Shoay Dagon Pagoda. They were suitably entertained by the Chief Commissioner, and after a stay of some weeks they returned to their own country, expressing themselves much gratified with their reception, and with all they had seen of the Adminstration of British Burma.

Hill Tribes of Arakan and the Upper Salween.

25. During the year under review the state of affairs amongst the Hill Tribes of Arakan, and the country on the upper Salween has attracted much attention from the Chief Commissioner ; and it may not be out of place in the present Report to submit the information which has been recently collected by the local authorities.

Division of Arakan.

26. The division of Arakan in British Burma is separated from the Chittagong division in the Bengal Presidency by a line which commences at the river Nâf, and then takes a bend to the eastward, and finally runs in a straight direction towards the north as far as the Blue Mountain, where Arakan is supposed to terminate. Beyond the Blue Mountain there extends an unsurveyed and undefined country, which is bounded on the west by Chittagong and Cachar, and on the north by the little territory of Munnipore. This latter region has not hitherto been regarded as British territory, inasmuch as no authority or influence is exercised within that area either by British Burma or Bengal.

Two regions.

27. Accordingly two different and distinct regions are indicated on the modern map, namely :—

1st.—The division of Arakan, which is British territory, and which extends on its north-western side from the river Nâf to the Blue Mountain.

2nd.—A debatable region, which extends from the Blue Mountain to the borders of Munnipore, and is

occupied by Tribes who are only known to the local administrations of Arakan and Chittagong by their occasional raids into British territory.

Geographical and political frontiers.

28. It must however be explained that whilst the division of Arakan extends geographically as far to the northward as the Blue Mountain, yet politically it does not extend much beyond the Police station at Koladan; for the authority, if any, which has been exercised by the local administration of Arakan to the northward of the Koladan station has been hitherto little more than nominal. Some of the Hill Chiefs to the northward of Koladan, and as far as the mouth of the Sallah river about ten miles to the northward of Talukmee, pay a small yearly tribute as a token of fealty; but from the mouth of the Sallah river northward to the Blue Mountain they pay nothing, and the Tribes are under little less restraint than the remote and little known people between the Blue Mountain and Munnipore; whilst the latter are in a position to commit raids upon Chittagong and Northern Arakan which the local Police under existing circumstances are wholly unable to punish or prevent.

Khyoungtha and Toungtha.

29. The whole of the Hill Tribes in Chittagong and Arakan are divided by Captain Lewin, in his Report on the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, into two principal groups or classes, namely:—

1st.—The Khyoungtha, or children of the River, who are of Arakanese origin, and speak the old Arakan dialect, and conform to Buddhist customs.

2nd.—The Toungtha, or children of the Hills, who are of mixed origin, if indeed they are not the aborigines of the country. They speak numerous dialects, and worship the deities of the elements and spirits of the hills and streams.

Frequent migrations of Arakanese.

30. This mixed character of the Hill Tribes may be ascribed to the frequent migrations of Arakan tribes towards British territory, which commenced

at an early period in the history of British administration, and eventually resulted in the first Burmese war. Thus the Khyoungtha possess a written language, and have preserved a history of the old Kings of Arakan. The Toungtha on the other hand possess no written character, and have preserved no historical traditions; whilst their primitive dialects merely express the common wants and sensations of uncivilised life. It should however be added that the tide of emigration has run both ways. After the Burmese conquest of Arakan in 1784, by the old Kings of Pegu and Ava, the tide ran from Arakan into British Territory; but after the annexation of Arakan in 1826 by the British Government the tide began to turn; and in 1838, the present Sir Arthur Phayre, who was then Assistant Commissioner in Arakan, reported that the descendants of the early emigrants from Arakan were gradually returning to the land of their fathers.

Political division of the tribes.

31. There is another classification of these Tribes, which is more of a political character; under which the Tribes are distributed into three groups as follows:—

1st.—Those Tribes who live near the plains, and are therefore under the more immediate control of the Arakan authorities. These are assessed at the rate of two rupees per annum for each married cultivator with a pair of bullocks; but widowers only pay one rupee per annum, whilst bachelors pay nothing at all. The returns are very insignificant, as the people chiefly cultivate the land by the simple process of clearing the jungle by fire, which is known as the joom cultivation, and in which bullocks are not required.

2nd.—Those Tribes who reside at a greater distance from the plains in a country which is incessible for ordinary purposes. Amongst these people no attempt is made to ascertain the number of cultivators for the purposes of taxation, but the Chiefs of clans pay a fixed yearly sum in token of fealty.

3rd.—Those Tribes who reside altogether beyond the reach of British influence, and are known as the Lhoosais or Kookies, and the Shendoôs or Lakheyr. These people are practically independent, and are utterly ignorant of the power and resources of the British Government, and appear to hold it in contempt.

General characteristics.

32. The general characteristics which prevail amongst them all are :—

1st.—Joom cultivation.
2nd.—Slavery.
3rd.—Blood feuds.

Joom cultivation.

33. The process of joom cultivation comprises four distinct processes. First in the month of April, the jungle is cleared from some slope which has been selected for cultivation. Secondly, in the month of May, the accumulated branches, small trees and under wood are burnt to the ground, and their ashes converted into manure. Thirdly, at the approach of the rains, the villagers gather together, men and women, boys and girls, to sow the cleared spot with cotton, rice, melons, pumpkins, and Indian corn ; finally from August until October the harvest is gathered in. First the Indian corn ripens about the end of July ; then in August the melons and vegetables become fit for gathering ; next in September the rice and other grain are ripened ; and lastly, in October, the cotton crop is gathered in and the harvest is over. This joom cultivation leads to the frequent abandonment of a village and removal of the people to a new site. The same spot can only be cultivated under this system about once in ten years ; and the jooms of the people of a village are generally in the same neighbourhood. Consequently the people of a village find it often necessary to emigrate from one site to another, carrying with them their families, household goods, pigs and dogs ; leaving half their property behind them in the old village without fear of theft, and building huts of bamboo on the newly selected ground.

34. The institution of slavery which prevails throughout these Hill tracts is of a more exceptional character. The more detestable form, that of seizing men, women, and children by force of arms, and selling them like cattle, has been suppressed amongst the Tributary Tribes under British influence, but is still carried on by the Independent Tribes beyond our jurisdiction. A more modified form of slavery is associated amongst the Khyoungtha with borrowed money, and is known as debt slavery. An individual borrows a sum of money from a Chief, or some other wealthy individual; and then makes over a child or female relative to render menial service as a kind of interest until the debt is paid or cancelled. This institution has also been suppressed in Chittagong under British administration, and many debtor slaves have been emancipated; but not without causing some inconvenience as hired labour of servitude is unknown on the Hills. Slavery.

35. Third, and perhaps the most important characteristic of these tribes, is their frequent feuds, to which indeed is to be attributed the raids which have taken place from time to time on the border, and the vile system of carrying off men, women, and children in hopeless captivity, which is still practised by the Independent Tribes beyond jurisdiction. These feuds originate in the violent enforcement of three separate demands grounded on arbitrary claims for revenue, compensation for loss of property, and compensation for the homicide of some member of the class or tribe. Blood feuds.

36. These three arbitrary demands are known amongst the hill people by the following names:— Classification.

1st.—*Ata*, or claim for revenue.

2nd.—*Asa*, or claim for compensation in cases of damage.

3rd.—*Goung-hpo*, or claim for the price of the body of some deceased member of community.

37. *Ata*, or claim for revenue, corresponds in some measures to the Mahratta *chout*, or the black Revenue claims

mail among Highland clans, and is in fact a rude impost, which is reluctantly paid by a weak tribe to a strong one. Sometimes it is evaded, or refused altogether, and then follows a raid with its usual accompaniment of murder, outrage, and capture of prisoners for the purpose of being sold into slavery,

Compensation claims.

38. *Asa*, or claim for compensation for loss or damage, appears to be chiefly connected with runaway slaves, which a tribe may be unable or unwilling to surrender, and in which the refusal is naturally followed by a raid.

Death claims.

39. *Goung-hpo*, or demand for the price of the body of a dead man, is perhaps the most frequent cause of these revolting raids. In the event of the death of a Hill man under exceptional circumstances, it appears to be the custom amongst these wild savages, to charge the casualty upon some other tribe or clan, and then to demand the arbitrary value they may choose to fix upon the life which has been lost. The charge is often brought forward without any real ground, and simply as an excuse for extortion or as a cloak for raiding and plundering a village; and there is reason to believe that the demand for *Goung-hpo* is frequently made upon a particular village for the plain reason that the villagers are able to pay and that the claimants are strong enough to enforce the payment.

Modern ameliorations.

40. Such appears to have been the general condition of the Hill Tribes of Arakan and Chittagong during the past century, and probably such has been the condition of this border territory between Brahmanism and Buddhism from a period of remote antiquity. It is however satisfactory to know that ever since the annexation of Arakan in 1826, which followed the first Burmese war, the extension of British influence and jurisdiction has been accompanied by the repression of raids and suppression of slavery.

Tribes on the Upper Salween.

41. The territory on the upper course of the Salween, and the little known countries still further to the northward, are if possible, still more deserving of

attention than the Hill tracts of Arakan. The territories of British Government extend along the right bank of the Salween as far north as the affluent known as Pah-khyoung at about 18° 34' North latitude. Immediately to the northward of this line of frontier on the Pah-khyoung river is an extremely wild country sparsely populated by White Karens. Still further to the north and north-east of these White Karens is the great table land known as Western and Eastern Karennee, which is occupied by the Red Karens.

White and Red Karens.

42. The distinction between the White and Red Karens may here be pointed out. The "White Karens" who are sometimes merely called "Karens," are distinguished by their white tunics; and are of a mild and peaceable disposition, residing mostly in British territory, although occasionally found beyond the frontier, as in the case of the White Karens to the northward of the Pah-khyoung river. The Red Karens, who wear red turbans and red drawers, are on the contrary a small but sturdy race, at constant feud with each other, and brutally cruel in their little wars. The Chiefs are regarded as patriarchs who exercise little more than a nominal authority; and the people are under no restraint beyond the fear of retaliation. No Red Karen is therefore ever seen abroad without his match-lock and dagger, or a number of spears.

Difference of Religion.

43. There is also a difference of religion between the White and Red Karens which is worthy of notice. The White Karens have arrived at the monotheistic idea, and adore an Almighty and mysterious power presiding over the world. The Red Karens have attained to no such stage in religious development. They are still struggling with the crude religious ideas connected with the primitive belief in ghosts or spirits. In other words they worship the Nats, or spirits of their respective villages, the *genii loci* of classical antiquity, whom they propitiate daily with offerings of food and fermented liquors, and to whom on grand occasions they sacrifice buffaloes, bullocks, pigs, goats, fowls and dogs.

East and West Karens.

44. The Red Karens are divided into East and West Karens. The line of demarcation, however between the two is very irregularly defined, and is a frequent subject of dispute between the Chiefs on either side.

Trade.

45. Mr. O'Riley, who first visited the country in 1857, describes the trade which is carried on in Karennee as of two kinds, namely :—

1st.—That with the Shans from the northward.

2nd.—That with traders in teak timber from the British territory of Tenasserim to the southward.

Commerce with Shans.

46. In 1857, Mr. O'Riley described the Shans as bringing down every year various articles of home manufacture, for which indeed they are celebrated throughout that quarter. These commodities consisted of iron knives or dhàs, copper cooking pots, pans, spears, hoes, and plough shares, with articles of silk and cotton fabric, padded jackets, short drawers, ornamented bags, and a large supply of red and white beads. These Shan traders were accustomed in those days to barter away their goods to the Red Karens in return for stick-lac, which is extensively propagated in Karennee ; and also for tin, which was found on a stream named Khay-may-phyoo, and rudely worked from the ore by the Karens in that locality. The Shan traders then carried away the stick-lac, estimated at from 2,500 to 5,000 bullock-loads per annum, to the coast at Maulmain and elsewhere ; and obtained in return salt, nga-pee or dried fish, piece-goods, iron muskets and coarse powder. These again they battered in their return journey through Karennee for silver, or grain, as advanced for stick-lac to be delivered in the following season by the Red Karens, when the Shans again appeared on their yearly expeditions to the south.

Timber Trade.

47. The timber trade of Karennee was estimated by Mr. O'Riley at not much less than three lakhs of Rupees per annum. Three rupees per log was the price paid to the cutters of the timber, irrespective of size ; and these logs were then rafted down the

Salween to Maulmain. The teak was worked by traders from Maulmain, who paid a fee to the Chief of the "Karens" of the locality in which it was found, for the right of working the timber, and no further charge was incurred.

Slavery in Karennee.

48. Slavery prevailed at that time to such an extent throughout Karennee that, according to Mr. O'Riley's estimate, about one-third of the inhabitants were slaves; and there is little ground for believing that the detestable system has in any way decreased of late years. The slaves in Karennee, like those in the Arakan Hill Tracts were of two kinds:—

1st.—Bonded or debt slaves.
2nd.—Kidnapped slaves.

Debtor Slaves.

49. The system of bonded slavery arises from the general indebtedness which prevails throughout the community. When a borrower dies without effects, one or more members of the family are made over to the creditor to assist in cultivating his lands, or in rendering menial service, until by some happy means he is enabled to redeem the original debt.

Kidnapping and slave dealing.

50. The more detestable system of kidnapping and slave dealing has been chiefly carried on by the Red Karens on the eastern side. These sordid savages make occasional raids on the neighbouring countries, and carry off the people to hopeless slavery; either keeping them in Karennee, or selling them as beasts of burden to the Yoons or Zimmay Shans to the number of two or three thousand per annum. Mr. O'Riley relates that a few days previous to his departure a large body of Red Karens of the Eastern Division made a raid upon several Shan villages on the Karennee border, and carried off the whole population to the number of three hundred and sixty whom it was expected would be ultimately sold to the Siamese.

Ameliorations under British rule.

51. But whilst such has been the condition of Karennee since the British territory has advanced to the Salween, it is satisfactory to know that the Red

Karens have been much better off since the British annexation of Pegu, than they were under Burmese rule. In a despatch of 28th February 1857, addressed to the Commissioner of Pegu, Mr. O'Riley states that the Burmese were previously powerless to exercise any authority over the tribes in this quarter, and therefore treated them but little better than beasts of the jungle. Occasionally the Burmese hunted the people down, burned their villages, killed all who resisted and made captives of the remainder. In a word the Burmese assumed the same policy towards the Red Karens as they have pursued towards the Kakhyen Hill Tribes on their north-east frontier in the vicinity of Bhamo. In these razzias into Karennee, the Burmese were often accompanied by some of the Red Karens, who participated in the outrage to avoid a like fate for themselves. The result was that enmities and blood feuds arose more than ever between the tribes, and were augmented by fierce acts of retaliation, until each separate community became stained with the blood of its neighbouring tribe, and feuds remained unavenged which nothing short of the total extermination of the race could wipe away.

Political complications on the Upper Salween.

52. The political difficulties involved in any attempt to maintain order in the countries on and beyond the upper Salween are of a grave character. The Red Karens are apparently in the present day practically independent of any other power. To the south of their territory lies that of the Chief of the Zimmay Shans, who also is nearly as independent, although owing allegiance to the Court of Siam. Of late years the lawless state of these territories on the upper Salween, and regions to the north and eastward, has been further aggravated by a fierce dispute between the Zimmay Shans and the Eastern Karennees, respecting a tract of forest land lying along the eastern bank of the Salween from a point opposite the British southern frontier line at the Pah-khyoung river southward as far as Dak-weng-tzeit. This tract is highly valuable for its timber, but trade has been brought almost to a stand-still, in consequence

of the intermittent hostilities between the Eastern Karennees and Zimmay Shans, and the dacoities and outrages committed by the former, and the frequent thefts of logs and elephants belonging to British subjects.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Three Divisions of British Burma.

53. In 1862 the three Divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim, which had previously been under separate administrations, were united, and formed into the present Province of British Burma, and placed under a Chief Commissioner in the same way that Lord Dalhousie had previously formed the administration of Oudh, and Lord Canning that of the Central Provinces. The Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, had been taken by the British after the first Burmese war in 1824. At that time it was not thought advisable to deprive the King of Burma of the whole of his seaboard; and accordingly the present Division of Pegu and a portion of the present Tenasserim Division, namely, the country lying between the Arakan Yoma range of mountains on the west, and the Salween river on the east, were left in the possession of the Burmese Government. Unwarned by the losses which had followed the first war, the Government of Burma by its exactions, its cruelties, and its insolent conduct provoked a second war in 1852; and at its conclusion the English Government determined on depriving the King of Burma of all that portion of his territory which had been left to him as far north as Meeaday. Thus the whole coast from Chittagong to the Pakchan river became British territory; and the kingdom of Burma, which might now be more appropriately called the kingdom of Ava, lost not only its fairest Province but all its seaport towns, and was thrown back into the interior with no outlet except through British territory or China.

Arakan.

54. The boundaries of the Arakan Division are the same as when it was first taken forty five years

ago. It is divided into the three Districts of Akyab, Ramree and Sandoway. The Northern part of Akyab may almost be termed a fourth District as it is under an officer who is termed "Superintendent of Hill Tribes," and who is immediately subordinate to the Commissioner of the Arakan Division, and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the Akyab District.

Area. 55. The area of the Arakan Division is 23,529* square miles, and it contains a population of 447,597 souls, that is nearly 19 persons to a square mile. The Land Tax yielded £71,361 and the gross Revenue was £174,840.

Pegu. 56. The Division of Pegu when first annexed was of too extensive an area to be administered by one Commissioner with facility; hence that portion of the newly acquired territory, which lies to the eastward of the Sittang river was added to the Tenasserim Division, and the remainder constituted what was the Pegu Division during the year under review.

Area. 57. The Pegu Division has an area of 36,454 square miles, and contains a population of 1,533,505 souls. It is divided into five Districts *viz.*, Rangoon, Bassein, Myanoung, Prome and Toungoo; but on the first of April 1870, Toungoo was transferred to the Tenasserim Division, as it is more accessible from the Head Quarters of Tenasserim than from Rangoon. The Revenue derived from the Land Tax was £189,444, and the gross Revenue amounted to £885,499.

Tenasserim. 58. The Tenasserim Division during the year under review comprised the Districts of Amherst, Shwégyeen, Tavoy and Mergui. The Land Revenue in this Division amounted to £55,674, while the gross
Area. Revenue receipts were £168,210. The area of this Division is 38,898 square miles, and it contains a population of 432,022 souls.

Population. 59. By taking the whole of the three Divisions together it will be seen that the population of the Province of British Burma during 1869-70 was 2,463,484

* The estimated area of Northern Arakan at 5,000 Square miles has been included.

souls, while the area is 91,888 square miles, giving an average of nearly 25 persons per square mile. The Land Tax yielded £316,480, while the gross Revenue amounted to £1,228,550. This shows that the Revenue from Land Tax amounted to rather less than one-fourth of the gross Revenue.

60. There were during the year 137 Magistrates and a Police force of 5,703 men to a population of 2,463,484 persons; being an average of one Magistrate to 17,981 persons and one Policeman nearly to every 432 persons. Magistrates and Police.

61. There are in the Province altogether 10,948 villages; and the greatest distance at which any village is situated from the nearest Court is 136 miles, while the average distance is 49.66 miles. Villages.

62. The detailed information regarding each District is given in Appendix I-C. The following are the principal towns in the Province with a population of upwards of 10,000 souls :— Towns.

Akyab	16,166
Rangoon	96,942
Bassein	20,111
Henzadah	14,624
Prome	24,616
Shwè-doung	10,439
Maulmain	71,534
Tavoy	14,509

D.—Population.

63. No regular census has ever been taken in this Province, but inasmuch as a Capitation tax is levied, the Thoogyees or tax collectors submit annually, returns showing the number of inhabitants in their respective circles, and thus a tolerably accurate knowledge of the population of British Burma is obtained every year. The returns are certainly not strictly Basis of returns.

accurate, partly because the statistics are collected by men who do not realize the advantage of accurate statistics, and partly because the area over which each Thoogyee is placed is too large for it to be possible that he should himself test returns as a census taker would do. Even were it beneficial to have a yearly census it would be far too expensive for any results obtainable from it.

Population.

64. The total population of the Province during 1869-70 numbered 2,463,484 souls against 2,395,985 during 1868-69, showing an increase of 67,499 persons or 2.8 per cent. This increase must be attributed to immigration from upper Burma, China and India, and not to a natural increase of population owing to there having been a greater number of births than in previous years.

Houses.

65. There were altogether 508,520 houses in British Burma, of which 1,100 were masonry buildings, being only .21 per cent of the whole number. These figures show that there has been an increase in the number of houses during the year as compared with last year, when the houses numbered 494,883 of which 883 were masonry.

Masonry buildings.

66. This large increase in the masonry buildings during the year under review; namely, from 883 to 1,100, or by 217 houses, may be considered as indicating an improvement in the financial condition of the people, and as exhibiting an increase in the amount of money which has been brought into the country; still however the percentage of masonry houses to others is small, and can only be explained by the fact that masonry houses are not suited to a damp climate like that of Burma, where it is essential that a house should be raised off the ground so as to allow of a free current of air passing beneath it, and thus prevent malarious vapours from rising into the house.

Classification.

67. Of the population of 2,463,484 souls, the adult males and females numbered 1,437,908 persons, while there were 1,025,576 children of both sexes under

twelve years of age. The Europeans numbered 1,832 persons against 1,347 during the previous year, showing an increase of 285 souls. The statistics of emigration and immigration are by no means devoid of interest, and it clearly demonstrates the exceptional nature of this province in which so large a portion of the people are constantly moving from place to place. During 1869-70, the emigrants numbered 65,498 persons, while the immigrants were 91,447 in number, giving a total of 156,945 souls.

Emigrants and Immigrants.

68. The detailed return D, which is given in the Appendix, shows that the greatest number of emigrants and immigrants were in the sea-board districts of Amherst and Rangoon to the ports of which districts large number of coolies flock from the Madras coast in search of work, being attracted by the enormous wages which labour commands in this province. As soon however as they have accumulated any money, they return again to their homes, and but few ever settle down as colonists in British Burma.

Arakan.

69. In the Arakan division the population has decreased during the year 1869-70 by 5,357 souls, the respective numbers during the two years being 453,514 and 447,957 persons. This decrease must be attributed to the deaths and panic caused by an epidemic of cholera, which raged in this division for six months of the year 1869.

Immigration.

70. The immigration to the Arakan division during the year under review was 6,151 souls, while the emigrants numbered 4,457 persons. The figures during 1868-69 were 5,058 immigrants and 4,497 emigrants; on comparison it will be seen that there was a decrease during 1869-70 of 40 persons among the emigrants while there was an increase of 1,093 amongst the immigrants. The cause of this increase amongst the latter may be accounted for by the circumstance that the Chinese and Bengallees have immigrated in large numbers into this division. The former find employments as carpenters, while the latter are poor agriculturists, to whom the high wages paid in this Pro-

vince prove an irresistible attraction. The bulk of the population in this division are Arakanese, who are indubitably of the same Tartar race as the Burmese; there are also some 24,000 Mahomedans who differ from the Arakanese in little but their religion. Besides, there are a race called the Mroos, a few of whom reside in the plains, although generally known as a Hill people. The following races are denominated Hill Tribes:—the Kyoungthoos, Khoonies, or Khwaymies, Khyengs and Mroos. The number of houses in this division has increased from 96,272 to 96,707; of these there are 14 masonry houses against 38 last year. The average of population per square mile is 2.404; the prevailing languages are Hindustani, Bengalee, Burmese and English.

Pegu. 71. In the Pegu division the population numbered 1,533,505 souls against 1,480,581 during the previous year, being an increase of 52,924 persons or nearly 3½ per cent. This is less than the average rate in the previous year which was 4⅓ per cent. The general mass of the population are Burmese, there are also Talaings, Karens, Shans, Khyengs, &c. There is also a race called the Yabaings, who dwell in the hills and forests, and whose chief occupation is that of rearing silk worms. The masonry houses increased in number from 613 to 823, or by 210 houses; which increase occurred chiefly in the Town of Rangoon itself. The emigrants numbered 42,722 souls while the immigrants were 64,066; of the latter about 16,500 were Natives of India. The population in this Division is about 42 per square mile.

Tenasserim. 72. In the Tenasserim division the population during the year 1868-69 and 1869-70 numbered 462,090 and 482,022 souls respectively, showing an increase in favour of the year under review of 19,932 persons or 4.31 per cent. This increase is due to immigration from the Shan and Karennee States and from India.

Houses. 73. The number of houses in this division increased from 82,320 to 84,027 or by 1,797 houses. There are in this division 236 masonry houses as com-

pared with 232 during the previous year. The emigrants were 18,319 in number, while immigrants numbered 21,230 persons. The population is 12·68 per square mile.

74. In the whole Province the agricultural population numbered 335,075 persons, while the non-agriculturists are 1,326,062, or in other words about 25 per cent are agriculturists. Agricultural population.

E.—Fiscal.

75. There were no surveys made in the Province during the year under review, in fact it may be observed that there is but little more than 425 square miles in British Burma that have been surveyed for Revenue purposes. Surveys.

76. It may not be out of place to describe the peculiar system under which Settlement operations are carried on in British Burma, as it is not on the same principle as that which obtains in India. It is extremely difficult to persuade the people of this Province to take a lease even for a short term of years, although apparently it would be advantageous to them in most instances, as the terms offered are extremely liberal. The system is the following:— Settlements.

A cultivator who is willing to accept a settlement is assessed according to the area of his land, either as entered in the land tax rolls for previous years, or if he wishes it, the land is measured. On this area, a rate is fixed, which is calculated according to the circumstances of the case. The principal points which are kept in view in assessing such land may be thus indicated:— System of Settlement.

The present rate of tax per acre.
The average yield of paddy.
The local price of the produce.

And the distance from and means of facility for conveying the produce to the nearest market.

77. During the period for which the land is leased, the lease-holder may extend his cultivation by Waste land taken up during the term of original lease

taking up waste land, and such land is not taxed ; but when the original settlement lease has expired, and the holder wishes to renew the lease, he is permitted to do so by paying an additional rent for the area of waste land, which he has taken up during the term of his original lease, this additional rent being calculated at one-half the rates which have been levied upon the land under settlement in the first instance. Further, a lease-holder is permitted to allow a fixed portion of the land to remain fallow, and the tax on such land at once falls to three pence per acre In addition to this deduction, there are exceptional cases, such as murrain amongst the cattle, drought or damage from inundation, or any real losses that are taken into consideration, and lead to a proportional remission in the amount of the land tax.

Area under settlement.

78. The area under settlement at the close of the year under review was 1,397 square miles, while the area actually under cultivation was 3,105 square miles. This calculation however must scarcely be accepted in its entirety, as settlement operations are always more or less going on, and there is reason to believe that there is a larger extent of cultivated land under settlement than would appear from the foregoing statement; moreover there has been a decrease in the area of land under settlement, which has been caused by several leases having expired during 1869-70, and the holders have been unwilling to renew them. A revenue settlement establishment was sanctioned during the year 1868-69 and it came into operation about the close of that year; the results of their work for the year under review are shown in the tables in the appendix.

Surveyed and assessed area.

79. The surveyed and assessed cultivated area of the Province at the close of the year under review was 2,006,740 acres, an increase of 62,298 acres, as compared with last year. This increase may in a measure be due to more correct measurements generally, and to the natural increase of cultivation with the increase of population. Of this area under cultivation, no portion has been caused by Irrigation from Government

works; but 2,717 acres are owing to Irrigation works by private individuals, which shows an increase of 808 acres over last year.

80. The gross amount of assessment has increased during the year from £308,093 to £316,491 or by £8,398. The rates vary considerably according to the productiveness of the holding, and the facility of transport to the nearest market. In some portions of the province it is as much as ten shillings an acre while in others it is only six pence. Assessment.

81. In the figures above given showing the cultivated area, certain plots of hill cultivation which are called "Toungyas" are not included, as they are not measured, but pay a uniform rate of tax without reference to the amount of land which may be tilled. In the districts of Rangoon, Bassein, and Myanoung, and in the whole of the Tenasserim Division, each male engaged in Toungya cultivation pays a tax of two shillings per annum, while in the districts of Toungoo and Prome, and generally in the Arakan Division each family of Toungya cultivators pays two shillings per annum. Toungyas.

This system of cultivation is most wasteful, and has been described at length in para. 33 of this Report under the term of "Joom" cultivation by which it is called among the Hill tribes of Arakan.

82. The prescribed forms are given in the appendix, from which it may be observed that there are no landed proprietors in this Province. The holders of land are themselves the cultivators in almost every instance; and with the exception of a few large grants of land, which have been made chiefly to Europeans, or Natives of India, there are no holdings of any great size in the Province. The average area of a holding is about three to four acres. There are no tenures in this Province which are not held direct from Government. Varieties of tenure.

83. The most important source of Revenue next to the Land tax is the Capitation or Poll tax, which is levied on all males between the ages of eighteen and Capitation or Poll Tax.

sixty. Those however who are prevented from obtaining a livelihood by reason of mental or bodily defect, as also all Religious teachers, Government servants, schoolmasters, &c., are exempted from the payment of this tax. Immigrants for the first five years of their residence in this Province are also exempted. In all the important towns a land assessment in lieu of capitation tax is levied. This is calculated at the rate of 13-6½ per 100 square feet on all land covered with buildings, and six shillings an acre on all land not so covered.

Comparative Table.

84. The following comparative table shows the Revenue demand under all heads for the past two years:—

Items of Revenue demand.	Total demand for 1868-69.	Total demand for 1869-70.	Increase in 1869-70.	Decrease in 1869-70.
	£	£	£	£
1 Land, including collection on Bees' wax, Edible Birds' nests &c	309,563	317,406	7,843	...
2 Fisheries	61,111	61,998	887	...
3 Salt	11,082	9,103	...	1,979
4 Capitation Tax	212,784	216,353	3,569	...
5 Land Assessment in lieu..	12,927	13,290	363	...
6 Excise including net profit on sale of opium.	111,184	95,503	...	15,681
7 Customs, including fines and confiscations.....	289,972	207,098	...	82,874
8 Marine	6,344	6,929	585	...
9 Forest Revenue, including excise on Foreign Timber.....	81,760	98,477	16,717	...
10 Postage Stamps	10,590	17,087	6,497	...
11 Stamps, Revenue and Judicial	53,471	54,549	1,078	...
12 Assessed Taxes.....	9,822	17,076	7,254	...
13 Gaol Manufactures	10,716	15,392	4,676	...
14 Coast Lights.....	5,602	6,101	499	...
15 School Fees	465	466	1	...
16 All other items	20,110	17,228	...	2,882
Total in £..	1,207,503	1,154,056	49,969	103,416

85. From the above table it will be seen that the Revenue demand has decreased from £1,207,503 in 1868-69 to £1,154,056 in 1869-70, or by £53,447. This large decrease is due to the falling off in the receipts on account of customs during the year under review. In 1868-69 the receipts were abnormally high owing to the large shipments of Rice to European Ports; and a consequent re-action took place in 1869-70, in which year the Receipts decreased from £289,972 to £207,098 or by £82,874. The cause of the large shipments during the year 1868-69 was the arrival of numerous vessels in ballast, after having been discharged at the close of the Abyssinian war. Although the Seaborne trade does not contrast favourably with that of the previous year, the value of Inland trade has increased by £74,392 during the year under review, but under the existing treaty with Burma, there are no customs levied on this trade. It is much to be feared also that the market has been overstocked with piece goods and muslins; consequently there has been a slight decrease in the Imports during the year under review.

Decrease in Revenue demand.

Customs.

86. There has been a large decrease of £15,681 in the Excise receipts during the year 1868-69. This was chiefly due to a loss of £12,740 in the sale of the arrack and opium farms for the Town of Rangoon, which was caused by the re-action after the excitement in the previous year when unusually large prices were paid for these Farms. The Salt revenue shows a decrease of £1,974, caused by the fact, that owing to the large importations of salt into the Provinces, the people do not find it profitable to manufacture it in such large quantities as in former years. There has been a decrease in the receipts on account of all other items of £2,882.

Excise.

Salt.

Other items.

87. There has been a satisfactory increase under all the other heads of Revenue; that under Land tax being £7,843, showing that there must have been a considerable increase in the amount of rice land cultivated during the year under review, as compared with the previous year. The increase in the receipts on account of Capitation tax amounting to

Increase.

Land Tax.

Capitation tax.

£3,569 and of £562 on account of Land Assessment in lieu of Capitation tax may be viewed as a favourable sign, proving that there must have been an increase in the population of the Province during 1869, as compared with the previous year. There has been an increase of £16,717 in the receipts on account of Forests which may be regarded as very satisfactory. The increase of £6,497 under the head of Postage Stamps is also deserving of note. The increase in Assessed taxes is caused in a great measure by the increase in the rate of Income tax from 1 to 1½ per cent. The increase in Gaol manufactures of £4,676 may be regarded as satisfactory. The other items do not call for any further remark.

Forests.

Postage Stamps

Assessed taxes.

Gaol Manufactures.

Thoogyees.

88. The land and other direct taxes are collected by persons who are called "Thoogyees," and are paid by them into the District Treasury. These men are paid a commission according to the amount of their collections; they receive ten per cent on all collections up to £600, and five per cent on sums in excess of that amount. These men are not simply Revenue collectors; they are men of position and influence, who are held responsible for the state of their circles, and the appointments are much coveted by the people. In many instances during the time of the Burmese Government these appointments were hereditary.

Services of officers.

89. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the following Settlement officers.—Captain FitzRoy, and Mr. R. McLeod, for the efficient manner in which they conducted their duties.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Bills.

90. No legislative power is vested in the Administration of this Province, and no Bills were submitted to the Council of the Governor General. Only one Act having special reference to British Burma, was passed during the year by the Council of the Gover-

nor General for making laws and regulations. This Act (VII of 1869) was passed under peculiar circumstances. Certain rules had been passed under Act VII of 1865, for the levy of duties on foreign grown timber imported, and for the management and preservation of Government Forests. It was however discovered that these required the special sanction of the Legislative Council; and accordingly Act VII of 1869, was passed both to sanction the rules in question, and to give them retrospective effect. Forest Act.

91. The following Acts passed during the year are applicable to British Burma:— Acts applicable to the Province.

Act IV.—The Indian Divorce Act 1869.
Act VIII.—The Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1869.
Act IX.—The Indian Income Tax Act.
Act XII.—To amend the law relating to Customs duties.
Act XV.—The Prisoners' testimony Act 1869.
Act XVII.—To shorten the time for landing cargo.
Act XVIII.—The General Stamp Act.
Act XX.—The Indian Volunteers Act 1869.
Act XXI.—The European Vagrancy Act 1869.
Act XXIII.—To enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax.

92. The want of an Act to provide for the conservancy, improvement, and watching of towns in the Province and for the levying of rates and taxes therein, is strongly felt. An Act founded on Act III of 1864 of the Bengal Council, and slightly altered to meet the exigencies of the Province, would be highly desirable. The extension of the Indian Registration Act 1866 to British Burma has been recommended. Want of a Municipal Act.

93. Legislative action is required with reference to the timber trade of the Province. This trade has suffered greatly of late years owing partly to dacoities in the neighbouring state of Zimmay and Hmineloongyee, and partly to ruinous litigation. Here it Want of Legislative action with regard to the Timber trade.

should be explained that certificates are given by Officers in charge of Timber Revenue stations to the effect that a certain number of logs had arrived at the depôt marked in a certain manner reported by a certain person and stowed away on certain specified ground. This certificate was called a *tineza*, and for many years was regarded by the trade as a negotiable instrument; but of late, doubts have arisen on this point, and the opinion of the Recorder of Maulmain has been expressed on the subject, from which it would appear that there is no legal foundation for this view, and that by the endorsement of the *tineza* the property in the timber does not pass.

Constitution of Courts of Justice.

94. Great changes appear advisable in the constitution of the Courts of justice. The Commission Courts on their Civil side were established by Act I of 1863, by one of the Sections of which Act, it was provided that the Chief Commissioner should, in Civil cases, possess the powers of a Sudder Court, to whom all Civil Courts in the province thereupon became subordinate. By a later Act of the same year (No. XXI of 1863) Recorders' Courts were established. These Courts are presided over by Barrister Judges, and the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, is made a Court of revision and of reference. In cases in which the amount involved falls between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000, the same Court is also made a Court of appeal. By this Act however the power of the Chief Commissioner as a Sudder Court was in no way curtailed, so in cases where special powers are not by the Act given to the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, these powers are still exercised by the Chief Commissioner. This gives rise to considerable complications, and legislative action is apparently required to remedy this unsatisfactory state of matters.

Recorders' Courts.

B.—Various Judicial Tribunals.

Courts of Justice

95. From statistical form II B. 1, in the Appendix it will be seen that there were during 1869

in this Province, 137 tribunals for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; thus giving an average of one tribunal to every 18,950 persons.

96. In the above number of tribunals the Courts of certain officers in charge of Gaols, Forest officers and officers of the Public Works Department, who have been invested with Magisterial powers are not included, as they only exercise jurisdiction to a very limited extent, indeed the last named officers seldom try any cases at all. Number of tribunals.

97. The following is the detail of the several tribunals:— Detail of tribunals.

(1.) The Chief Court presided over by the Chief Commissioner is the Sudder Court of the Province.

(2.) Three Divisional Courts, presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, being Courts of Session and Appeal.

(3.) Two Recorders Courts having original Civil jurisdiction; and in Criminal matters, being Courts of Session and Appeal.

(4.) Twelve Courts of District Magistrates having jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. The presiding officers of these Courts have been invested by the Chief Commissioner with special powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869, which empowers them to try all Sessions cases save those punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

(5.) Three Courts of Town Magistrates having Criminal jurisdiction only.

(6.) Three Courts of Small Causes.

(7.) One hundred and fifteen Courts of Assistants to Magistrates of Districts including both Europeans and Natives.

98. The statistics of Criminal and Civil justice will be found in Appendix II B. 2 to 11. Statistics.

State of Crime.

99. The following statement shows the total number of offences ascertained to have been committed during the years 1868 and 1869 :—

		1868.	1869.
Non-bailable		8,114	9,264
Punishable under :—			
Bailable	Indian Penal code	10,561	12,685
	Special or Local Law	3,229	4,308
		21,904	26,257

Non-bailable offences.

100. Non-bailable offences which form the real criminality of the Province, show an increase of 14 per cent, while the increase in population, was only 2.8 per cent. The increase, although large, is chiefly confined to cases of theft, which increased in the Pegu Division from 4,530 in 1868, to 7,024 in 1869.

Arakan.

101. In the Arakan Division the total number of non-bailable offences ascertained to have been committed, decreased by 159 or 16 per cent, the decrease being general to all the districts. The town of Akyab alone shewed a slight increase over the previous year, which may be attributed to the distress caused by the Cyclone, and the subsequent prevalence of Cholera. This general decrease in non-bailable offences in this Division is attributed to more vigorous action on the part of the Police, and to a more stringent enforcement of the provisions of Sections 295 and 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Pegu.

102. In the Pegu Division, although theft has largely increased, the more serious offences of robbery and dacoity shew a decrease of nearly 27 per cent. In the Rangoon district alone has this class of crime shewn no tendency to diminish. Non-bailable offences increased altogether from 5,430 in 1868 to 7,020 in the year under review, an increase of 1,590, but of this increase 1,481 were cases of theft.

The Chief Commissioner regrets to observe, that cattle theft forms a very large proportion of the increase, and this is a crime which does not, as a rule, follow on an increase of population, but is more generally the result of lawless habits on the part of the people, and should be classed among the more serious offences.

Tenasserim.

103. In the Tenasserim Division non-bailable offences have decreased from 1,711 to 1,426, or 16 per cent. The decrease is general, and spread over each class of offence.

Bailable offences.

104. Bailable offences have increased 22 per cent, chiefly under the heads of petty assault and insult. The increase is principally confined to the Pegu Division.

Number of persons brought to trial.

105. The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial as compared with the preceding year :—

Years.	Pending trial on 1st January.	Persons brought to trial during the year.		Total number of persons brought to trial.
		Non-bailable offences.	Bailable offences.	
1868 ...	268	6,638	27,630	34,536
1869 ...	299	7,499	33,956	41,754

Increase.

106. The increase in the number of persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences is 861 or 12.9 per cent, while the increase in the number brought to trial for bailable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local laws was 6,326 or 22.8 per cent in excess of the previous year.

Number awaiting trial.

107. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 479 to 298 in the previous year.

Average duration of trials.

108. The average duration of trials in the several Divisions was as follows :—

	Days.
Arakan	4.3
Pegu	5.0
Tenasserim	4.3

The average for the whole Province being 4.9 days.

Number of witnesses.

109. The number of witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Courts has increased from 41,328 to 53,092; the average number of witnesses examined in each case being 2.4, against 2.3 in the previous year. Of the total number who attended 84 per cent were discharged on the first day, 10.24 per cent on the second day, and 3.50 per cent on the third day; while the remainder, or 2.26 per cent, were detained for periods varying from 4 to 30 days.

Delay in discharging witnesses.

110. The delay in discharging witnesses after 4 days was greatest in the following Districts where the percentage was, as below noted:—

	Days.
Rangoon	3.37
Bassein	4.8
Myanoung	3.3

Number of persons convicted and committed.

111. The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial, and the number convicted and committed as compared with 1868:—

Years.	Total number of persons brought to trial.		Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.	Percentage of committals to persons tried.
	Bailable.	Non-bailable.					
1868 ...	27,630	6,638	34,268	18,936	148	55·25	.43
1869 ...	33,956	7,499	41,455	21,868	284	52·50	.68

The number of persons convicted for both bailable and non-bailable offences has increased.

112. The increase in non-bailable offences has already been above explained; but as regards the increase in bailable offences, no reasons can be assigned as no amount of care and forethought can prevent certain offences of this class. Increase in offences.

In non-bailable offences the proportion of convictions and committals to persons brought to trial was 68.38 per cent against 54.58 in 1868, while the proportion in bailable offences was 51.46 per cent to 54.58 in the preceding year.

113. None of the Honorary Magistrates have disposed of any cases during the year. Honorary Magistrates.

114. The following statement shows the number of persons committed to the Sessions and convicted for non-bailable offences as compared with 1868:— Number committed to Sessions.

Years.	Committed including those pending from previous year.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to committals.
1868	158	100	63
1869	172	123	71

115. The total amount of fines was £25,194 against £23,943 in 1868. The percentage realized being 71.17 of the amount of fine inflicted, or 2.40 more than in the preceding year. Fines.

By Act VIII of 1869, fines may now be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property that may be found belonging to the offender. There should, therefore, be a large increase in future years in the percentage of fines realized. Compensation to the amount of £1,515 was ordered to be paid under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This is £89 less than in the preceding year, but the amount actually paid was 3.8 per cent greater than in 1868.

116. During the year 157 Prisoners were sentenced to whipping, of whom 105 were adults, and 52 juveniles; 129 were whipped on first conviction in lieu of other punishment; and 28 on second conviction in lieu of other punishment. Whipping.

Bad livelihood.

117. There has been an increase in the number of persons charged under Sections 295 and 296, of the Criminal Procedure Code, with not having any ostensible means of subsistence, or being notoriously bad characters.

Sessions Courts.

118. In trials before the Sessions Courts, there has been an increase in the Pegu and Arakan Divisions, and a decrease in Tenasserim. Including 24 persons awaiting trial on the 1st January, there were altogether 172 persons to be tried during 1869, or 14 more than in 1868 The manner in which they were disposed of is shown in the following comparative statement :—

Year.	No. of persons for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Referred to Chief Court.	Died or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
1868	158	100	24	8	2	24
1869	172	123	25	3	5	16

There were 13 cases and 16 persons pending trial at the end of the year, against 8 cases and 24 persons in 1868. The increase is in the Tenasserim division, and is partly due to a misapprehension on the part of the Government Advocate. The difficulty has however now been removed and the cases are all disposed of.

Duration of cases in Sessions Courts.

119. The average duration of cases in the Sessions Court of Arakan was 85 days against 52 in 1868. There has been a marked improvement in the Pegu Division, which shows an average duration of 34½ days against 46½ days in the previous year. In Tenasserim it was 52 days in 1869. The still long duration in the Arakan Division is principally due to the greater press of work, the number of cases tried being more than equal to the total of Pegu and Tenasserim.

Punishments awarded.

120. The following statement shows the nature of punishments awarded as compared with the previous year :—

Punishment.	1868.	1869.	Percentage.	
	No.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	15	9	...	40
Transportation ...	54	37	...	31
Rigorous imprisonment.	39	78	100	...

121. The total amount of fines imposed by Sessions Courts was £300, against £100 in 1868. Fines.

122. The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year, and the manner in which they were disposed of are shown in the following statement:— Appeals.

Courts.	Years.	Total No. of cases.	Disposed of on trial.			Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.		
Sessions.	1868	233	146	30	25	31	1
	1869	183	106	28	16	27	6

123. The principal point calling for remark is the increase in the crime of cattle theft, which appears to have been general to all the districts of the Pegu division; and this is a crime which requires to be carefully watched, as an increase in cattle theft is often followed by an outburst of decoity. Increase in cattle thefts.

124. In the Pegu and Arakan divisions where an enhanced rate of pay was sanctioned for the lower grades of Police, it has been reported that the working of the Police has improved; this is also borne out by the general decrease, with the exception of theft, in non-bailable offences. This result is satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that as a better class of men are now obtainable, the efficiency and *morale* of the Police will continue to improve. Enhanced rate of pay to Police.

General remarks.

125. The Stamp Act does not appear to have had any effect in reducing the number of complaints in petty offences; and prosecutions for assault and insult have considerably increased. The more vigorous action of the Courts in enforcing the provisions of Sections 294 and 295 of Act XXV of 1861, has been attended with marked beneficial results, and there can be no doubt that if precautions are taken to enforce the provisions of the law in this respect, the measure will have a deterrent effect on crime generally.

Recorders' Courts.

126. As the Courts of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain work under a special Act and are differently constituted from the Commission Courts, it is considered advisable to treat of them separately.

Criminal business.

127. With regard to the Criminal business in the Courts of the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain, these Courts are Courts of Session and Appeal, within the limits of their civil jurisdiction.

Recorder of Rangoon. Appeals.

128. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon there were 39 appeals instituted during the year 1869, while in the previous year there had been only 19 cases; of the cases appealed during 1869, the sentences in 24 were confirmed, in 7 cases they were modified, while in 8 instances only, was the sentence of the lower Court reversed.

Sessions trials.

129. In 1869, there were 39 Criminal trials in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon as a Court of Session, while in the previous year there had been only one. This increase may be attributed to the circumstance, that the officiating Town Magistrate was not invested with special powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869 and hence could not pass a sentence beyond the term of two years, or take up any Sessions cases.

Recorder of Maulmain. Appeals.

130. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain 16 appeals were disposed of during the year; of these in 11 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed and in 4 reversed, while one case was remanded for re-investigation.

131. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain as a Sessions Court, there were 5 cases tried during the year under review. Sessions trials.

132. The following tables show the Civil business of the four Courts, the two Recorders, and two Small Cause Courts, during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869:— Civil business.

Regular Suits.

	Recorders' Courts.						Small Cause Courts.					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.			Rangoon.			Maulmain.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending at the commencement of the year ..	25	46	144	46	17	27	80	270	255	73	45	67
Instituted ..	351	593	666	129	163	253	2,145	2,097	2,271	1,429	1,693	2,316
Total..	376	639	810	175	180	280	2,231	2,367	2,526	1,502	1,738	2,383
Disposed of ..	330	495	629	158	153	250	1,961	2,112	2,317	1,457	1,671	2,276
Pending at the close of the year ..	46	144	181	17	27	30	270	255	209	45	67	107

Miscellaneous Suits.

	Recorders' Courts.						Small Cause Courts.					
	Rangoon.			Maulmain.			Rangoon.			Maulmain.		
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending ..	12	18	21	11	16	10	31	23	33	13	15	8
Instituted ..	403	400	482	465	390	621	756	830	850	761	845	1,129
Total..	415	418	503	476	406	631	787	853	883	774	860	1,137
Disposed of ..	397	397	476	460	396	606	764	820	832	759	852	1,122
Pending ..	18	21	27	16	10	25	23	33	51	15	8	15

133. The number of Regular suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon has increased from 593 to 686, or by 12.3 per cent, while the number of suits disposed of increased from 495 to 629 or by 27.07 per cent. This shows that the Recorder of Rangoon had a considerable increase of work Recorder's Court Rangoon. Regular suits.

during the year under review, but at the same time, it must be noted, that the Recorder was relieved of the Small Cause Court work for the last quarter of 1869, when a separate Judge was appointed to that Court, as it was found impossible, that one man could perform the duties of both Courts. A large portion of the cases in the Recorder's Court are suits on Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes of the value of 6 shillings and upwards, for under Act V of 1866, such cases must be tried by a High Court, and for the purposes of that Act, the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain were invested with the powers of a High Court. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, 457 suits of this nature were heard during the year under review, and of these 409 involved amounts not exceeding £100 in value.

Recorders' Court Maulmain. Regular Suits.

134. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, there were 253 Regular suits instituted during the year 1869, showing an increase of 90 suits or 55.2 per cent over the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 250 against 153 in 1868, showing an increase of 97 cases or 63.3 per cent. It is hoped, that the increase in the number of suits in this Court may be looked upon as a sign, that the trade of Maulmain is gradually reviving from the abnormal state of depression into which it fell some five years ago; but on the other hand, the increase may be due to an unhealthy state of the market, which has resulted in numerous failures among the native brokers, whose creditors have had recourse to the Courts as a last resource in order to recover some of their money.

Work in both Courts, Rangoon

135. For the sake of comparing the amount of work done in the Recorder's, and Small Cause Court at Rangoon during 1869, with that which was done in previous years, the following table is appended; it must however be stated that it is merely of use as a matter of statistics, the Courts being no longer under one Judge as they were in former years.

Regular Suits.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending	111	316	399
Instituted	2,596	2,690	2,937
Total	2,607	3,006	3,336
Disposed of	2,291	2,607	2,946
Pending	316	399	390

Miscellaneous Cases.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending	43	41	54
Instituted	1,159	1,230	1,332
Total ...	1,202	1,271	1,386
Disposed of	1,161	1,217	1,308
Pending	41	54	78

The above shows an increase of 339 in the number of Regular suits disposed of, and a decrease of 9 in the number of suits pending at the close of the year 1869. There has also been an increase of 91 in the number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of, while the number pending has increased from 54 to 78.

136. In order to judge of the working of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, it is thought advisable to divide the work done before the separation of the Court, from that which was done after that period. It has been above mentioned that the Small Cause Court Judge was appointed and took his

Small Cause Court, Rangoon.

seat on the bench at the commencement of the last quarter of 1869. During the first nine months of the year, there had been filed 1,694 Regular suits and 618 Miscellaneous suits; making a total of 2,312 suits filed up to the 30th September of that year; of these suits the Recorder, as Judge of the Small Cause Court, disposed of 1,091 Regular suits and 546 Miscellaneous suits, making altogether a total of 1,637 cases, and leaving 675 suits pending, of which 603 were Regular suits and 72 Miscellaneous.

Cases disposed of during the last quarter.

137. During the last quarter there were instituted 577 Regular suits and 238 Miscellaneous; these added to what were pending at the commencement of that quarter, give a total of 1,180 Regular suits and 310 Miscellaneous, or altogether 1,490 suits, of which 1,229 were disposed of, leaving 261 suits pending at the close of the year 1869. The total number of Regular suits instituted during 1869 exceeded the number instituted in 1868 by 174 suits, while the Miscellaneous suits show an increase of 26 cases, the total increase on both files being 200 cases.

Small Cause Court, Maulmain.

138. In the Small Cause Court at Maulmain the number of Regular suits instituted has increased during 1869 from 1,693 to 2,316 cases, or by 36.79 per cent, while the Miscellaneous suits instituted have increased from 845 to 1,129 or by 33.7 per cent. The number of Regular suits disposed of in this Court were 2,276, while in 1868 only 1,671 Regular suits were disposed of showing an increase of 605 cases in favor of the year under review. The Miscellaneous cases disposed of increased from 852 to 1,122 or by 270 cases. The number of suits pending at the close of the year were 107 Regular and 15 Miscellaneous cases.

Value of suits. Recorder's Court, Rangoon.

139. The value of the suits instituted during the year in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon amounted to £100,954 while the value of those instituted in the Small Cause Court amounted to £17,402.

Recorder's Court, Maulmain.

140. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, the value of suits instituted during the year amount-

ed to £65,537, and in the Small Cause Court the value of such suits was £13,909.

141. The value of Stamps in all suits instituted in the four Courts amounted to £12,107. Stamps.

142. The Chief Commissioner would express his thanks for the manner in which Mr. Housman the Recorder of Rangoon has conducted those duties of his office which brought him in contact with the Executive Government. Services of Officers.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are also due to Mr. D. G. Macleod, B. A., L. L. B., the Judge of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, for the able and zealous manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

143. The following shows the manner in which the several Civil Courts in this Province, other than those above mentioned, are classified by Act 1 of 1863 :— Classification of Civil Courts.

1st Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of not more than £50 in value, and presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade or in Burmese "Myookes," that is, "heads of townships," into which every district is divided.

2nd Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of more than £50 in value but of not more than £300, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Grade called in Burmese "Tseetkays." These are situated in the large towns and take the place it may be said, of Small Cause Courts.

3rd Grade,—having jurisdiction in suits of more than £500 nor less than £300 in value, presided over by Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Grade or by Assistant Commissioners.

4th Grade,—having original jurisdiction in suits the value for which exceeds £500 and in appellate cases, and presided over by Deputy Commissioners.

5th Grade,—having appellate jurisdiction only and presided over by Commissioners of Divisions.

6th Grade,—having special appellate jurisdiction and presided over by the Chief Commissioner.

Original suits.

144. The number of Original suits instituted during the year was 19,957 against 18,259 in 1868.

Increase.

145. The increase occurred in the following Districts:—

Districts.	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Akyab	2,114	2,750	636
Ramree	546	624	78
Sandoway	384	393	9
Northern Arakan	2	15	13
Rangoon	2,148	2,631	483
Bassein	2,736	3,136	400
Myanoung	2,772	2,866	94
Prome	5,020	3,333	313
Shwé-gyeen	982	996	14

The most remarkable was in the Akyab District, where the number of suits instituted increased 30 per cent. The next greatest increase is in the Rangoon District, where it was 22 per cent and in the Bassein District 12 per cent.

Decrease.

146. The falling off occurred in the Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui Courts of the Tenasserim Division and in the Toungoo Courts of the Pegu Division. The decrease was in no case large, the greatest being in the Toungoo District where the number of cases was 131 less than in the preceding year.

Causes of increase and decrease.

147. The causes of the increase in litigation in the several Districts cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, except that it betokens generally an improved and active state of the market.

The most probable causes of the decrease in Civil litigation in the Amherst District, are the bad harvest, and the dullness of the timber trade, but

there must be an ebb and flow in litigation as in everything else, and it is possible that the decrease is not attributable to these causes alone.

148. The following exhibits the percentage of each class of suit instituted during the year :— Classification of suits.

Immoveable property	8.1
Moveable property	91.9

The increase in suits connected with immoveable property amounts to 247 or 18.32 per cent, while suits connected with moveable property increased from 16,895 to 18,356 or 8.64 per cent. The increase in suits connected with immoveable and moveable property was principally in Courts of the 1st and 2nd Grade. Suits for land have increased from 735 in 1868, to 807 in 1869. The increase being in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions, while Arakan stands about the same as in the preceding year. Suits for money due on contracts have advanced from 6,108 to 6,345, while suits for damages show an increase of 337 over the previous year. Suits relating to marriage and divorce have fallen from 1,442 to 1,202, the decrease being general to the three Divisions.

149. The total value of suits instituted has advanced from £127,907 to £148,300, while the average value of each suit has increased from £7, to £7-10*s*. Value of suits instituted.

150. The increase in the value of suits instituted has taken place entirely in the Arakan Division where the total has risen from £21,242 to £43,093 or 102 per cent. This large increase is attributed to the institution of five Original suits of the aggregate value of £5,564 in the 4th Grade Court of Akyab, and to one of the value of £201 in a similar Grade Court in the Ramree district. The average value of each suit in this Division was £11-6*s*. against £6-18*s*. in the preceding year. Arakan.

151. In the Pegu Division the total value of suits instituted has fallen from £89,072 to £88,744 and the average value of each case from £7-8*s*. to £6-14*s*. Pegu.

Tenasserim.

152. There has also been a falling off in the value of suits instituted in the Tenasserim Division where it has decreased from £17,593 to £16,462, the average value being nearly the same as that of the previous year.

Miscellaneous suits.

153. Miscellaneous suits have increased from 7,387 to 8,680, the increase being general to the three Divisions. The total value of Miscellaneous suits which was shown for the preceding year as amounting to £75,340 has this year fallen to £46,711. The decrease is chiefly in the Arakan Division and is due to the adoption of a new system of valuation.

Costs of all descriptions.

154. The costs of suits of all descriptions have increased from £25,052 to £27,295. The average cost of each suit being about the same as last year, when it was 18*s*.

Suits for disposal in all Courts.

155. The total number of cases of all kinds for disposal inclusive of those pending was 30,538 or 2,858 in excess of the number for disposal in 1868. The number decided was 29,982 or 10 per cent more than in the preceding year, leaving 551 pending at the close of the year.

Of the total number of original cases disposed of 4,093 or 20 per cent were struck off without trial; and in 12,042 or 60 per cent decrees were given in favour of plaintiff or defendant. Of the latter 3,885

Ex-parte.

cases or 32 per cent were decided *ex-parte* or compromised, while 8,157 or 68 per cent were tried and decided on their merits. Cases decided *ex-parte* have increased in number from 1,660 to 1,965 or 18 per cent. This increase is large in proportion to the increase in number of cases disposed of, and it is hoped that care has been taken to give parties full time to appear, and that a desire to show rapid working has not tended to lessen the period, which should be allowed in the disposal of such cases.

Compromised.

156. Cases decided by compromise have decreased from 1,979 to 1,920, while the number withdrawn or dismissed by default was 3,968 against 3,395 in 1868.

157 The number of cases referred to Arbitration was 349; the average duration of cases for the whole Province was 14 days. The longest pending cases at the end of the year were in the Akyab district, but in no district was there any case pending above six months. Arbitration.

158. The number of suits instituted, disposed of, and the value of suits and stamp paper filed before the Courts of the 1st Grade is shown in the following statement:— Courts of 1st Grade.

Years.	No. of suits instituted.	No. of suits disposed of.	Value of suits instituted.	Value of Stamps on law papers.
			£	£
1868	11,270	11,356	59,653	7,412
1869	11,431	11,518	51,167	7,158

Contested cases have increased from 6,561 in 1868 to 7,376 in 1869; while the average value of each suit instituted has fallen from £5-4*s.* in 1868, to £4-8*s.* in 1869. The average duration of cases in 1869 was 14 days.

159. Appeals were preferred against decisions given in 868 cases, or 7.52 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of. In 372 cases or 42.85 per cent the decisions of the lower Court were upheld, which shows an improvement over the preceding year; in 319 cases or 36.75 per cent, the decisions were modified or reversed, and in 177 cases, or 20.4 per cent were otherwise disposed of. The number of cases pending at the close of 1869 was 150 against 155 in the previous year. Appeals from decisions.

160. The following statement will show the number of suits instituted and disposed of, and the value of suits and stamp paper filed in the several Courts of the 2nd Grade as compared with the preceding year:— Courts of 2nd Grade.

Years.	Number of suits instituted.	Number of suits disposed of.	Value of suits instituted.	Value of Stamps on law papers.
			£	£
1868	5,002	4,975	40,738	4,106
1869	6,088	6,102	43,957	4,435

Contested cases have increased from 3,051 in 1868 to 3,500 in 1869, and uncontested cases from 1,668 to 1,693. The average value of each suit instituted has fallen from £8-2*s.* in 1868 to £7-4*s.* in 1869. The average duration of cases in 1869 was 17 days, and as this includes uncontested cases the average is high.

Appeals.

161. Of the total number of cases disposed of during 1869, in 444 cases or 7.27 per cent the decisions were appealed against. The result being, that in 216 cases, or 48.65 per cent the original decisions were upheld, while in 158 or 35.59 per cent they were reversed or modified; and in 70 cases or 15.76 per cent they were otherwise disposed of. The number of pending cases at the close of 1869 was 55.

Courts of 3rd Grade.

162. The number of suits instituted and disposed of, and the value of suits and stamps filed in the Courts of the 3rd grade was as follows :—

Years.	No. of suits instituted.	No. of suits disposed of.	Value of suits instituted.	Value of Stamps on law papers.
			£	£
1868	1,712	1,725	25,881	2,140
1869	2,069	2,033	29,284	2,621

Of the number disposed of, 981 were in favour of plaintiff, and 224 in favour of defendant, against 832 for plaintiff, and 194 for defendant in 1868. Moreover 161 were decreed *ex-parte* against 141 in 1868, while there were 667 rejected, compromised, or otherwise settled, against 559 similarly disposed of in 1868. The average value of each suit instituted advanced from £14-2*s.* in 1868 to £15-2*s* in 1869.

The average duration of each case in the year under review was 14 days; the longest pending case being in the Rangoon district.

163. In 128 cases the decisions were appealed against, being 6.29 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of. The decisions were upheld in 53 cases, or 41.40 per cent. In 52 or 40.6 per cent the decisions were modified or reversed; and in 23 or 18 per cent the appeals were otherwise disposed of. There were 60 cases pending at the close of the year. Appeals.

164. In their original jurisdiction the Courts of the 4th Grade only take cognizance of suits the value of which exceeds £500, the number of Original suits instituted before them is consequently very small, being only six in Arakan, fifteen in the Pegu Division and two in Tenasserim, making a total of 23 for the whole Province. Courts of 4th Grade. Original Jurisdiction.

Of the above 17 were decided on trial, one was decreed *ex-parte*, one compromised and one rejected, leaving three pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the suits was 35 days.

165. The working of the several Courts of original jurisdiction has on the whole improved, more especially in the Courts of the 1st and 2nd Grades. The duration of the suits and number of decisions appealed against was far less than in the preceding year, and as these Courts are presided over chiefly by men who were selected on account of their hereditary claims, and not for any judicial qualifications, this improvement is very satisfactory. Under the rules now in force, it is incumbent on all newly appointed Officers to pass certain examinations within a prescribed period, and although books on legal subjects that have been translated in Burmese, are still few in number, they are every year increasing, and as they come out are eagerly sought after; there is therefore every hope that a gradual improvement is taking place, and this will no doubt be shown year by year in the improved working of the Courts where Native judges preside. Working of the Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Appellate Courts.

166. The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the several Grades of Appellate Courts during the year 1869, as compared with the previous year:—

Appellate Court.	Years.		Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
	1868.	1869.		
Deputy Commissioner.	1,427	1,440	9	...
Commissioner	89	70	...	21·3
Chief Court	23	33	43·4	...
Total ..	1,539	1,543	·26	...

Courts of 4th Grade.

167. The increase in the number of appeals preferred to the Courts of the 4th Grade is proportionate with the increase in the number of Original suits instituted in the lower Court, while the paucity in the number of appeals preferred to the Courts of the 5th Grade is attributed to an inaccurate reading of Section 27 Act XXIII of 1861, by which the decisions of the district Courts were in certain cases considered final. The Chief Court has now however, pointed out that the Courts of the Commissioners are not Courts of special appeal, and that in cases of debt, damage, and demand, and though the amount at issue may be less than £50, second appeals will lie from the appellate decisions of Courts of the 4th Grade; it is therefore probable that in future the work in the Courts of the Commissioners will be somewhat increased.

Number of appeals.

168. Including 165 appeals remaining from the previous year, there were altogether 1,543 for disposal, to 1,555 in 1868. Of these 1,440 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 103 at its close.

The average duration of appeals to district Appellate Courts was 21 days. The number of cases pending at the end of the year has fallen from 165 to 103. This is due to the great improvement that has taken place in the disposal of appeals in the Myanoung district.

In the Arakan and Pegu Divisions, the number of appeals decided in favour of respondents was proportionately much the same as last year, while the marked increase in the Tenasserim Division in the number of decisions upheld speaks well for the Courts from whose decision appeals were preferred.

169. The value and costs of appeals to district Appellate Courts as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the subjoined statement: — Value and costs.

Years.	No. of Appeals.	Aggregate value of Appeals.	Aggregate cost of Appeals.	Average value of Appeals.	Average cost of Appeals.
		£	£	£	£
1868	1,366	17,923	2,149	13	1 1
1869	1,378	16,224	2,129	12	1 1/2

170. The number of appeals for disposal in the Courts of the 5th Grade, including eight pending at the close of 1868, was 78; of these 73 were disposed of during the year, leaving five remaining at the end of the year. Courts of 5th Grade.

There has been a decrease in the number instituted in the Arakan and Pegu Divisions, while in Tenasserim the number is the same as last year.

171. The subjoined statement shows the manner in which the appeals preferred to the several Divisional Appellate Courts were disposed of:— Work of the Divisional Appellate Courts.

Divisional Courts.	No. of Appeals disposed of.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided in favor of Appellant.	Decided in favor of Respondent.
Arakan.				
From Depy. Comrs. to Comr.... ...	7	1	3	3
Pegu.				
From Depy. Comrs. to Comr.... ...	39	8	9	22
Tenasserim.				
From Depy. Comrs. to Comr.... ...	27	8	7	12

The general average duration of appeals in these Courts was 49 days to 53 days in 1868.

The value and costs of appeals to Commissioners' Courts as compared with 1868, are shewn in detail in the following statement :—

Years.	No. of Appeals.	Aggregate value of Appeals.	Aggregate cost of Appeals.	Average value of Appeals.	Average cost of Appeals.
		£	£	£	£
1868	89	1,592	243	17	£2-14*s*
1869	70	2,365	234	34	£3-6*s*

Court of 6th Grade, or Chief Court.

172. The number of Special Appeals preferred to the Court of the 6th Grade, or Chief Court during the year was 33 or 10 in excess of the previous year. One case was pending at the commencement of the year which made in all 34 for disposal during 1869.

The following statement shows the manner in which they were disposed of :—

No. of Cases disposed of.	Rejected.	In favor of Respondent.	Withdrawn or dismissed in default.	Pending at the end of the year.
34	17	10	1	6

The average duration of appeals was 23 days to 1 month and 8 days in 1868.

The average value and cost of appeals in the Chief Court were as follows :—

No. of Appeals.	Average value of Appeals.	Average cost of Appeals.
34	£54	£1-6*s*.

173. As remarked in last year's report, the severest portion of the work of the Chief Court is the supervision of the working of the lower Courts in settling doubtful points of law and procedure. As this continues increasing, involving every year more time and labour, it must soon become matter for consideration whether it would not be more economical to appoint a separate officer to work out these petty details rather than that the more important duties of the Chief Executive officer of the Province should be in any way interfered with. Severity of work in Chief Court.

174. The number of Miscellaneous cases decided during 1869 was 141 against 77 in the previous year, the average duration of each case being 2 days. Miscellaneous cases.

175. From the reports of the district Officers, arbitration would appear to be but little resorted to in the Arakan and Tennasserim Divisions. In Pegu, it is very much more popular, but it is impossible from the present returns to arrive at any correct conclusion as to the actual results obtained. General remarks.

176. Registration is still confined to the Head Quarter stations of Districts and is worked under local rules, as the Registration Act has not been extended to this Province. The new Stamp Act has worked satisfactorily and appears to have had little or no effect on litigation. The want of an Insolvency Act for the Province is beginning to make itself felt in the larger towns; but it is understood that a Bill is now before the Legislative Council for introducing an Insolvency Act applicable to the whole of British India. Working of certain Acts.

177. From what has been above stated, it cannot be doubted that one of the great wants of British Burma is a Judicial Commissioner: the duties performed by this officer in the two other Administrations—Oudh and the Central Provinces—are here performed by the Chief Commissioner, who in his executive capacity has as much to supervise and as many responsibilities as would suffice for one individual; in addition to which he cannot but think Want of a Judicial Commissioner.

that to erect the Chief Executive officer in a Province into Chief Judge is making him in many cases a Judge in his own cause, having to determine many points which intimately affect the Revenue and the well being of the Government for which he is responsible. The double duty, in most countries considered incompatible, of having to administer a country, and of being the sole presiding Judge in the ultimate Court of Civil appeal is one which entails so much responsibility, so much anxiety, and such an extreme amount of labour, that no where, except in British Burma, is it imposed upon any officer.

Services of Officers.

178. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the three Commissioners :—Lieut. Colonel Ardagh, Lieut. Colonel Stevenson, and Lieut. Colonel Ryan; to the undermentioned Deputy Commissioners, :—Lieut. Colonel Davies, Lieut. Colonel Horace Browne, Major Duff, Captain Plant, Mr. Ireland, and Captain Hughes, and to the following Assistant Commissioners :—Mr. Barr, Mr. St. John, Mr. Lloyd, Captain Gower, Captain Evanson and Lieut. Cooke.

The following Extra Assistant Commissioners also deserve favourable notice:—Moung On, Moung Shwè Bya, Moung Kan Bau, Moung Shwè Att of Tavoy, and Moung Shwè Beng.

Mr. J. V. Douglas de Wet, B. A., L. L. B., the Government Advocate at Rangoon, and Mr. W. T. Law, the Government Advocate at Maulmain, have carried out their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

C.—Prisons.

Number of Prisons.

179. The number of Prisons still remained the same as in the previous year. There are two Central Gaols at Rangoon and Maulmain; one 1st Class District Gaol at Akyab; five 2nd Class District

Gaols at Kyoul-phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Thayet-myo, and Toungoo; and seven Lock-ups at Henzadah, Myanoung, Prome, Sittoung, Shwè-gyeen, Tavoy and Mergui.

180. The subject of Gaol administration, is best treated under the three heads of Judicial, Financial and Vital; and each will be sub-divided according to the several questions it involved. Three heads of Gaol administration.

181. The Gaol population of the Province shows a somewhat remarkable increase over previous years. Thus during 1869 there were 17,630 prisoners in British Burma, including 472 females, 145 lunatics and 771 civil prisoners; being a percentage of about one prisoner to every 1,400 of the whole population of the Province, which aggregates nearly 2½ millions. The average during the five previous years was 11,889 per annum, showing an excess in 1869 of 5,741 over the average. By eliminating from these figures all prisoners who escaped conviction, as well as all civil prisoners and lunatics, it appears that the gross number of actual malefactors in the Gaols of British Burma during 1869 was 14,229, or nearly 3,000 more than in the preceding year. Judicial. Number and disposal of Prisoners.

182. This excess in the Gaol population has been attributed to the increased prosperity of the people; and this apparent paradox will be easily understood in dealing with an exceptional country like Burma, where dacoity has long been regarded by the people as a daring deed of adventure like the feats of Robin Hood, but where an increase of worldly goods has gradually led the better classes to look upon dacoits as base criminals rather than as local heroes, and to assist the ruling power in hunting down the marauders as thieves and robbers. Explanation of increase in Gaol population.

183. The releases of prisoners have increased year by year during the last five years. In 1868 there were more than five thousand releases, and in 1869 there were more than eight thousand releases, being three thousand more than in 1868, and considerably more than double the number of releases that took Releases.

place in 1865. This large increase may be ascribed to three causes; namely, increase of crime, shorter sentences, and the large number of long sentences which have been recently expiring.

Religion.

184. Three-fourths of the prisoners in Burma are Buddhists, and the remainder are Hindoos, Musselmans, Christians, and nondescript.

Age.

185. As regards the age of criminals in Burma, it is worthy of note that there is no class of juvenile criminals in this Province, as there is in European countries. There is but little poverty or privation amongst even the lower orders of Burmese, and consequently there is no incentive for boys to commit crime, and no necessity for Reformatories. Monastic teaching again has a sensible and beneficial effect upon the moral character; and the nameless vice, which disgraces the Gaols in other countries, is rarely if ever to be found in British Burma.

The relative ages of Convicts, may be gathered from the following table:—

	Convicts.
From 16 to 40	8,612
Do. 40 to 60...	4,042
Above 60	112

Previous trades and occupations of convicts.

186. It is curious to observe that out of the whole body of convicts, numbering 14,229 individuals, only 1,929 are agriculturists. This is a very small proportion, either to the criminal population or to the agricultural population of the Province. It is however explained that in Burma the agricultural population are generally well off, and consequently honestly inclined. Amongst other convicts are 855 traders and shop-keepers, most of whom are Natives of India; 430 artisans, chiefly carpenters and blacksmiths; 147 domestic servants; and only 45 prostitutes. That only 45 women of immoral character should be found in the Gaols of British Burma, is one of those exceptional facts, which illustrates the peculiar character of the Natives of this

Province. There is perhaps a general laxity of morals, as there are no religious obligations connected with the tie of marriage, such as exist in other countries; but still the fact remains that the vice of Europeans cannot be said to have found its way amongst the Burmese.

187. As regards the classification of Criminals in British Burma, the same system as obtains in most Indian Gaols is pursued in this Province. The following classes are kept separate from the great mass of prisoners, and also from any intercourse with each other, namely :— Classification.

Civil prisoners.
Under trial prisoners.
Cases of simple imprisonment.
Juvenile prisoners.
Female prisoners.

188. The accommodation for female prisoners is satisfactory in every Gaol in this Province, with the exception of the establishments at Akyab, Kyoukphyoo, Sandoway, and Shwè-gyeen. In these exceptional Gaols fresh arrangements are in progress for meeting the requirements of delicacy and propriety. Accommodation for female prisoners.

189. As a matter of statistics it may be observed that out of 12,767 convict prisoners, 9,150 are under sentences of less than three years, and 2,577 are under sentences of less than five years. Sentences.

190. The number of re-convictions of prisoners in British Burma is not satisfactory. It amounts to nearly 16 per cent of the male convicts and 6 per cent of the females. Re-convictions.

The figures upon which these remarks are based are however mere approximations to the truth and are not reliable. Measures have been adopted which it is hoped will secure more correct returns for the future.

191. The statistics for 1869 as regards the escapes and re-captures would have exhibited a very marked Escapes and re-captures.

improvement, but for the unfortunate escape of 26 prisoners from Akyab Gaol in one night, at a time when the establishment was in the charge of the Police. However even after these 26 prisoners are included, the aggregate number of escapes in 1869 was only 55, whilst the average of the five previous years was nearly 83. Of the 55 escapes during 1869, 38 took place from within the walls, and 17 while the prisoners were employed outside Gaol walls.

Outbreak in Rangoon Gaol.

192. The most unfortunate escape was connected with the desperate outbreak which occurred in the Rangoon Gaol on the 15th November 1869, and which terminated in the sad murder of Dr. Maingay, the Superintendent of the Gaol. The death of Dr. Maingay cannot be regarded as the result of any vindictive feeling on the part of the prisoners, but the murder was committed in the wild excitement of the moment, when any other man who had presented himself at the time would have met with a similar fate. At the close of the year 1868 there were remaining un-captured 105 prisoners who had effected their escape from the Prisons of the Province at various times, and as already mentioned 55 prisoners escaped during 1869 making a total of 160 individuals; of those who escaped in previous years 11 were re-captured during 1869, and of those who got away during the year under review 16 were re-captured leaving 135 still at large on the 31st December 1869.

Conduct.

193. The conduct of the Prison population in British Burma has been satisfactory during the year. It was only in one Gaol, namely, that of Rangoon, that any criminal offences were committed. Here twenty-three convicts were found guilty. Six were implicated in the outbreak which resulted in the murder of Dr. Maingay and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The remaining seventeen were found guilty of theft, and in receiving stolen property, and were punished with extra imprisonment. The other offences were 530 in number, but were merely breaches of prison discipline for which a summary hearing and punishment were alone necessary.

194. More than one-half of these minor offences were punished with the rattan as follows :— Punishments.

156 with 10 stripes.
136 with between 10 and 20 stripes.
49 with between 20 and 30 stripes.
No punishment exceeded 30 stripes.

195. During 1869 there were 252 Convict Warders in the Gaols of this Province, or about 3¼ per cent of the entire Prison population. In addition to this class there were a number of prisoners under the head of "minor office holders",, who act as assistants to the Warders in the capacity of foremen, clerks of work, heads of gangs, hospital attendants, ward keepers, &c. The latter work at their ordinary prison trade or calling during the day; but assist the Warders after working hours, by keeping watch at night in the several wards. Convict Warders and minor office holders.

The only reward that these minor office holders receive is that they are excused all fetters excepting an ankle ring, and that the higher class of Warders is recruited out of their ranks. The prisoners covet the post because it gives them consideration in the eyes of their fellows.

196. Of the Convict Warders 18 were degraded for offences chiefly committed with the escape of prisoners, and 25 were punished by forfeiture of the remission of sentences to which they would otherwise have been entitled. Punishments.

197. Of the aggregate Prison population 38 per cent are able to write; but it must be noted that the population comprises females, who are not generally educated; and also a number of people who are not Burmese, such as Karens, Shans and Natives of India. Had the population been exclusively Burmese the percentage of educated convicts would have been considerably greater. Education.

198. The average gross cost of each prisoner per annum, during the five years preceding 1869 was Financial. Ordinary cost.

£6-5-5, while it amounted in 1869 to £5-16 per prisoner, showing a reduction in expenditure of £0-9-5 per head. The charges per head vary considerably at the several Gaols and Lock-ups.

Comparative cost.

199. The cost of a prisoner at the Akyab Gaol during 1869 was £4-13, while the cost of a prisoner at the Mergui Lock-up was £12-18. The abandonment of the contract system in the supply of rations has slightly aided in effecting the reduction in the expenditure which has been above noted.

Reduction in the cost of prisoners.

200. The following table shows the reduction in the cost per annum of each prisoner at the various Gaols:—

Myanoung	£	5	9
Thayetmyo	„	3	15
Henzada	„	3	3
Tavoy	„	3	0
Shwè-gyeen	„	2	16
Akyab	„	2	3
Prome	„	1	10
Kyouk-phyoo	„	1	3
Bassein	„	0	19
Toungoo	„	0	17
Rangoon	„	0	8
Mergui	„	0	15
Maulmain	„	0	0

Increase in the cost at one Gaol.

201. There was an increase per head at only one Gaol in the Province and that was at Sandoway, it amounted to £1-16-2. Exclusive of the cost of constructing new Gaols and the repairing of old ones there has been a saving of £3,269-10-11¼ during the past year.

Average strength employed in daily labour.

202. Throughout the various Prisons in this Province there has been a daily average strength of 3,221 convicts to meet all the requirements of Gaol service and repairs, of out door labour, and of profitable manufactures. The number of labouring days during the year were 288. The estimated earnings of the convicts who were employed during the year amounted to £24,346, or not very far short of the expenditure

incurred in the maintenance, guarding and management of all classes of the true Prison population. But this amount is subject to such reductions on account of plant and raw materials, that the earnings of a working prisoner do not in reality exceed one-fifth of the cost of his maintenance.

Manufactures.

203. In only six out of the fourteen Gaols in the Province have the convicts been employed in what may be really termed manufactures, and their gross earnings amounted in the year 1869, to £5,970; whereas in the previous year they amounted to £6,615 showing a decrease of £645 in the year under review. This is only an apparent decrease, owing to a revised system in which the accounts have been kept, for if the gross receipts were compared in the same manner as in former years the results would appear to be as follows :—

1868	...	...	£6,615
1869	...	...	£10,295

or an increase of £3,680.

Employment.

204. The prisoners are employed in stone breaking, rice cleaning, carpentering, iron work, basket work, printing, paper making, weaving &c.

Cash earnings.

205. The average cash earnings of the prisoners employed on remunerative labour have been £1-6-0, per head.

Scales of diet.

206. There are two scales of diet in British Burma. The labouring scale which consists of 38 oz., of solid food per diem, and the non-labouring scale which consists of 29¾ oz., per diem. The cost of a "labouring" convict's ration varies from 6*s.* 6½*d.* per mensem in Thayetmyo Gaol, to 1*s.* 10½*d* in Sandoway Gaol; while the non-labouring convict's ration was 6*s.*-¾*d* at Thayetmyo and 1*s.* 9*d.* in Sandoway.

Expenditure on buildings.

207. During the past year nearly £10,000 was spent upon building new Gaols in this Province and repairing old ones.

Vital. Accommodation.

208. Gaol accommodation has hitherto been calculated at 55 square feet for each inmate. Doors and windows are however so open in this Province that prisoners may be said to be sleeping in the open air, excepting for the protection which the roof affords them from rain and dew. Consequently it is thought that 36 square feet will suffice for the maintenance of the health of each prisoner. Under this calculation the Gaols would not on the average have been overcrowded, but some contained more prisoners than could be suitably accommodated, whilst the majority had whole wards unoccupied. As regards sickness it appears that 25 per cent of the Prison inmates were admitted into Hospital, being less than half of the average rate for the previous years. The number of deaths from all causes was 220; of these 209 took place in Hospital and 11 occurred in the outbreaks at Thayetmyo and Rangoon. The percentage of mortality for 1869 was among the Prison population, 1·54 as compared with an average of 2·56 for the previous five years.

Sickness and mortality.

Comparative death rate.

209. The death rate, although favourable when compared with previous years, is still high owing to an outbreak of Cholera in the Gaols at Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Prome which proved fatal in 61 cases, of these 52 persons died in Akyab alone.

Gaol atrophy.

210. On this point suffice it to remark that Gaol atrophy is peculiarly the scourge of certain classes of convicts in this Province. Opium eaters and opium smokers especially are rarely found to bear their imprisonment well.

Ticket-of-leave system.

211. The ticket-of-leave system works well in this Province, being both economical to the State and a great boon to well behaved prisoners in British Burma where labour is in such demand.

Services of officers.

212. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner would express his thanks to Dr. Donnelly, Officiating Inspector General of Prisons for the unremitting attention, and economical principles with which he has

conducted the Gaol Administration of this Province during the year under review.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are also due to Drs. Suffrein and Mountjoy for their able superintendence of the Maulmain and Akyab Gaols.

D.—Police.

213. The Province of British Burma comprises in round numbers 94,000 square miles. The population is 2½ millions. Area and population.

214. The statistics of crime for the whole Province are as follows:— Statistics of crime.

	1868.	1869.
Non-bailable.....	8,114	9,264
Bailable.....	13,890	16,993

215. The non-bailable offences form the real criminality of the Province, and show an increase in 1869 of 14 per cent. Non-bailable offences.

216. This increase is certainly large, but is chiefly confined to cases of petty theft, and as will be seen hereafter, is not discernible in the more heinous offences. The increase moreover may be in some measure ascribed to an increase in the number of cases reported by the Police, rather than to an actual increase in the number of offences. Increase.

217. The following table exhibits the aggregate number of the more important crimes which have come to light in each Division during the last three years. Statement of important crimes.

ARAKAN DIVISION.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Murder.....	8	9	15
Dacoity.....	9	20	12
Robbery.....	17	18	14

	1867.	1868.	1869.
House breaking, Theft and receipt of stolen property	706	836	72
PEGU DIVISION.			
Murder.....	38	41	50
Dacoity.....	199	135	81
Robbery.....	149	175	142
House breaking, Theft and receipt of stolen property.....	4,452	4,530	6,063
TENASSERIM DIVISION.			
Murder	10	13	15
Dacoity	21	32	24
Robbery	22	13	17
House breaking, Theft and receipt of stolen. property.....	1,571	1,436	1,201

Standard of efficiency.

218. As regards the efficiency of the Police in dealing with crime in this Province, it has been laid down, that fifty per cent of all cases reported, or, in other words, that one-half of all the non-bailable offences that were known to have taken place during the year, should be brought to trial. Also that sixty-two per cent of all persons brought to trial for these non-bailable offences should be convicted. This standard has been laid down as the test of the Province ; and all districts falling below it have been regarded as in a backward condition as respects the efficiency of the Police.

At the same time it is acknowledged that the standard is by no means a high one, and that further improvement ought to be expected.

Percentage of cases reported, brought to trial.

219. During the year 1869, the number of non-bailable offences which have been brought to trial, in proportion to those which were only reported, was

fifty-four per cent, or four per cent above the standard laid down. On the other hand, the number of convictions which were obtained in proportion to the number of offences that were brought to trial, was sixty-one per cent, showing a falling off of one per cent from the standard.

Detail of the various offences.

220. It will now be advisable to review the various offences specified in the table in detail.

Murder.

221. As regards Murder it has increased more or less in every Division. In Arakan there have been 15 cases to 9 last year. In Pegu there have been 50 cases to 41 last year. In Tenasserim there have been 15 cases to 11 last year. It is impossible to furnish a reasonable explanation of the causes of this fluctuation. Murder is a crime *per se*, and is often the result of jealousy, or revenge, or some other passions which no Law and Police can hope effectually to restrain.

Dacoity.

222. Dacoity comes under a very different category. Its prevalence or otherwise furnishes a very fair index of the efficiency of the Police. The parties committing Murder are easily carried away by such brute instincts as jealousy and revenge, but Dacoities on the other hand are deliberately and systematically committed for the mere sake of loot. It is therefore satisfactory to note that there has been in the aggregate a marked decrease in the crime of Dacoity in every Division of the Province. In Arakan there have been 12 cases to 20 last year. In Pegu there have been 81 cases to 135 last year. In Tenasserim there have been 24 cases to 32 last year.

Satisfactory decrease in Dacoity.

223. It may be observed that whilst this decrease is satisfactory as far as the Province is concerned, yet there has been an increase of Dacoity in the district of Rangoon, which has caused some uneasiness to the Local Administration. From 1861 to 1867 there had been a rapid decrease in the number of Dacoities in this important district; the number of

cases had been reduced from 28 in 1860 and 14 in 1861 to 3 in 1865, 2 in 1866, and 2 in 1867. In 1868 the number rose to 21, and in 1869 to 28.

Observations regarding the crime of Dacoity.

224. The Chief Commissioner however would take this opportunity of submitting a few observations upon the crime of Dacoity, as it manifests itself in British Burma. He is enabled to state from his own personal experience, confirmed by the opinion of the Local Officers best acquainted with the subject, that there are no professional gangs of dacoits in Burma, like those which prevail in the Central Provinces and other parts of India. They are not the result of family feuds, or local grievances, or led by hereditary robber chiefs; but generally originate in a mere desire for plunder, and are often joined by young men out of mere love of adventure, and a desire to establish a character for bravery and daring. A dacoit generally commences his career with cattle stealing, and if successful in that direction finally takes to Dacoity; and when he has established a reputation for plundering money with impunity, he can easily obtain a following in any expedition amongst gamblers of his acquaintance, or even amongst ordinary cultivators, who will subside into peaceful occupations when the Dacoity is over. As a rule dacoits are opium smokers, and the spies in the employment of the Police generally gain their information by supplying them with this drug. Indeed Dacoity, like too many other crimes which prevail in this Province, is to be in a great measure attributed to the impulsive character of the Burmese, who differ so widely from the people of India, and render it necessary to introduce special and exceptional Laws for the punishment of Gambling and restriction of the sale of Opium in British Burma.

Robbery.

225. In Robbery there has been a marked decrease in the aggregate, and this is especially observable in the Pegu Division. In Arakan the number of cases has fallen from 18 to 14. In Tenasserim there has been an increase from 13 to 17 cases; but

still the amount is favourable when compared with the year 1867; during which there were 22 cases of Robbery. In Pegu however the decrease is very satisfactory, there having been only 142 cases compared with 175 last year.

House breaking and Theft.

226. As regards House breaking and Theft, there is a considerable increase in the number of both offences, but it is difficult to say which of the two has increased the most, and it seems more expedient in dealing with British Burma, to consider both offences under one head. A Burman hut of mat and bamboo is so extremely fragile, and so easily entered, that it is easy to exaggerate a case of simple theft into one of burglary. When however the two are combined, there appears to be a considerable decrease in Arakan and Tenasserim, and a very marked increase in Pegu. Thus in Arakan the aggregate of the two offences has decreased from 836 to 732. In Tenasserim it has decreased from 1,436 to 1,201. But in Pegu it has increased nearly one-fourth or from 4,530 cases in 1868 to 6,063 cases in 1869. This increase is not confined to any particular district, but it is greatest in Myanoung, Prome and Rangoon, where however the increase of the population has been most considerable. In Myanoung, Major Hamilton, the Officiating Inspector General of Police, considers that the Police is insufficient; whilst he ascribes the increase in Prome to the failure in the rice crops. He appears to be of opinion that besides these causes, and the increase of population already referred to, that the increase in the number of burglaries and thefts is more due to the increase in the number of cases reported, rather than to any increase in the actual amount of crime.

Strength of Police, force and other details.

227. The following table gives some details regarding the strength of Police force and the discharges both voluntary and as punishments :—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Number of persons enlisted during the year.	Number of persons discharged at their own request.		Number of Persons discharged by Superintendents.				Number of persons punished by Magistrate.	
					For Misconduct.		On account of changes in station or Estabt.			
				per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per ct.
Akyab	512	202	48	9	61	11	.....	.....	38	7
Ramree	338	92	44	13	33	9	3	.....	3	...
Sandoway.....	229	33	14	6	6	2	3	1	2	...
Total...	1,079	327	106	9	100	9	6	.....	43	3
Rangoon..... ...	442	110	43	9	55	12	.....	.....	7	1
Do. Town ...	184	28	3	1	21	11	.....	.....	7	3
Bassein.....	351	83	28	7	35	9	2	.....	10	2
Myanoung.....	385	341	179	46	89	23	10	2	26	6
Prome	1,230	335	224	18	63	5	71	5	37	3
Toungoo	287	61	22	7	15	5	11	3	7	2
Total...	2,879	958	499	16	278	9	94	3	94	3
Amherst.....	659	334	254	38	25	3	60	9	24	3
Maulmain Town	164	61	59	36	2	1	.....	.....	6	3
Tavoy...	200	26	6	3	16	8	.....	.....	1	...
Mergui..... ...	226	83	59	26	11	4	.....	.....	6	2
Shwé-gyeen	456	269	155	33	36	7	53	11	10	2
Total...	1,705	773	533	31	90	5	113	6	47	2
British Burma...	5,663	2,058	1,138	18	468	8	213	3	184	3

The percentage is still high, but is chiefly confined to the Amherst and Shwé-gyeen districts, where the timber trade seduces a large number of the men by the present advantage of getting high wages, these districts being the recruiting grounds for Foresters.

Conduct.

228. As regards the conduct of the Police, it is observed that since the 1st of January 1869, when the increase of pay was granted to the Police, there has been a decided improvement in that body. The Superintendents have been able to eliminate unfit

men and to enlist others from a better class; whilst the number of voluntary retirements has considerably decreased. The Police however is still far from able, either by their numbers or calibre, to cope with the crime which has increased with the increase of the population. The force is still retained at the same strength as it was in 1861, although since that date the population of Burma has more than doubled. Moreover their difficulties have been vastly increased by the lawlessness which prevails upon a long and impracticable frontier; but the question of the frontier has been so recently brought to the notice of the Government of India in separate despatches that it will be unnecessary to revert in the present place to the matter.

Prevalence of Gambling.

229. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner would again draw attention to the prevalence of Gambling in British Burma, and to the fact that under the existing Law the means of checking it are far less effective than in former years. In the Police Report for 1868, it was shown that in 1866, before the enactment of Act III of 1867, the Police were enabled under the regulations then in force to bring 8,270 persons to trial for gambling, of whom nearly 7,000 were convicted; whilst in 1868, being the year after the Gambling Act of 1867 came into force, the number brought to trial was only 2,899, and of these only 2,295 were convicted.

Causes of decrease in numbers of persons brought to trial for Gambling.

230. The cause for this falling off is to be found, not in any decrease to the vice, but in the difficulties at present experienced in repressing it. The Local regulations which had been found so effective ceased to have effect, whilst Act III of 1867 confined the action of the Police to Gambling within towns, and its provisions were easily evaded by the establishment of Gambling houses out of town limits. Then again a warrant can only be issued by one of the three following Officers:—

1st.—Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
2nd.—Magistrates having full powers.
3rd.—District Superintendents of Police.

Difficulties experienced under the present Gambling Act.

231. In India, where Magistrates with full powers are far more numerous than in Burma, the Gambling Act can be worked without difficulty; but in British Burma it appears to the Chief Commissioner that two measures are necessary to suppress a vice which has so much fascination for the Burmese, namely :—

First.—The extension of Act III of 1867, to the whole of British Burma.

Secondly.—The extension of the power to issue warrants to all Officers exercising the power of Magistrates throughout the Province.

Services of Officers.

232. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are specially due to Major T. C. Hamilton, officiating Inspector General of Police, and also to Mr. Doyle, Major Munro, Captain Lowndes, and Mr. Hildebrand.

F.—Marine.

Government Steamers and Vessels employed during the year.

233. No Government steamer was employed in connection with this Province during the year with the exception of the paddle boat, *Undaunted*, which only arrived in Rangoon a few days prior to the close of 1869-70. Hired steam vessels were however at the service of the Local Administration, first the *Alexandra* and afterwards the *Court Hey*. These vessels were principally employed on Light-house duty and carrying provisions to the Settlement of Port Blair. The latter also took the Chief Commissioner to Calcutta in December 1869, and in the following month returned *viâ* Akyab, Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway and Bassein to Rangoon. The Government sailing transport *Czarewitch* was occasionally engaged in the conveyance of Commissariat stores between Rangoon and Port Blair, and also in carrying out the half-yearly relief of troops between this Province and that Settlement.

Dockyard at Dalla.

234. The dockyard, the property of the Government, situated at Dalla opposite to Rangoon, is still occupied on a monthly tenure by Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co., on behalf of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, and

Burmese Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers and flats now ply at stated intervals between Rangoon and the principal stations within British territory and Mandalay, with an occasional visit to Bhamo.

235. Weekly communication is conducted between the three principal ports of this Province and Calcutta, by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company; and a four-weekly service is performed by the vessels of the same Company between Rangoon and Madras, and between Maulmain and the Straits Settlements. From Maulmain, a monthly service is also carried out to the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui by a small steamer, belonging to the Burma Steam Tug Company. Communications.

236. The light-houses on the coast of this Province, which have been erected from the Imperial Funds, are the "Alguada," on the reef of that name off the mouth of the Bassein River; the "Cocos," on Table Island, the most northerly of the "Cocos" group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal; and the "Krishna," on a shoal so named which forms the most southerly portion of the Baragua flat, Gulf of Martaban, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Rangoon river. The light-houses, the cost of which has been debited to the Port Funds are, one on Double Island off Amherst at the entrance to the Maulmain river; one off the port of Akyab; and two off the Port of Rangoon, one of which is at the mouth of the river of that name, and the other about 3 miles north-east of the mouth of the China Buckeer, branch of the river Irrawaddy. Light-houses.

These light-houses, with the exception of the "Alguada" and "Cocos," are worked entirely by Natives of India, and have been conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

237. The realizations on account of coast light dues during the year, were £6,101, against £5,602 in the preceding year. On account of harbour light-house dues the receipts were £4,189 in 1869-70, and £1,314 in 1868-69. Light-dues.

Services of Officers.

238. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Captain John Mack, Deputy Master Attendant of Rangoon, who officiated as Master Attendant of that port, and Superintendent of Light-houses for nine months of the year, also to Captain W. P. Arnot, I.N., who took up those appointments at the end of 1869.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

Receipts. Land revenue.

239. The collections made under Land revenue, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 7,04,188 :—

1868-69	Rs.	56,85,391
1869-70	„	63,89,579
Increase...	„	7,04,188

This is attributable chiefly to large collections at the close of the year 1869-70 on account of the revenues of that year, so as to leave as small an amount outstanding as possible :—

Amount collected in March 1870...	Rs.	20,69,330
„ „ 1869...	„	16,31,910
Increase...	„	4,37,420

or in other words the revenues were collected earlier than in 1868-69. The remaining portion of the increase shows a steady continuance in the prosperity of the Province.

Forests.

240. The large stock of Timber on hand at the close of 1868-69, added to the quantity received in 1869-70, enabled the Forest Department to dispose of a large quantity of Timber in excess of that sold in the previous year, and at very fair prices :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	9,84,773
186§-69.....	„	8,17,599
Increase...	„	1,67,174

It should be noted that the Forest revenue of 1869-70, has been exceptionally high.

An excess on account of private Timber sold is accounted for by the heavy assets of 1868-69, having been realized during the year 1869-70.

241. The decrease in the Excise revenue arises from the Opium Farms not having realized the high prices of the last year, when the competition was keen; moreover, less Opium was sold to the Farmers during 1869 :— Excise.

1868-69.....	Rs.	12,17,300
1869-70.....	„	10,61,457
Decrease...	„	1,55,843

242. There has been an increase in the Assessed taxes which was occasioned by the imposition of an additional rate of Income tax for a part of the year, whereby 1½ per cent was realized for the whole year:— Assessed taxes.

1869-70	Rs.	1,49,781
1868-69	„	1,02,712
Increase...	„	47,063

243. The rice season commenced during the previous year earlier than usual, and the falling off in the Customs exports is accounted for, by the very large shipments of rice in the months of January, February and March 1869, and a consequent falling off in the shipments in the three first months of 1869-70:— Customs.

1868-69	Rs.	28,48,933
1869-70	„	20,33,884
Decrease...	„	8,15,049.

It should also be borne in mind that the year 1868-69, was an exceptional year for the shipment of rice, the Bangkok port having been closed.

Salt.

244. The income from the Salt revenue shews a falling off as compared with last year. It had however been steadily increasing for some years past, but the importations were less this year owing to losses sustained by the importers. The duty realized on salt manufactured in the country is also less owing to smaller quantities manufactured; there being a large surplus stock in hand and importations were expected:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,43,979
1869-70.....	„	1,28,320
Decrease...	„	15,659

Stamps.

245. Under the operations of the new Stamp Act the Stamp revenue has considerably increased:—

1869-70	Rs.	5,40,958
1868-69	„	5,29,705
Increase...	„	11,253

Law and Justice.

246. The decrease in the income under Law and Justice is caused by the reduction in the prices charged by the Rangoon Gaol printing press:—

1868-69	Rs.	2,80,385
1869-70	„	2,67,066
Decrease...	„	13,319

247. The decrease under Police receipts is chiefly due to the re-transfer of a lakh of Rupees to Local Funds, which amount was originally transferred to the Imperial revenue in 1868-69, under the orders of the Government of India on account of pay of village police, or *goungs*, the cost of whom was up to the close of 1867-68 borne by the Imperial revenue:— Police.

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,34,276
1869-70.....	„	2,50,639
Decrease...	„	83,637

248. The Marine receipts shew a slight decrease caused by the circumstance that, in 1868-69 coals were sold to vessels of the Royal Navy, and also the balance of the stores formerly kept in Maulmain were sold in that year. There was however a considerable increase on the amounts realized for coast light dues:— Marine.

1868-69.....	Rs.	73,245
1869-70.....	„	71,072
Decrease...	„	2,173

249. The Educational receipts show a slight decrease, this has been occasioned by the destruction by fire of the Akyab school, and the consequent discontinuance in the receipt of school fees from that Institution:— Education.

1868-69.....	Rs.	4,684
1869-70.....	„	4,649
Decrease...	„	35

250. The income from Interest is reduced, in consequence of the debts of the Port Funds having been written off to profit and loss; whereas they had been previously treated as debts owed to Government, Interest

for which interest was charged to the Local Funds, and credited to the Imperial revenue:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	10,235
1869-70.....	„	9,010
Decrease...	„	1,225

Miscellaneous.

251. The receipts under this head have increased, owing to unpaid bills, of more than three years standing being credited under the orders of the Government of India:—

1869-70.....	Rs.	22,299
1868-69.....	„	14,910
Increase...	„	7,389

Local Funds.

252. The debit balances of the Maulmain and Bassein Port Funds were taken over by Government in March 1870, amounting to Rs. 2,21,879, and consequently swelled the receipts by this amount.

There were decreases however under some of the Funds amounting to Rs. 91,000, chiefly occasioned by a decrease in the sale of land:—

1869-70.....	Rs.	12,20,053
1868-69.....	„	10,89,124
Increase	„	1,30,929

Deposits.

253. An increase under this head of Rs. 1,58,000 is owing principally to Judicial deposits.

Advances recoverable.

254. There is an increase of Rs. 34,800 in consequence of transfer adjustments made on account of advances to the Commissariat Officer at Rangoon for purchase of stores for Port Blair.

Bills drawn.

255. The Bill transactions of the Province have been increased by nearly Rs. 13,000.

256. The transactions under this head have been reduced by Rs. 6,39,000. There being less occasion for removing treasure from one treasury to another. Cash remittances received.

257. The remaining heads of account appertain to other Governments, and the causes of increase or decrease are not generally known in this Province:— Remaining heads of account.

Heads of account.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Postal department ...	1,31,213	1,28,827
Electric Telegraph department ...	1,25,166	1,09,625
Money Order department ...	4,82,106	4,55,010
India and other Governments ...	6,14,102	9,43,743
Military department ...	9,31,640	7,68,506
Public Works department ...	5,01,316	5,13,099
Bills of other Governments ...	4,98,808	2,72,338

Under Postal department there is a slight decrease of Rs. 2,386.

In the Telegraph department there appears a falling off of Rs. 15,541.

The Money Order department shews a decrease in receipts of Rs. 27,096, owing to the small traders remitting money in cash instead of through the Money Order Office, the rates of freight on specie being cheaper than premium on orders.

The credits to India and other Governments are more by Rs. 3,29,641, arising principally from the transfer of credit balance of investments and of receipts of the Police Superannuation Fund.

In the Military department there is a decrease of Rs. 1,63,130 on account of Stores supplied by the Military department, Bengal, for the use of Port Blair in the year 1868-69.

The amount drawn by Bills on other Governments has decreased by Rs. 2,26,470, chiefly on account of those drawn on Madras and India.

Cash balances.

258. The opening Cash balances of the last two years shew a decrease of more than three and a half lakhs of Rupees, occasioned by the Calcutta treasury having reduced the balance at Akyab :—

Details.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Notes	2,08,740	3,08,700
Rupees	28,21,574	23,05,999
Small Silver	1,20,558	1,93,679
Copper	1,35,605	1,09,127
Total ...	32,86,477	29,17,505

Decrease in the Imperial revenues.

259. On the whole it will be observed from the following that the Imperial revenues of the Province have decreased by nearly one lakh and a half of Rupees as compared with the year 1868-69 :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,20,63,363
1869-70..... ...	„	1,19,13,487
Decrease...	„	1,49,876

Cause of decrease.

260. The previous year however as it will be perceived from the foregoing remarks under "Customs" was an extraordinary one. Consequently after deducting the excess, or extraordinary revenue realized under that head in 1868-69, of eight lakhs of Rupees, the revenues generally for the year 1869-70 show an increase of six and a half lakhs. And upon a comparison with the actual receipts of the previous seven years, it cannot fail to be observed how steadily the income of the Province has been increasing year by year.

Disbursements. Interest on Service Funds.

261. The Police Superannuation Fund having been abolished no payments were made for Interest :—

1868-69..	Rs.	12,142
1869-70.....	„	Nil.

262. The chief decrease is on account of Customs refunds. In 1868-69 it was the practice to deposit sums for Customs duties prior to shipment of cargo, and to pay back the advances when short shipments were made. This practice was put a stop to this year, and hence the decrease :— Revenue refunds and drawbacks.

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,08,192
1869-70.....	,,	64,676
Decrease...	,,	43,516

263. This large increase is occasioned by the reduction on appeal of the fine of Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 2,000, imposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung in 1868, in a criminal case :— Miscellaneous refunds.

1869-70.....	Rs.	29,842
1868-69.....	,,	16,253
Increase	,,	13,589

264. Under establishments of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, &c., there has been an increase of over Rs. 5,000, arising from the appointment of an Extra Assistant Commissioner to the establishment of the Superintendent of Hill Tribes; and from the transfer of those officers who held the appointments of Town Magistrates last year, to duties in the Revenue and Judicial departments in the present year:— Land Revenue.

1869-70.....	Rs.	9,75,151
1868-69.....	,,	8,81,717
Increase	,,	93,434

The charges on account of Land revenue collections, (commission on collections) shew an increase of Rs. 43,361, which is accounted for by the corresponding increase in the revenue collected :—

1869-70	Rs.	4,79,399
1868-69	,,	4,36,038
Increase...	,,	43,361

Revenue Survey.

265. The Revenue Survey department in this Province was created in December 1368, only four months payments were made in 1868-69. The Survey party has been on duty throughout the year under review, hence the charges show an increase :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	57,196
1868-69.....	„	21,015
Increase...	„	36,181

Revenue Settlement.

266. The Revenue Settlement department was also sanctioned in 1868-69, and only charges for a portion of that year were paid :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	24,887
1868-69.....	„	15,988
Increase...	„	8,899

Forests.

267. The following shows a decrease in the disbursement on account of the Forest department, which would have been greater, had not charges amounting to about half a lakh of Rupees appertaining to the preceding year, been adjusted in 1869-70 :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	4,23,249
1869-70.....	„	4,21,463
Decrease...	„	1,786

Excise.

268. The increase in the charges of the Excise department arises from the delay in complying with the indents for Opium from Calcutta in 1868-69, whereby the cost price of such Opium, as well as the supply for the year under notice was defrayed in 1869-70:—

1869-70.....	Rs.	1,72,399
1868-69.....	„	78,043
Increase...	„	94,356

Assessed taxes.

269. In the year 1868-69 there were payments of about Rs. 700 relating to the previous year made for

commission to Thoogyees for the collection of the Income tax, which practice has since been discontinued :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,586
1869-70.....	„	2,973
Decrease...	„	613

Customs.

270. The following increase is chiefly in the Customs department, at Rangoon, on account of additional establishments entertained during the year under review :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	1,60,372
1868-69.....	„	1,47,767
Increase...	„	12,605

Salt.

271. The increase in Salt charges arises from the commission paid this year for salt tax collections made in 1868-69 :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	5,494
1869-70.....	„	8,181
Increase...	„	2,687

Stamps.

272. Under discount paid to vendors, there is an increase of nearly Rs. 700, accounted for by an increase in the sale of Stamps. There is however a falling off of about Rs. 1,000 in the contingent charges of the Stamp establishments, the previous year's expenditure having been unusually high :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	14,571
1869-70.....	„	14,255
Decrease...	„	316

Administration and Public Department.

273. The following shows a small decrease under the head of Administration and Public Departments :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,59,499
1869-70.....	„	3,58,125
Decrease...	„	1,374

Chief Commissioner, Secretariat and Commissioners.

274. In the Secretariat there appears a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 4,639 caused partly by the transfer of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to duties in the Revenue and Judicial departments, which post has been occupied by a Junior Officer in the Commission; and also from a considerable diminution in the contingent charges of the Secretariat office:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	84,301
1869-70.....	,,	79,662
Decrease...	,,	4,639

Under the charges for the Commissioners offices a saving of upwards of Rs. 5,000 has also been effected in the contingent charges:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,49,528
1869-70.....	,,	1,45,884
Decrease...	,,	3,644

Account office.

275. There is only a trifling difference of Rs. 20 in the charges of the Civil office of the Account department:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	60,212
1869-70.....	,,	60,192
Decrease...	,,	20

Sanitary administration.

276. As the office of Sanitary Commissioner was created during 1868-69, charges were made for a portion of that year only; consequently, the following shows an increase in the charges for the year under review:—

1868-69.....	Rs.	15,458
1869-70.....	,,	23,087
Increase...	,,	7,629

277. The following shows a total increase under the head of Law and Justice of Rs. 11,982 :— Law and Justice.

1868-69.....	Rs.	7,85,230
1869-70.....	,,	7,97,212
Increase...	,,	11,982

278. The increase shown by the following statement under the Civil and Sessions Courts arises chiefly from the working of the new furlough rules :— Civil and Sessions Courts.

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,76,659
1869-70.....	,,	3,83,623
Increase...	,,	6,964

279. The small decrease under the head of Criminal Courts is due to the office of Town Magistrate of Rangoon having been filled during a portion of the year, only by an officiating Officer. This decrease would have been greater, had it not been that two new offices were created in the year *viz.*; Assistant Cantonment Magistrates at Thayetmyo and Toungoo :— Criminal Courts.

1868-69	Rs.	60,862
1869-70	,,	59,587
Decrease...	,,	1,275

280. The appointment of a Judge of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon was made in the middle of 1869-70 which accounts for the increase shown by the following figures :— Courts of Small Causes.

1869-70.....	Rs.	7,732
1868-69.....	,,	2,975
Increase...	,,	4,757

281. The increase in the charges under this head is occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Tarrant to act while Mr. Coryton was on privilege leave in 1869. Recorders' Courts.

This increase would have been greater had it not been that the office of the Recorder of Rangoon was not filled for two or three months in 1868-69 :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	73,740
1868-69.....	„	65,709
Increase...	„	8,031

Government pleaders.

282. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Macleod, the Government Pleader of Rangoon, in 1869 was not filled up for two months, hence a decrease is shown under this head :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	8,400
1869-70.....	„	7,579
Decrease...	„	821

Prisons.

283. The decrease shown below under inspection and general superintendence of the Gaols arises from the appointment of an Officer to officiate as Inspector General for a short period on a reduced pay, and on account of a reduction in the travelling charges :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	18,047
1869-70.....	„	16,433
Decrease...	„	1,614

Superintendence.

284. The following shows a decrease for superintendence of upwards of Rs. 6,500 and for contingencies of about 4,000; also hardly any expenses for petty construction and repairs :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	86,097
1869-70.....	„	72,956
Decrease...	„	13,141

285. The following increase has been occasioned by the increased numbers of prisoners in the Gaols :— Dieting of Prisoners.

1869-70.....	Rs.	1,28,643
1868-69.....	„	1,23,622
Increase...	„	5,021

286. The following increase arises from the purchase of more raw materials for manufacturing purposes and also on account of commission paid to Gaolers on manufactures of the previous year :— Purchase of raw materials.

1869-70.....	Rs.	47,265
1868-69.....	„	42,866
Increase...	„	4,399

287. In the charges on account of the Police department there is an increase of Rs. 49,285 which is shown by the following statement :— Police.

1869-70.....	Rs.	13,94,858
1868-69.....	„	13,45,574
Increase...	„	49,285

288. This increase may be accounted for as follows :— Increase explained.

In the District Executive Force there appears an excess of Rs. 48,783, arising from the additional pay granted by the Government of India in November 1868 for increasing the efficiency of the Police force, and from the temporary establishments retained in the Bassein and Thayetmyo districts; and under Municipal Police there is an excess of Rs. 7,611 on account of the additional pay granted to the Force.

Under provincial superintending Officers of the district Police a saving has accrued of Rs. 7,129, owing to the appointment of an officer to officiate at

a lower rate of pay in lieu of Major Duncan who proceeded on furlough, and also from the entertainment of a Personal Assistant at a smaller salary.

Marine.

289. The following large increase is due to the Maulmain and Bassein Port Fund Debts, *viz.*, Rs. 2,21,879 having been written off against Imperial Revenues under the orders of the Government of India; also to the costly repairs to the steamer *Nemesis* in Calcutta having been charged to this Province, and to the employment of the steamers *Court Hey* and *Alexandra* in her place; and also adjustments on account of the previous years for the *Kwang Tung*, *Diana* &c., steamers attached to the convict Settlement at Port Blair :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	5,80,587
1868-69.....	„	2,25,300
Increase...	„	3,55,287

Education.

290. The following decrease in the Educational charges is chiefly due to the numerous Grants-in-aid to the private schools in 1868-69, especially those attached to the S. P. G. Mission not having been repeated this year :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	1,10,989
1869-70.....	„	81,901
Decrease...	„	29,088

Ecclesiastical.

291. In the Ecclesiastical department there is a small decrease of Rs. 1,223 owing to the appointment of Chaplain at Toungoo being vacant for one month in 1869-70 :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	53,421
1869-70.....	„	51,898
Decrease...	„	1,223

Medical.

292. There is also a decrease in the Medical department, on account of the absence of officers on

leave, whose places were filled by others at lower rates of pay; and on account of less expenses being incurred for the dieting of pauper patients:—

1868-69	Rs.	1,17,989
1869-70	„	1,09,876
Decrease...	„	8,110

Stationery and Printing.

293. There is a decrease in the Printing charges for the whole Province of Rs. 4,234, and the decrease has been effected in every department, excepting the Secretariat office, where the charges amount to upwards of Rs. 9,000 more than they did in 1868-69:—

1868-69	Rs.	57,793
1869-70	„	53,559
Decrease...	„	4,234

Political.

294. Under Political agencies the following statement shows a decrease, which is owing to the extraordinary charges in 1868-69 on account of the Bhamo expedition, which alone amounted to Rs. 50,739; and also to the cost of muskets supplied to the King of Burma in that year, Rs. 34,000. There has however been an increased expenditure incurred in 1869-70 under the salaries and establishments of the Political agencies on account of the agency at Bhamo which was established in that year:—

1868-69	Rs.	1,35,298
1869-70	„	74,086
Decrease...	„	61,212

Miscellaneous services.

295. Under this head there is an increase of upwards of Rs. 8,000 accounted for as follows *viz*:—passage and outfit charges of the Recorder of Rangoon, Rs. 5,000; and two-thirds of the freight paid on Public Works and Military stores sent out from England, this latter being a new charge against the Civil grants under the orders of the Government of India:—

1869-70	Rs.	39,753
1868-69	„	31,630
Increase...	„	8,123

Pensions, &c.

296. The following decrease is but trifling, there having been fewer gratuities paid to discharged Government servants this year. The number of pensions however are increasing year by year :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	30,469
1869-70...	„	30,040
Decrease...	„	429

This charge is nominal being the balance of the Police Superannuation Fund and of investments on that account which have been written off to the credit of the Government of India :—

1869-70..... Rs. 3,17,768

Local Funds.

297. In the Local Fund department there has been an increase in the disbursement ; chiefly caused by larger expenditure in the Public Works department, as is shown by the following statement :—

1869-70.....	Rs.	3,65,978
1868-69.....	„	2,63,971
Increase...	„	1,02,007

There was a decrease in the expenditure by the Civil department in the year, of upwards of fifty thousand Rupees, notwithstanding which, the following shows an increase in the charges for the year :—

1868-69.....	Rs.	9,36,973
1869-70.....	„	9,82,330
Increase...	„	45,357

Deposits.

298. This increase in the repayment of Deposits is the natural consequence of the increase in the receipts of Judicial deposits : —

1868-69.....	Rs.	3,92,154
1869-70.....	„	4,60,234
Increase	„	67,920

299. The following decrease under this head, is owing to the care taken in the adjustment of charges on account of the expenses of this Province under the several heads of account, and these debits are decreasing year by year :— Advances recoverable.

1868-69.....	Rs.	5,44,856
1869-70.....	„	4,10,522
Decrease ...	„	1,34,334

300. The increase in the payment of Bills is caused by the increased Bill transactions :— Bills paid.

1868-69	Rs.	11,45,716
1869-70	„	12,30,747
Increase....	„	85,051

301. The decrease under this head has been explained under "Cash Remittances" received :— Cash remittances sent.

1868-69	Rs.	63,93,716
1869-70	„	57,39,673
Decrease...	„	6,54,043.

302. The remaining heads of account are as noted below :— Remaining heads of account.

Heads of Account.	1868-69.	1869-70.	
			Increase.
Postal department	88,292	93,389	5,097
			Decrease.
Electric Telegraph	1,96,899	1,93,248	3,651
Money Order	1,00,341	91,078	9,263
India and other Governments	36,04,217	26,30,987	9,73,230
			Increase.
Military department	29,70,802	29,83,647	12,845
			Decrease.
Public Works „	29,68,699	22,91,859	6,76,840
			Increase.
Bills of other Governments...	1,400	23,700	22,300

In the Postal department there is an increase in the payments of over Rs. 5,000, while in the Telegraph Department there is a falling off of Rs. 3,651.

In the Money Order department there is a decrease of Rs. 9,263 accounted for by the decrease in receipts.

The charges to India and other Governments have been reduced by fewer remittances having been sent to Calcutta, than in the year 1868-69.

In 1868-69 twenty-one lakhs of Rupees were drawn by the Government of India from the Akyab treasury, while in the year 1869-70 only seven lakhs were remitted.

The payments to the Military department have increased by Rs. 12,845.

The debits to the Public Works department are less than in the previous year by over six lakhs and three quarters of Rupees, due to the reductions ordered by the Supreme Government to be made in the expenditure of that department.

The amount of Bills drawn by other Governments on this Province has increased by Rs. 22,300.

Cash balances.

303. The closing cash balance is larger than the previous year by more than 8½ lakhs of Rupees, owing chiefly to the collections of revenue at the close of the year 1869-70, being considerably larger than in 1868-69, and from the available balance at the Akyab treasury not having been drawn away by the Comptroller General in Calcutta as in the previous year :—

Details.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Notes	3,08,700	2,58,590
Sovereigns	.....	15
Rupees...	23,05,999	32,54,355
Small Silver	1,93,679	1,29,112
Copper...	1,09,127	1,30,509
Total ...	29,17,505	37,72,581

304. On the whole it will be observed that the expenditure in 1869-70, has exceeded that of the previous year by over four lakhs and three quarters of Rupees; but in reality the expenses of the year for the Province were not nearly so great, as in the previous year the Government of India relieved the Local Funds by taking over the debit balances of the Bassein and Maulmain Port Funds amounting to Rs. 2,21,879. The Marine charges were also very considerably increased as before noticed, owing to the steamer *Nemesis* having undergone repairs in Calcutta, the cost of which, together with hire of the steamers *Court Hey* and *Alexandra* sent in her place, were borne by this Province, and the delay in complying with the indents for opium from Calcutta in 1868-69, necessitated the cost price being defrayed in the year 1869-70:— Increase in the disbursements accounted for.

1869-70.....	Rs.	54,22,260
1868-69.....	„	49,35,878
Increase...	„	4,76,382

Had not therefore these extraordinary charges been incurred there would only have been an increase of expenditure of Rs. 27,000, and taking into consideration that the commission paid upon the large collections of Land revenue was increased by Rs. 43,000, and that the pay of the Police force had been augmented by nearly Rs. 49,000, the result is very satisfactory.

305. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his thanks to Mr. C. R. Kiernander, and to Mr. Rule, who were respectively in charge of the Accountant General's office during the year under review. Services of Officers.

B.—Public Works.

306. The grants for the year were originally fixed as follows:— Grants.

Imperial	Rs.	25,25,000
Local	„	4,72,453
Total	Rs.	29,97,453

The above grants were subsequently modified on the separation of Port Blair from this Administration and the necessities of the State.

At the close of the year, the grants, both Imperial and Local stood as under :—

Imperial	Rs.	21,75,000
Local	„	5,66,593
Total Rs.		27,41,593

against which were incurred :—

Imperial	Rs.	18,26,035
Local...	„	3,55,045
Total Rs.		21,81,080

making a difference of expenditure less than grants of Rs. 5,60,513.

Details of expenditure.

307. Details of expenditure on the different heads of service :—

Imperial outlay.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure.		Total.
	Original works.	Repairs.	
Military...	3,90,715	69,592	4,60,307
Civil buildings	3,46,783	35,242	3,82,025
Agricultural	55,998	15,563	71,561
Communications	3,47,246	92,886	4,40,132
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21,930	19,045	40,975
Total Works and Repairs...	11,62,672	2,32,328	13,95,000
Establishment	.....	.....	4,07,527
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	14,444
Profit and loss	.....	.....	100
Increase to stock	.....	.....	8,964
Grand Total Imperial Outlay Rs....	.....	.....	18,26,035

Local Outlay.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure.		Total.
	Original works.	Repairs.	
Military	3,378	3,000	6,378
Communications	13,685	7,406	21,091
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,38,909	30,209	2,69,118
Total Works and Repairs...	2,55,972	40,615	2,96,587
Establishment...	.....	.....	54,518
Tools and Plant	.....		3,940
Grand Total Local Outlay Rs...	.....	.....	3,55,045

Military. Pagoda defences.

308. Rangoon.—Exactly one lakh of Rupees was spent on the works of the Great Pagoda defences. The work of the West and South ditches is complete, and that of the North and East ditches is well in hand. Out of five rubble bastions, three are finished, one nearly so and the fifth not commenced. A heavy earthen rampart has been thrown up behind the escarp wall of the Southern face. The work done is as follows :—

11½ lakhs of earthwork.
133,000 cubic feet brick masonry.
61,000 „ „ rubble masonry.

Monkey Point. Harbour defences.

309. The whole of the foundations of the Monkey Point Harbour defences are now completed, and all further prosecution of work suspended until the orders of Government have been received on the alternative plans, submitted during the year for the Battery works. The outlay was nearly Rs. 18,000. Some protective piling was also completed at the Point at a cost of Rs. 12,700.

Roads.

310. The road leading from the Pagoda to the Royal Lakes was completed, the outlay for the year being Rs. 10,000. This is a very good piece of work and productive of much convenience. Tank road and East Boundary road were completed for about Rs. 6,000.

European Infantry Lines.

311. The accommodation required may now be said to be completed so far as buildings are concerned. The outlay during the year was limited to the construction or completion of some urinals and latrines. The Barrack square has been metalled at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The reservoirs east of the Barracks were about two-thirds completed, the outlay being Rs. 13,700.

During the year an elaborate project was submitted to the Government of India for building entirely new barracks for the Infantry and Artillery of a far more permanent nature than the existing buildings.

Native Infantry Lines.

312. An Iron roof was provided for the Quarter Guard and a rifle Range commenced and completed.

Commissariat.

313. The flooring of the godowns at Godwin's wharf was laid with asphalte and a railing provided for the godowns on Godwin's road. Total outlay was Rs. 7,000.

Ordnance.

314. Sanction was received for the construction of the new Powder Magazine, though it arrived so late that only Rs. 8,000 could be spent upon levelling and otherwise preparing the site. On the quarters for the Ordnance employès Rs. 46,000 were spent. Those for the Staff Sergeants and Sub-Conductors were completed.

General.

315. The Commissariat Iron wharf did not make the progress hoped for. During the year Rs. 28,000 was expended, exclusive of the value of the Iron work of which no account has been received from England. The slow progress was said to be mainly due to the inferior way the different parts had been fitted together in England. A boat Jetty was built at Monkey Point for Rs. 4,800.

Native Infantry Lines.

316. MAULMAIN.—Only Rs. 2,900 were spent here on the construction of a new latrine for the Native Infantry Regiment.

European Infantry Lines.

317. THAYETMYO.—The paving of the basements was completed during the year, the total outlay being Rs. 12,500. The following works in progress from last year were completed:—

Quarter Guard and Cells, Canteen, Sergeants' Mess and Library, Swimming bath and Orderly room. The outlay amounted to about Rs. 26,000.

A new expense Magazine was commenced and Rs. 3,000 were spent on the brickwork which was nearly finished. On dry earth sheds and urinaries, Rs. 2,800 were spent in both European Infantry and Artillery Lines. Accommodation for the troops is now practically complete.

Royal Artillery Lines.

318. A quantity of materials, costing Rs. 8,500 was collected. The Quarter Guard and Cells, the Stables, the Harness rooms, the School house, the Orderly room and the Sergeants' Mess were all finished, the outlay being Rs. 14,600. Verandahs round two of the Stables were completed, and those round the third in progress. On a new expense Magazine Rs. 1,100 were expended, and for this the brickwork was nearly completed.

Commissariat.

319. The Elephant sheds, costing very nearly Rs. 20,000 were completed with the exception of roof oiling. These are most palatial looking buildings, and it may well be questioned if the elephants would not be healthier out in the jungles. Two sheds for slaughter Cattle were commenced and completed for Rs. 4,000, and on a slaughter shed completed, Rs. 3,600 were spent.

General.

320. A small amount was spent on Cantonment roads and deepening wells, and a Rifle Range for the Native Infantry was commenced. Half the work on the road to the Cholera encamping ground was done for Rs. 4,200. From late experience gained, it is possible this encamping ground will have to be abandoned, though the road to it will be useful.

European Infantry Lines.

321. Toungoo.—On the Quarter Guard and Cells, Rs. 19,000 were spent; much more could have been spent, but for the frequent changes among the Executive Engineers, and law suits between the contractors and their labourers. Brickwork is complete with the exception of brick-on-edge flooring and steps; verandah roofs are half finished and wall plates of

main rooms and solitary cells laid. The Executive Engineer hoped for the completion of the building by July 1870. The Swimming bath was completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 2,700. A new well will have to be sunk, the present one being apparently near an earth-oil spring.

Commissariat. 322. The two Quarters for the Staff Sergeants were completed and made over for occupation. The asphalting of the floor of the godown in the Redoubt was finished, the outlay being Rs. 2,300.

Ordnance. 323. Work was commenced on the quarters in the Redoubt for the Conductor and Rs. 1,800 were spent.

General. 324. The stone groynes in the Sittoung were finished and found to be quite successful.

During the year, the Chief Engineer submitted proposals for housing the Royal Artillery in Barracks to be constructed within the Redoubt, for removing the Commissariat buildings there also, and for turning the present Royal Artillery barracks into hospitals for the European Infantry. In consequence of these suggestions nothing was done on the estimate sanctioned by the Government of India for the new Hospital for the European Infantry.

Civil buildings. Customs. 325. The Custom house at Akyab was completed in 1868-69, but four grated doors were supplied during the year under review. Lightning conductors were put up over the Custom house, Rangoon, the rods of copper, having been supplied by the Ordnance department in Calcutta. The out-offices of this Custom house were re-roofed with iron, "a great improvement." Hoisting tackle, costing Rs. 1,900, was supplied to the Bonded Warehouse.

Telegraph. 326. The out offices to the building at Henzadah were completed. No report is made regarding the progress of the offices at Rue and Pabroo. The out offices at Maulmain commenced last year were com-

pleted and handed over, the total outlay being Rs. 4,600.

Ecclesiastical buildings.

327. Nothing was done towards the commencement of the Bassein Church, the estimate having been submitted late in the year. The Church at Toungoo was commenced, on a design that had been submitted to the Government of India. The Donabyoo grave-yard was completed. A good railing and gates were provided for the Akyab Church-yard costing Rs. 2,700.

Court Houses.

328. The Court house at Prome is complete with the exception of a few fittings, at a cost of Rs. 46,000. That at Toungoo is very nearly finished, the total outlay up to the end of the year being Rs. 63,000. A Treasury and Guard room at Henzadah were completed for Rs. 4,200, and a small Guard room for the Treasury at Myanoung was also built. On the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court houses in the Akyab district, nothing was done. In the Myanoung and Bassein districts, six Court houses of this character were commenced and completed, and two in progress.

General.

329. Work on the General block of Public Offices, Akyab, made fair progress. The whole of the foundations and plinth were completed and about 3 feet of the superstructure finished. The outlay during the year was Rs. 18,000. Lightning conductors were provided for the Public Offices, Rangoon, and various small alterations made for the reception of the Court of Small Causes, and the office of the Inspector General of Prisons.

A ball room was constructed at the official residence of the Chief Commissioner, the cost being Rs. 11,961, and about Rs. 1,800 were spent on additions and alterations to the residence and Guard house.

Gaols.

330. The Gaol at Thayetmyo was completed for a total sum of Rs. 1,75,000. That at Toungoo was very nearly completed and has been occupied for some time. The total outlay is Rs. 1,51,000. The

Guard house and out offices, together with a palisade for this Gaol were completed. The Gaoler's quarters at Myanoung and Henzadah were also finished, the total outlay being Rs. 6,700. The Prome Lock-up was also finished, the whole cost being Rs. 18,000. Some important additions were made to the Rangoon Central Gaol, some of which were nearly completed. A Work-yard, Female ward and Debtors' ward, all sanctioned by the Government of India, were put in hand and nearly finished. Their cost is estimated at Rs. 73,000, and of this about Rs 64,000 were spent. These additions are most necessary as the Gaol was fast becoming overcrowded.

Lunatic Asylum.

331. A Lunatic Asylum to cost Rs. 79,000 was also sanctioned by the Government and was nearly completed within the year. The group of buildings of which it is composed is most effective in appearance. Whether it will be found possible to manage Burmese insanes under the "cottage system" is a question that can only be solved by experience. At present the low wall, only 5 feet in height, would be no bar to insanes, who desire to break bounds.

Before long the necessity for a re-construction of the existing Gaol at Akyab will have to be dealt with. This will involve a large outlay. A Gaol is also required at Tavoy and much improvement to the Lock-up at Shwè-gyeen. Generally speaking, the provision of Gaols for the Province has been entirely worked out with the above exceptions.

Irrigation Henzadah, other embankments.

332. The great Henzadah embankment was completed during the year, the total outlay being Rs. 8,06,000. Three sluices in this embankment were also finished. Out offices to the following Inspection bungalows were completed:—Kyan-gyeen, Kanoung, Ahkyo, Shwè-gyeen, and Thambya-deing. The survey of the Nawoon and Leymyethna embankment was completed, and an estimate submitted to the Government of India. The estimate was sanctioned, but the sanction was nullified by the order holding the work in abeyance, until the information regarding

the financial position and advantages of all the embankments had been ascertained and reported. However, Rs. 7,000 were spent on the first four miles of the line. The Kanoung and Henzadah marginal embankments were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 51,000.

A survey was made for the Zaloon embankment and a project submitted for sanction. The fate of this project was the fate of the Leymyethna one. A portion of the proposed Bassein and Myanoung road was also surveyed, namely that lying between Ok-pho and Leymyethna.

Survey of the delta of the Irrawaddy.

333. During the year, Colonel Stoddard was deputed to the Province to carry out a survey of the delta of the Irrawaddy, consequent upon the suggestions made by the Chief Engineer for embanking the eastern side of the river and which were referred to in the Report for 1868-69. A suitable staff was placed under Colonel Stoddard and in February 1869, he commenced the survey. The work was however broken up in September 1869, owing to the financial difficulties of the Empire, but sufficient was accomplished to shew the feasibility of much of the Chief Engineer's proposals.

Report on Fisheries.

334. Doctor Day was also deputed, during the year, to inspect and report upon the fresh and sea water fisheries of the Province. He forwarded his reports which have been already commented on by the Chief Commissioner, and submitted to the Government of India.

Arrangements were set on foot to determine the area protected by embankments already constructed, and those proposed for construction. Intimation was received that an embankment cess was to be, for the future, charged upon all lands so protected, and an arbitrary sum was to be set apart in the Revenue accounts on account of land already protected. The Chief Commissioner considers that a policy of the kind above indicated, is inapplicable to British Burma.

Communications. Rangoon and Prome road.

335. No new work has been done on the 1st section which is complete. On the 2nd section, Rs. 51,000 were expended, chiefly for metal, the earthwork having been previously finished. On the 3rd section, Rs. 47,000 were spent on the completion of the earthwork and on construction of the permanent bungalows. On the 4th section, Rs. 15,000 were spent, and for this, the earthwork has been completed, 91,000 cubic feet metal manufactured and collected and the bungalow at Zeegong finished. On the 5th or Poungday section, Rs. 9,000 have been spent on renewing metal, and on the Namyan section Rs. 14,000 have been so expended. On the Prome and Meaday Road, Rs. 24,000 were spent, for which the earthwork is reported as complete. On this line, the Palow inspection bungalow has been finished, and that at Yuatoung in progress. On various portions of the road below Prome, about Rs. 9,000 have been spent in renewing metal. The Engma bridge is finished with the exception of the plastering, and so are the approaches to the Na-loi-deen bridge.

Tahpoon road.

336. On the Tahpoon branch road, Rs. 6,000 were expended for which the earthwork has been completed; 82,000 cubic feet of ballast collected and the greater part of it laid. The bungalow at Tahpoon is also nearly finished. A portion of this road has also been raised in addition to the above. Nothing has been done on the Wetpouk bridge, owing to sanction not having been accorded to the revised estimate.

Executive Engineer's Office.

337. An office for the Executive Engineer, costing Rs. 2,500 was constructed at Poungday. It is now to be used as a Court house by the Assistant Commissioner, the Head Quarters of the Executive Engineer having been moved to Thongzai.

Rangoon and Pegu road.

338. On this Rs. 63,000 were spent. It may be stated that the earthwork is nearly complete, that a considerable quantity of ballast has been collected and that good progress has been made with the small bridges and culverts. Of the above outlay, Rs. 29,000 were expended on these bridges.

339. Only Rs. 14,000 have been spent on this road. The progress has not been very satisfactory, seeing that the line is only 6 miles long and was commenced in 1867. About Rs. 20,000 have yet to be spent before the road is complete. The work done comprises 16¾ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork and 42,000 cubic feet metalling. Borings were taken in the Attaran river crossed by this road in the 6th mile with the view of preparing plans and estimates for an iron bridge. Hline Boay road.

340. On this road, Rs. 29,000 were spent, the greater part on the bridging which is now nearly finished. On the branch line, Rs. 3,000 were expended in completion of the whole road which is now open to Amherst for uninterrupted traffic. The survey for the 3rd section of the road was carried out during the year, and that of the 4th section commenced. Yea road, 2nd section.

341. Rs. 17,000 spent on this road on earthwork and ballasting. Toungoo and Tantabeen road.

342. A revised estimate has been submitted for this road, on which Rs. 12,000 were spent during the year. No portion of it is completed as yet. Sanitary Camp road.

343. In Rangoon, Latter street was raised and drained at a cost of Rs. 13,000, and Montgomerie street was metalled for Rs. 4,000. Latter street.

344. During the year, a scheme of roads for the Province generally was prepared by the Chief Engineer and submitted for approval. It met with no acknowledgment at the hands of Government. A survey and rough estimate were made for a Canal from the Sittoung to Khyouk-sa-rit in the Amherst district, which would do much towards opening up the country and largely increasing the trade of the adjacent country. General

345. The Iron Jetty at Basscin is now completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,000. The China Buckeer and Eastern Grove Light houses at the mouth of the Rangoon River and at the Khrishna Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

shoal, were reported as complete by the Chief Engineer and a special report was made to the Government of India announcing the fact. The two former have been constructed from the Rangoon Port Fund. A Boat-house at Diamond Island was nearly completed.

Railway.

346. Mr. Prince, assisted by a staff of Assistant Engineers, was employed from December to April in surveying the country for the proposed line of Railway between Rangoon and Prome. There are no difficulties to overcome from an Engineering point of view as the country is practically flat, Prome being only 93 feet higher than Rangoon. Mr. Prince has submitted very complete plans and estimates which have been laid before the Government.

An experimental line of 500 feet was laid down in Rangoon, the sleepers and rails being entirely of wood. The experiment shewed clearly, that the use of wood would be nearly as expensive as iron, and not nearly so safe or so durable. A full report on the line has already been made to the Government of India.

Plans and estimates for a wooden railway of 10 miles in length running between the Thamine brick fields and Monkey Point were prepared and submitted to Government. But as the above experiment was not considered as any indication of success, the project was allowed to drop.

Local outlay. Military.

347. About Rs. 3,000 were spent on the construction of a latrine in the Sudder bazaar, and metalling Tank road in the Rangoon Cantonments.

Communication Rangoon.

348. A small outlay only was incurred on the metalling of the Kokein road, the work having been stopped during the year, not being considered of immediate importance.

Akyab.

349. Work on the Rest houses and bridges on the Naaf Ferry road progressed but slowly, only Rs. 1,800 being spent.

350. The Thatone and Zimethway road was commenced, Rs. 7,300 being spent during the year. For this, much of the earthwork was done; materials, timber and stone also were collected for the bridges. The road is very short and will be completed in 1870-71. It will prove of great service to the part of the district within which it lies. Amherst.

351. About Rs. 2,000 were spent on the construction of a wooden bridge over the Loothat Choung, close to the town of Myanoung. Myanoung.

352. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was expended in providing a timber platform for the bridge over the Talaing Choung in the town. Bassein.

353. On raising and improving town roads, Rs. 2,000 were spent, in continuation of the work done in 1868-69. Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Akyab.

About Rs. 4,500 were spent on the re-construction of the Akyab and Shwè-bya bazaars.

354. The bazaars at Nga-Theing Khyoung, Yay-gyee, Pandau and Kyun Pyau were completed, the total outlay being Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 20,000 were spent in the year under review. Bassein.

355. Subsidiary buildings (cook rooms and store rooms) for the Double Island Light-house were constructed for Rs. 4,500. Amherst.

356. On raising streets and improving the town, Rs. 4,500 were spent. The money has been spent in a very judicious manner. Henzadah.

357. The new bazaar here was completed, and made over for occupation, the total amount being Rs. 27,000 of which Rs. 6,000 were spent in 1869-70. Myanoung.

The Police thannahs of Khyan-gyeen and Kanoung were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

358. A boat wharf, costing Rs. 7,400, was erected in the Poozoondoung creek. On deepening 25 wells Rangoon.

and providing some pump apparatus Rs. 2,000 were expended. On raising draining and planting Fytche square, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent. This square will certainly be a great ornament to the town. On metalling various roads, about Rs. 45,000 have been spent, and about Rs. 17,000 in the construction of masonry drains. As before mentioned the Light-houses at the mouth of the River and the Coast light on the Khrishna shoal were completed. The outlay on these Light-houses cannot be entered here, as the cost of the iron work in England is not yet known.

Prome.

359. On the extension of the Prome bazaar, Rs. 4,500 were spent. The reclamation scheme for the filling up of noxious swamps, and raising certain streets was actively prosecuted, Rs. 72,000 having been expended. This scheme will not only materially conduce to the health of the town, but will add to the enhancement of the Local revenues owing to the sale of the land for building purposes. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,10,000.

The bazaar at Poungday was well advanced, Rs. 11,000 having been expended on it.

Toungoo.

360. A sum of Rs. 1,600 was spent on raising Merchant street (work in progress) and completing a latrine in the town.

Establishments.

361. There have been most important changes in the *personnel* of the Department during the year, owing to the straitened financial position of the Government. At the commencement of the year the direction was composed of,

1 Chief Engineer,
1 Superintending Engineer,
1 Superintendent of Works,
} Controlling 12 divisions.

At the close of the year the direction had been reduced to,

1 Chief Engineer, controlling 8 divisions.

Training class.

362. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned the formation of an accounts training class

for the education of five youths of the Indo-Chinese races. The class was not formed owing to arrangements for selecting the lads not having been determined on. Discussion also arose on the advisability of having an artisan school established in the Province for training the indigenous races in various handicrafts.

363. By good arrangements on the part of many Executive officers, rates of labour have fallen generally, while improved material has been obtainable at a less price. The brick-fields at Rangoon have been so managed that while all the plant has been paid for and the debt cleared off, Reduction in rates of labour.

Table moulded bricks per 1,000 have been reduced from Rs. 22 to Rs. 18
Ground do. do. do. „ 19 to „ 15
and the material is first class.

Where both labour and material are so high as they are in British Burma, wherein it takes as much money to make one mile of road, or construct 100 cubic feet of masonry, as it does in India, two miles of road, or 300 cubic feet of masonry, reduction in rates is specially valuable and to be commended.

364. The extreme cost of metalling for roads, and of masonry for bridges, the uncertainty and heaviness of the floods, the nature of the wheels used in Burman carts, would seem to point to the desirableness of confining operations in road making for the present, to fair weather roads, with cheap bridges of timber for all except main lines of communication. These would, it is thought be better formed into Railways at once, as metalled roads owing to the nature of the metal procurable, and the severe character of the traffic, will cause a vast cost to the ordinary revenue of the State in annual maintenance, while Railways, though costly in first laying down, would soon give a good return on the money borrowed for their construction. General remarks.

Only three thousand square miles of this fertile Province, out of ninety-three thousand are cultivat-

ed, and the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think, that Government must be liberal towards the Province in respect of Railways, roads, and agricultural schemes, before any large increase to the revenue by the extension of the cultivated area can be expected.

Services of Officers.

365. The following officers deserve commendation for the management of their divisions, and services during the past year :—

Mr. T. Moss, Controller	3rd grade.	
Mr. H. Prince, Executive Engineer		1st grade.
Major E. J. L. Twynam,	do.	1st do.
Lieut. W. P. Tomkins, R. E.	do.	3rd do.
Mr. C. W. Hope,	do.	3rd do.
Mr. R. Gordon,	do.	4th do.
Mr. W. Dunn,	do.	4th do.
Mr. H. M. Mathews,	do.	4th do.
Mr. J. M. Algie,	do.	4th do.
Mr. J. F. Pope, Offg.	do.	4th do.

Forests.

Girdling operations.

366. All arrangements made for work in the way of girdling operations were suspended, on receipt of the information that a supplementary Budget Grant had been refused.

The work was ultimately carried out in the Sittoung, Prome and Salween Divisions, but too late to admit of the expenditure being included in that of the current year.

Valuation Surveys.

367. Valuation surveys were held in the following Forest tracts:—

I. RANGOON.

	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Zamayee.....	96·07	97·07

II. THARRAWADDY.

Minhla.....	6·88	
Shaboung...	184·12	
Shwé-lay.....	1232·79	
		1423·79

III. PROME.

Chyoungoungyee...	239·86	
Middle Naweng	249·53	
South Naweng...	113·63	
	———	603·02

IV. SITTOUNG.

Bimbyai.....	12·00	
Gwaithay...	97·00	
	———	109·

V. SALWEEN.

Yoonzaleen.....	———	172·8

368. Under this head, the following work was accomplished:— Topographical Surveys.

I.—RANGOON DIVISION.

A Provincial map, in 4 sheets on a scale of three miles to the inch, has been prepared, showing position of tracts selected for reservation, based upon the Provincial maps prepared by Captains Fitz Roy and Edgcome.

II.—THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

	Area surveyed. Square miles.
1. Minhla district, Tsapoke Forest	24
2. Boben district, Chyoungwah Forest...	0

This reserve, and the areas planted up with teak, have been surveyed and plotted on a scale of 8 inches to one mile.

3. Mimboo district, Kangyee	0
4. Shwè-lay district, Kyouk Toung, Dunlay, and Padetmyoung	24¾

III.—PROME DIVISION.

1. Chyoungoungyee	0

The course of the Chyoungoungyee from Thekkaybyen to its source, and of that of several of its feeders have been surveyed.

2. Middle Naweng district, Gwaychoung reserve	10½
3. South Naweng district...	0

The course of the Toung-Naweng stream and of several of its large feeders above the Bamboong-choung has been surveyed.

IV.—Sittoung Division.

	Area surveyed. Square miles.
Bimbyai Forest	8½

Demarcation of Reserved Forests.

369. The final demarcation of the following tracts as "Reserved Forests" has been sanctioned :—

I.—Tharrawaddy District.

		Acres.
1.	Chyoungwah	744
2.	Gwaydouktsan	1,306
3.	Thitcho	1,414
4.	Upper Payagee	1,041
5.	Lower Tapan	675
6.	Upper Tapan	1,015
7.	Toungnyo	3,520
8.	Nayanlay	5,840
9.	Pazinjay	1,280
10.	Kannee	768

II.—Prome District.

1.	Bwet Chyoung	2,887
2.	Upper Padengben	560
3.	Lower do	241
4.	Shaboung	2,229
5.	Oopanlangyee	1,362
6.	Oopanlangalay	515
7.	Yeytha	403
		—— Sq. miles.
		25,800 or 40·31

Pending the receipt of further information, the Chief Commissioner has postponed passing final orders for the demarcation of the following tracts :—

Sittoung District.

		Acres.
1.	Pyoonchoung	3,519

THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

1.	Kangyee	13,277
2.	Lower Phyagyee	572
		—— Sq. miles.
		17,368 or 23·42

The preliminary demarcation of the following additional tracts, for "Reserved Forests," has taken place:—

THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

		Approximate area in Square miles.
Minhla, Tsapoke		11.
Shwè-lay, Daulay.....		2.75
Do.	Padetmyoung	11.
Do.	Kyouk-toung.....	11.
		35·75

PROME DISTRICT.

Middle Naweng, Gwaycho..... 10·5

370. The following areas have been cleared and planted with teak in extension of former plantations:— Plantations. Teak.

I.—RANGOON DIVISION.

	Area in Acres.
Kyetpyoogan.....	147·25

II.—THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

Chyoungwah.....	70.

III.—SITTOUNG DIVISION.

Pyoonchoung Thouk Pyaghat.....	296. (about.)
	513·25

371. Of the 188 Cinchona plants put out in 1868, the surviving plants now well established number 146. About 200 cuttings have been set out, and are doing well. Cinchona. Plumadoe plantation.

Thantoungyee plantation.

372. An area of 100 acres have been taken up, for a new plantation at an elevation of 3,700 feet above the level of the sea.

Out-turn of timber in British Territory.

373. The following has been the out-turn of timber during the past year :—

Brought down by Permit holders :—

Prome, East and West.....	10,787
Rangoon Division.....	223
Sittoung Division.....	11,488
Salween Division	9,515
Total...	32,017

Brought out by Government Agency :—

		Pieces.
Tharrawaddy		
Logs	10,709	17,138
Sleepers	6,429	
Rangoon.....		2,885
		20,023
Drift and Miscellaneous.....		3,355
Total.....		28,378

The out-turn of the year is considered as favorable as circumstances would permit.

Sleepers.

374. This work has been continued on a limited scale only, but a trial was made by converting a few hundred second class and unsound logs at Rangoon which gave fair results.

Elephants purchased.

375. Ten elephants were purchased during the year for carriage purposes, and for contractors, at a cost of Rupees 11,560. The large expenditure incurred on this account will, in 1870-71 cause a considerable increase under the head of Miscellaneous revenue, as the contractors are now in a position to refund portion of purchase money.

376. Timber imported from Foreign territory is as follows :— Foreign timber

	Logs.	Pieces.
Sittoung.....	5,621	.....
Irrawaddy.....	5,807	5,853
Salween.....	70,598	.....
	81,936	5,853

This decrease against last year, of 25,055 logs, is attributable to the disturbed state of the country on the Salween side, and the short fall of rain in the Sittoung and Irrawaddy Forests.

377. The subjoined statement exhibits the receipts of the department:— Financial. Receipts.

Heads.	Kadoe.			Home or Forests.			Total.		
I. Sale of timber brought out by Government agency	.....	...	...	5,30,005	3	6	5,30,005	3	6
II. Sale of timber to permit holders	.....	...	...	2,53,553	11	0	2,53,553	11	0
III. Duty on Foreign timber ...	1,38,548	12	0	.....	...	...	1,38,548	12	0
IV. Permit Fees	.....	...	...	21,560	3	8	21,560	3	8
VII. Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber	.....	...	...	27,462	13	2	27,462	13	2
VIII. Fines and Forfeitures.....	.....	...	...	499	5	0	499	5	0
IX. Miscellaneous receipts...	.....	...	...	13,245	11	0	13,245	11	0
Total...	1,38,548	12	0	8,46,326	15	4	9,84,875	11	4

378. The following shows the charges for the year under their respective heads:— Expenditure

Home or Forests.....	Rs.	3,97,546	3	3
Kadoe or Foreign.....	,,	17,835	12	0
Total	,,	4,15,381	15	3

To this must be added the following sums :—

Profit and loss bill, consisting of irrecoverable items of several years outstanding	Rs.	3,582	7	0
Allowances, refunds and drawbacks.....	,,	643	2	3
Total...	,,	4,19,607	8	6

Cash surplus.

379. The following shows the details of cash surplus :—

Home or Forests.....	Rs.	4,44,555	2	10
Kadoe or Foreign.....	,,	1,20,713	0	0
Total...	,,	5,65,268	2	10

The Budget estimates were :—

Receipts.....	Rs.	7,30,000	0	0
Charges.....	,,	3,75,000	0	0
Surplus.....	,,	3,55,000	0	0

The actuals are :—

Receipts.....	Rs.	9,84,875	11	4
Charges.....	,,	4,19,607	8	6
Surplus.....	,,	5,65,268	2	10

or Rupees 2,10,268, in excess of the Budget estimate.

Cause of increase.

380. This is owing to the large and fine stock of timber on hand on 31st March 1869, which had accumulated during the past two seasons, and most of which was sold at very fair rates in 1869-70.

Actual revenue.

381. To the above sum of Rs. 5,65,268-2-10, must he added the following item, to exhibit the actual amount in favour of the department :—

Permit revenue due on timber work out of Salween Division.....	Rs.	28,803	8 0
Value of elephants in excess of 1868-69	„	3,000	0 0
Value of timber sold by auction in March and not collected.....	„	26,759	13 0
	„	58,563	5 0

In the matter of Cash receipts therefore, the department exhibits the highest figure ever obtained since its organization ; and, had Kadoe but contributed anything near a fair annual revenue, the Receipts would have exceeded a million sterling.

The expenditure is high, but easily accounted for, as the quantity of timber brought out in 1868-69 and 1869-70, was much larger than the annual normal yield of the Rangoon, and Tharrawaddy Divisions.

382. During the year several matters of interest have to be recorded. General remarks.

A report on the Pyenkado or Iron-wood Forests of Arakan with proposals for the introduction of a regular system of conservancy was submitted by Dr. W. Schlich, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the 1st September 1869.

An increase in the establishment of Native Forest Assistants, and higher rates of pay for that class, have been sanctioned, and their designation altered to that of Forest Rangers, in Resolution No. 2827, Financial Department, dated November 1869, of the Government of India, P. W. D.

The services of Dr. W. Schlich, Deputy Conservator of the 2nd class have been lost to the Province by his being transferred to Sindh.

The Executive establishment has received an addition, by the nomination of Assistant Conservator, 3rd Class, Mr. J. K. Hume, who arrived at Rangoon in December 1869.

Services of Officers.

383. The following Officers are deserving of special notice for the manner in which they have discharged the important duties entrusted to them :—

Mr. W. C. Graham,
Dr. W. Schlich,
Mr. M. J. Slym,
„ J. Y. Elsner,
„ A. M. Buchanan,
„ J. Macpherson.

The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Captain Seaton, the Conservator of Forests, for the able manner in which he has conducted the Forest operations.

D.—Agriculture.

Rice.

384. The staple product of this Province is rice ; of which there were 1,712,030 acres under cultivation during the year under review, against 1,667,262 acres during the previous year. This increase of 44,768 acres in rice land under cultivation may be regarded as very satisfactory. The increase has been general throughout every district in the Province with the exception of Bassein. The area of "Toungya" cultivation, or hill cleanings has increased from 50,249 acres in 1868-69, to 54,499 acres during the year under review; the area however is merely an approximation to the truth, as this system of cultivation is not generally measured. The area of land planted with fruit trees, has increased from 50,249 acres to 61,656 acres during 1869-70. The area planted with sugar-cane is insignificant ; the cane is not generally used for making sugar, but the sugar that is consumed by the Burmese is of a course kind, and is extracted from the juice of the Palmyra and Nipa palms, known to botanists as *Borassus flabelliformis,* and *Nipa fruticans.*

Toungya.

Sugar-cane.

Cotton.

385. The area of cotton cultivation has increased from 4,562 acres in 1868-69, to 6,596 acres during the year under review. Cotton is principally grown in the "Toungyas" or hill gardens above mentioned which are not measured; and as this cultivation is

carried on chiefly in the wilder and more remote portions of a district, it is difficult to get even the approximate area. During the year some experiments were made with Hingunghat cotton seed. In some parts of the Province the result was a total failure, in others again the plants flourished, and a portion of the produce was forwarded to the Cotton Commissioner for report. The fibre of the indigenous cotton is short but strong, and it adheres with great tenacity to the seed.

Tobacco.

386. The area of tobacco cultivation shows a slight increase; this plant is grown on sand banks, or in the dry beds of streams. The indigenous plant is of a very inferior kind, except in the hill tracts of Arakan, where a much better quality is produced. Oil seeds, chiefly sessamum, are cultivated to a very large extent; the area under cultivation for the year was 10,239 acres, and was almost double the area which was shown in the previous year's report. The area of vegetable cultivation has increased from 13,736 acres to 20,255 acres, the increase was principally in the Ramree, Sandoway, and Prome districts.

Oil seeds.

Vegetable cultivation.

Dhunnee.

387. The area of land planted with Dhunnee or the Nipa palm has slightly decreased; the leaves of this palm are principally used for thatching houses.

Tea.

388. There is a small tea plantation of about 104 acres in the Arakan division, which has been found to produce very good tea, the great difficulty of obtaining labourers prevents people from extending the cultivation of this product. The *dorian* is a fruit, supposed to be peculiar to the Malacca peninsula, and is cultivated in the southern part of the Tenasserim division; the fruit is much liked by the Burmese, who will pay large prices for it; it is of a fine flavour, but to those who are not accustomed to it, the smell is extremely objectionable.

Dorian.

Stock.

389. The number of cows and bullocks have increased from 419,887 to 475,391, the increase occurs in almost every district, that of Mergui being the solitary exception. The number of horses and ponies have increased from 6,898 to 7,089 during the year

under review. There is also an increase in the number of sheep, pigs, and goats. The number of carts are much in excess of that of the former year. There is a small increase in the number of boats; the number of elephants has increased from 851 to 1,031. The number of buffaloes during the year was 439,928, compared with 401,234 during the previous year, the increase in Akyab alone having been 30,000 animals. From the returns, the most fertile land appears to be that of the Shwé-gyeen district, where the average yield of rice per acre is said to be 4,000 lbs.; in the Prome and Myanoung districts, it is shown at 2,500 lbs. an acre, while in Tavoy the average yield is given as 840 lbs. an acre. The average rent per acre of rice land varies from six shillings to one shilling in the various districts of the Province.

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Produce.

390. The price of rice has risen from 4*s.* 4½*d.* for 80 lbs. to 4*s.* 5*d.* The price of cotton also has again risen from 16*s.* 5*d.* to 18*s.* 5*d.* Wheat has fallen in price from 10*s.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; cutch and tobacco have also gone down in price The price of wood-oil has risen from £1-10*s.* to £2. The average price of a bullock is £5 8*s.* and of a buffaloe £6 11*s.* The average price of teak timber is £5 per ton at Maulmain, while at Rangoon it is as high as £5 10*s.*

Labour.

391. The price of labour remains much the same as in previous years. The wages paid for skilled labour are as much as four shillings a day in Akyab and Toungoo, while in Prome, they are as low as 1*s.* 4*d*; the average may be taken at three shillings, in Rangoon 1*s.* 6*d.* was paid during the year. Unskilled labour is almost the same everywhere, the average wages being a shilling a day.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Tin mines of Mergui.

392. The only mines of any importance in the Province are the Tin mines in the Mergui district,

worked by Chinese, of which there are six, one at Malewoon, one at Tenasserim, one at Lenya, one at Bokpyn, one at Hkyoung Tanoung, and one at Hkyoukyee Hkyoung. The out-turn during the year, was 107,280 pounds, valued at £4,452. Tin is obtainable almost every where in the Mergui district, but the most productive mines are to be found in the townships of Malewoon, Tenasserim, and Lenya, Malewoon being the richest of the three. The Malewoon mines have been farmed out to a Chinaman for ten years, at an annual rent of £272; the lease expired in June 1870. It is expected that an English Company will be started to work the tin mines in Mergui, if liberal inducements offer. Coal and lime are also obtainable in Tenasserim and Lenya; and white marble in the various islands in the Mergui Archipelago, but none of these are sought for, nor worked. There is no doubt that Mergui is the richest district for minerals throughout British Burma, and tin mines would be very remunerative if properly worked; but as yet, excepting the Chinese, no speculative people have entered the field.

393. The mineral resources of the Shwe-gyeen district are of a comparatively limited nature, and the geological features of the country rather difficult to contend with. Copper, galena, tin, iron, and antimony ores exist in this district. Coal is also to be found but of an inferior quality. Iron was formerly obtained in large quantities at a spot on the Toungoo road, 10 miles north of Shwe-gyeen, but the mines were given up, on account of large importations of this metal from Europe. Gold is washed for in the Shwe-gyeen river, and its tributaries. About 10 years ago, the Burmese used to wash for gold, but the results were not found to pay. In 1867, a Mr. Abernethy, an Australian gold-digger, was induced to come and try his fortune; he examined the alluvial deposits found in the various streams, which traverse the Shwe-gyeen district. Assisted by Government, he went to work earnestly, and penetrated further than the Chinese miners generally worked; but to his great disappointment

Mineral resources of Shwe-gyeen.

found nothing sufficiently remunerative to reimburse a European labourer. He however left the district with an impression, that gold existed in large quantities below his workings.

G.—Manufactures.

Silk and cotton goods.

394. The principal manufactures of the Province are silk and cotton goods, which are manufactured chiefly for home use, and in small hand looms. The articles generally woven are, waist cloths for men, petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets at night.

Weaving.

395. Weaving is carried on to a great extent in the Prome district of the Pegu Division, where the ordinary cotton clothing of a household is manufactured by the women of the family. In the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, silks are woven in considerable quantities, also in the towns of Prome and Shwè-doung on the banks of the Irrawaddy there are a great number of persons whose sole occupation is that of weaving.

Manufacture of cutch.

396. In the Prome district, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. *Cutch* is an extract of the *acacia catechu* or *mimosa catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. It is prepared in the following manner:—as soon as the trees have been felled the whole of the exterior white wood is carefully removed, and the interior coloured portion cut into fragments. These are placed in iron cauldrons, or large earthern pots, and water added in sufficient quantity to cover them. Heat is then applied and maintained until the decoction is about half evaporated, when the pieces of wood are removed, and the boiling is continued until the substance attains a sufficient consistency. It is then spread out on leaves in a wooden frame, where it is completely dried by exposure to the air, and afterwards cut into pieces for the market.

Manufacture of lacquered ware.

397. In the Prome district very good lacquered ware is manufactured, fine cane and bamboo work

being covered with a red and black, or yellow and black lacquer; the markets for these articles are mainly in Arakan, Tenasserim and the Straits Settlements.

Trade.

398. The trade of this Province during the year 1869-70, shows a decrease, as compared with that of the preceding year of Rs. 125,05,376, (£1,250,537). The diminution in the Seaborne trade was Rupees 132,49,298, (£1,324,929,) but the Inland improved to the extent of Rs. 7,43,922, (£74,392). The following are the detailed figures of the past two years :— Comparative statement between the trade of 1869-70 and that of the preceding year.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods exported by Sea..	366,67,204	302,89,909	63,77,295
Treasure do. ...	78,09,976	57,47,080	20,62,896
	444,77,180	360,36,989	84,40,191
Goods imported by Sea...	315,00,079	273,12,579	41,87,500
Treasure do. ...	94,64,575	88,42,968	6,21,607
	409,64,654	361,55,547	48,09,107
Total Seaborne...	854,41,834	721,92,536	132,49,298
Exports to Upper Burma and the Shan States ...	123,24,077	128,35,889	Increase. 5,11,812
Imports from do....	88,20,970	90,53,080	2,32,110
Total Inland...	211,45,047	218,88,969	7,43,922

399. This falling off in the Seaborne trade may be accounted for without much difficulty. The decrease in Exports has been exclusively in rice (husked and unhusked), and timber ; the former showing a diminution in quantity of 816,466 tons and in value Rs. 59,55,986, (£595,598,) the latter a decrease of 24,945, tons, Rs. 13,49,819, (£134,981), or together, a Causes of falling off in the Seaborne trade.

money value of Rs. 73,05,705, (£730,570); whilst the decrease in Imports is almost entirely due to the diminished quantity of piece goods and cotton twist and yarn brought into the Province, the value of these articles alone having been Rs. 34,47,828 (£344,782,) less in 1869-70 than in the previous year.

Decrease in the export of rice.

400. The decrease in the export of rice is owing to several causes of which the principal are:—(1) the losses which resulted from the shipments of last year, and (2) the expectations formed respecting a reduction in the duty on grain. With regard to the first, in the report for 1868-69, reference was made to the competition which the rice grown in this Province had to contend with against the produce of Siam and French Cochin China, and fear was expressed that heavy losses would be incurred on the British Burma grain shipped during that year. These losses were unfortunately realized, for the enormous quantity of rice poured into the European markets from Burma and the adjoining countries, caused prices to recede very considerably. The depression however was, it is believed, temporary only, and at the commencement of the last season, prices were sufficiently high in Europe and low in the local markets to induce shipments to a large extent, although not to the extent of those in the previous year. As to the second and more important cause, it was fully anticipated that some reduction in the rate of duty levied on grain would have been made when the budget for 1870-71 was brought forward by the Finance Minister, and as a consequence Merchants held back from purchasing, vessels were late in arriving, and even after arrival were kept without cargoes until after the Financial statement had been made. This statement was promulgated on the 2nd of April 1870, and it was then found that owing to the heavy financial difficulties of the Government of India, no reduction could be effected in the duty in question. Immediately, trade became more active. Vessels which had been lying on demurrage were loaded with despatch; there was a rush to purchase grain for ships that were expected to arrive; and the market which had opened

in Rangoon at the commencement of the season with unhusked rice at a price equivalent to Rs. 125 per 100 baskets of cargo rice, suddenly rose to a rate equal to Rs. 153, for a hundred baskets of grain prepared for shipment. The result was that the Exports during the months of April and May 1870 were nearly 70,000 tons in excess of the quantity shipped during the same months in 1869. Thus there has not been that great diminution in the trade in the staple product of the Province that was apparent at first sight, and it is to be hoped, that with improved prices the mercantile community of British Burma will be able from the proceeds of the shipments of 1870, to re-imburse themselves to a small extent for the losses suffered in 1869.

Decrease in the export of timber.

401. In the export of timber the decrease took place in the Tenasserim Division, there having been a considerable increment in the trade from Rangoon. The diminution in the quantity shipped from Maulmain is due to the lightness of the monsoon which did not cause the rivers to rise sufficiently to flood the creeks in which the logs lay; and also to the disturbed state of the country along the banks of the Salween, and in Zimmay. Large bands of dacoits were continually passing to and fro levying black mail upon the foresters in the shape of excessive revenue on the timber felled; robbing them of their elephants, so that they could not transport the logs from the forests to the creeks and rivers where there was sufficient water to float the timber down; and ill-treating them if the rapacious demands of the dacoit leaders were not readily met. Two parties were mixed up in this unsatisfactory state of affairs, one who professed to represent the Chief of Zimmay, the other who reported that he was acting under the orders of the Chief of Western Karennee, and as both robbed whenever the opportunity presented itself, it is not to be wondered that the timber trade of the Tenasserim Division almost collapsed during the year of review. Representations have been made to the Chief of Zimmay regarding the matter, and it is hoped that they will have the effect of putting

an end to the rapacity of, and outrages committed by his subordinates and those of his neighbour.

Piece goods.

402. The falling off in the trade in piece goods, &c., is due to an overstocked market. The decrease in the quantity sent to Ava has been comparatively small, and there can be no doubt but that the demand of the people within British Territory has been kept up, but the enormous supplies imported in 1867-68 and 1868-69 were far in excess of the requirements, and it could scarcely be expected that there should not be some re-action.

Decrease in the export and import of treasure.

403. The decrease in the export and import of treasure, following as a matter of course on diminished trade, calls for no special observations.

Inland trade.

404. The inland trade carried on with Ava and the Shan States *vid* the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers has somewhat improved during the year of review as far as the gross money value is concerned, and in some instances, especially among the exports, there has been a very large increase in quantity although a diminution in value. This is also exemplified in the imports, for whilst the quantity of cotton brought down from Ava during 1869-70, was nearly double that imported in the previous year, there was but a nominal excess of about four thousand rupees in the declared value. In a few articles of import there is a very heavy falling off, especially in orpiment yellow, piece goods, both cotton and silk, sessamum oil and timber. The principal portion of this decrease was due to a want of rain, the sessamum crop having almost entirely failed, and the creeks being so low that but little more than two-thirds of the quantity of timber brought down in 1868-69 was imported during 1869-70, and even that quantity was of inferior quality.

The first British steam vessel proceeded to Bhamo in 1869.

405. In November 1869 the first British steam vessel passed beyond the capital of the King of Ava and proceeded to Bhamo, the station on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, from whence the

caravans proceeding to Western China usually took their departure, when the trade routes were open, and the mart to which, on the return journey, the produce of the vast Provinces which lie between the river above mentioned and the Yangtse-Kiang was brought for disposal. This steamer, the "Colonel Fytche," took the newly appointed Assistant Political Agent to Bhamo and a party of Merchants from Rangoon. A small consignment of goods was also made in order to test the market, and although many articles sent up were not suited to the requirements of the people, and a peculiar method of doing business established by the Governor of the town, whereby sales could be made only through his broker, at first prevented freedom of trade, yet on the whole the merchandize was disposed of at fair prices, and the venture resulted in no loss.

Decrease in Customs.

406. As a natural consequence of the diminished trade there has been a very heavy decrease in the amount of Customs dues realized in 1869-70 as compared with 1868-69, the amount collected in the former year being Rs. 20,37,195 (£203,719) only, against Rs. 28,72,587 (£287,258) in the latter. This amount was realized solely from the seaborne imports and exports, there being no duty on the inland trade. In fact owing to the large increase in the quantity of goods imported and cleared direct for Ava, whereby they became liable to one per cent transit duty only, there was a loss to the customs revenue of over sixty thousand rupees during the year. The realizations were, however, notwithstanding this loss, equal to those of any previous year with the exception of the one immediately preceding.

Value of merchandize exported by sea.

407. The value of the merchandize exported by sea, during the year was Rs. 302,89,909 (£3,028,990,) as against Rs. 366,67,239, (£3,666,723,) in 1868-69, a decrease of Rs. 63,77,330, (£637,733); whilst the treasure sent out of the Province was Rs. 20,62,861 (£206,286,) less than in the previous year. Of this decrease the falling off in Arakan was Rs. 35,43,291,

(£354,329,) in Pegu Rs. 29,28,955, (£292,895,) and in Tenasserim Rs. 19,67,943, (£196,794).

Merchandize exported to Home ports.

408. The merchandize sent to the Home ports was slightly in excess of the preceding year's exports. Cotton, cutch, ivory, rice, stick-lac and miscellaneous articles show an increase; whilst timber, tobacco and yellow orpiment display a decrease. The diminution in the value of specie shipped is chiefly in the transactions of private parties.

Merchandize exported to Foreign ports.

409. The principal decrease in the merchandize exported is in that to Foreign ports. The value of the trade in 1868-69, was Rs. 244,60,299, (£2,446,029,) against Rs. 178,38,558, (£1,783,855) in the year under review, a falling off of Rs. 66,21,741, (£662,174). The quantity and value of the raw cotton and hides exported were more than double that in the year preceding; petroleum also largely increased, and in horns and miscellaneous articles there was a considerable improvement. On the other hand, cutch shows a slight falling off, jade stones and ivory, a decrease of over 50 per cent, but the greatest decrease is in rice and timber, the former being 128,239 tons, of the value of Rs. 64,41,902, (£644,190,) and the latter 19,629 tons, worth Rs. 12,10,627, or (£121,062,) less than 1868-69.

Merchandize exported to Provincial ports.

410. The export trade in merchandize between the several Provincial ports shows a decrease of Rs. 2,32,832, (£23,283,) only. Cotton, cutch, hides, petroleum, stick-lac, and precious stones, each exhibit an increase; whilst horns, timber, and miscellaneous articles display a decrease.

Value of Merchandize imported by sea.

411. The merchandize imported by sea in 1869-70, was of the value of Rs. 273,12,579, (£2,731,257,) and that in 1868-69, Rs. 315,00,079, (£3,150,007,) showing a decrease in the former year of Rs. 41,87,500, (£418,750). In treasure the transactions in 1868-69, amounted to Rs. 94,64,575, (£946,457,) and in 1869-70, to Rs. 88,42,968,

(£884,296,) a decrease in the latter year of Rs. 6,21,607, (£62,160). The import trade of Arakan shows a diminution of Rs. 11,70,721, (£117,072), that of Pegu Rs. 28,71,764, (£287,176), and that of Tenasserim Rs. 7,66,622, (£76,662).

Value of Imports from Home ports.

412. The value of imports from the Home ports aggregated Rs. 131,91,267, (£1,319,126), during 1869-70, against Rs. 140,99,324, (£1,409,932,) in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 9,08,057, (£90,805). There was a considerable increase in betel-nut, gunny bags, and liquors, and a moderate increment in tobacco and miscellaneous articles. Cotton twist and yarn, and cutlery exhibit a comparatively small falling off; whilst piece goods of all descriptions and raw silk show a great diminution. Treasure increased to the extent of a little over a lakh of rupees.

Foreign trade in Imports.

413. The Foreign trade in imports amounted to Rs. 103,75,214 (£1,037,521) in 1869-70, and to 134,99,603 (1,349,969) in 1868-69, the decrease being Rs. 31,24,389, (£312,438). In the majority of articles there was a considerable decrease, more particularly in cotton and silk piece goods, and miscellaneous. Woollen piece goods, on the other hand, show but a slight diminution; whilst in raw silk there was a large increase. The transactions in treasure were purely on account of private parties, and exhibit the inconsiderable decrease of about eight thousand Rupees.

Value of Imports between Provincial ports.

414. The traffic in imports between the Provincial ports is comparatively small; during the year of review there was a falling off of little over one and a half lakhs of rupees (£15,000), only in merchandize, and of about 7 lakhs (£70,000,) in treasure.

Tonnage.

415. The following statements contain particulars ot the number of ships, together with their tonnage, which entered into, and cleared from the chief ports of the Province during the years 1868-69 and 1869-70. There was a large decrease in both the entries and clearances, but the numbers are still

considerably in excess of those of 1867-68; moreover as before observed, many ships were late in arriving and many, which under ordinary circumstances would have been despatched within the official year, were kept in port until after the promulgation of the financial statement on the 2nd of April 1870 :—

ENTERED.

PORTS.	1868-69.		1869-70.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab.....	266	125,206	256	105,362	10	19,844
Rangoon ...	792	347,775	698	298,732	94	49,043
Bassein ...	118	55,457	70	33,890	48	21,567
Maulmain	535	168,339	450	141,263	85	27,076
Total...	1,711	696,777	1,474	579,246	237	117,530

CLEARED.

PORTS.	1868-69.		1869-70.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Akyab ...	261	122,021	233	96,257	28	25,764
Rangoon	774	331,793	709	307,669	65	24,124
Bassein...	106	47,077	83	41,515	23	5,562
Maulmain	592	167,510	535	139,201	57	28,309
Total...	1,733	668,401	1,560	584,642	173	83,759

Boats and steamers employed in the traffic with Upper Burma.

416. In transporting the large traffic carried on with Ava *viâ* the Irrawaddy during 1869-70, it is estimated that over 25,000 native boats were employed; in addition to which, the steamers of the

Flotilla Company made 33 trips upwards and 34 downwards, and those belonging to the King of Ava, 18 voyages to Mandalay and a like number to Rangoon.

417. In the report for 1868-69, it was surmised that the quantities of goods entered through the Rangoon Custom House for direct exportation to Ava would rapidly increase. This supposition has been fully borne out in the year under review, for the value of goods so declared has increased from Rs. 5,24,378 (£52,437) in 1868-69, to Rs. 14,01,612, (£140,161) in 1869-70, or one hundred and sixty-seven per cent. The following statement furnishes details of the articles cleared through, at one per cent transit duty during the last three years:— Treaty Goods.

Description.	Value 1867-68.			Value 1868-69.			Value 1869-70.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton Piece Goods	.....	...	...	2,44,593	0	0	4,45,491	7	0
Silk, do. ...	14,824	0	0	61,339	1	0	90,251	8	0
Raw Silk... ...	.....	...	...	57,692	0	0	1,97,444	0	0
Woollen, Piece Goods... ...	240	0	0	4,757	1	0	79,410	1	0
Cotton, Twist & Yarn ...	.....	...	...	52,800	0	0	4,92,816	12	0
Spirits ...	6,002	0	0	4,068	0	0	14,006	0	0
Wines	228	0	0	320	0	0	210	0	0
Salt, (Europe)...	.....	...	...	634	14	0	.....	...	...
Sundries... ...	28,833	12	0	4,963	4	0	81,982	9	0
Total Rs....	50,127	12	0	5,24,378	5	0	14,01,612	5	0
Do. for China Silk Goods ...	*5,774	8	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Grand Total Rs.	55,902	4	0	5,24,378	5	0	14,01,612	5	0

418. The Chief Commissioner begs to acknowledge the services of the following Officers in the Customs department:—Mr. Edwards and Mr. W. Twemlow. Services of Officers.

* These Goods although entered for China were not sent beyond Mandalay.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Number of Dispensaries.

419. Among the Charitable Institutions of the Province, are the Dispensaries which are 14 in number, and which have been established at the principal large Towns.

These Dispensaries all receive aid from Government, and are principally dependent on such aid. The Native community are by no means disposed to contribute towards their support; they appear to have but little confidence in the prescriptions of European physicians, and only put trust in scientific surgical treatment.

Patients treated.

420. During the year under review there were 38,564 persons treated at the 14 Dispensaries above mentioned, the number during the previous year was 35,665, these figures therefore show an increase of 2,899 in the number of patients; this may be regarded as satisfactory inasmuch as it is a sign that these Institutions are more appreciated, and that their influence is extending, though but very gradually. The necessity for Lock-up Hospitals at the Sea port towns having been admitted, four of these buildings were sanctioned, and the one at Rangoon has been completed, although it is not yet occupied.

Medical College.

421. There is one measure which is most desirable before long to introduce into this Province, and which would help more than in any other way to popularize Charitable Institutions, that is the establishment of a Medical College where a knowledge of the elements of Medical science might be made attainable to Natives of the country. At present the entire staff of the several Dispensaries is composed of Natives of India, and with a difference in caste, creed and language, it is impossible to expect that the benefits of scientific medicine will be demonstrated and brought home to the people in the way that they would be if administered by means of native agency. There is every reason to believe that with Burmese who are entirely free from all caste feelings and prejudices, the profession of medicine would be both

taking and popular, and any opening to the attainment of such would be eagerly seized upon.

422. The total income of these Dispensaries during the year under review amounted to £4,789, while in the previous year it was only £4,414, showing a small increase of £375, the donations and subscriptions however have decreased from £1,008 to £610. The balance at the credit of these Institutions at the close of the year was £2,300. Income.

423. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his sense of the services of the following Officers :— Surgeon J. J. Heffernan, and Doctor Nisbet. Services of Officers.

Electric Telegraph.

424. There has been no extension of lines in British Burma during the past year, and the limits of the British Burma division of the Telegraph department remain as they were in previous year. No extension of lines.

425. The Junction house at Nyoungbentha on the Prome side, was burnt down on the night of the 22nd June, and consequently communication was interrupted but only for a very short time. Junction house burnt down.

426. On the 12th May, the Henzadah office was removed into the new building, which have been constructed by Government. The accommodation is ample, but the house requires slight improvements. Removal of Henzada office.

427. On the 1st February 1870, the new classification of offices was introduced, reducing the strength of the signalling branch of the Division to thirty-five. New classification.

428. The Myanoung office was closed on the 31st March 1870, the Head Quarters of the district having been removed to Henzadah. The office is however, as a temporary measure kept open simply for observation. The establishment consists of one signaller and a line runner. Myanoung office closed.

429. The Burman lads who were under instruction for upwards of two years, at the request of the Burman lads under instruction.

King of Burma, left a few months ago. They possess a fair knowledge of the instruments, connections, &c., and one of them is now employed by the King of Burma in the construction of the line to Mandalay.

Sub-divisions.

430. The Division is sub-divided as follows :—

Rangoon Sub-division, in charge of Mr. Porter, Assistant Superintendent, Rangoon to Henzadah, and Rangoon to Thayethamein, with Rangoon Town lines	178 miles
Shwè-gyeen Sub-division, in charge of Inspector Kingsley, Maulmain to Toungoo, with double line to Shwè-gyeen.....	234 miles
Padoung Sub-division, in charge of Mr. McGrath, Assistant Superintendent, Henzadah to Thayetmyo	169 miles
Total	581 miles

The Town lines of Rangoon are double for a distance of 5½ miles, and those of the section from Shwè-gyeen to Thayethamein for 18 miles. 6½ miles of the line between Padoung and Myanoung is carried on the same posts, as the Padoung and Tonghoop section of the Arakan Division.

Interruptions.

431. On the section between Rangoon and Henzadah, communication was interrupted as follows:—

In	April	for	9	days	14 hours
„	May	„	0	„	14 „
„	Sept.	„	1	„	19 „
		Total	11	days	23 hours

being 13 days 4 hours less than during the previous year.

The interruptions which occurred in April were caused by jungle fires, and the breakage of the span over the Hline crossing, and those in May and September by the falling of trees.

The line between Henzadah and Myanoung was interrupted as follows :—

In	November	for	0	days	16 hours
„	December	„	0	„	4 „
„	February	„	1	„	18 „
		Total	2	days	14 hours

caused in the two first instances by the parting of the wire at the temporary joint, and in the last by a jungle fire.

Between Myanoung and Padoung, communication was cut off three times during the year, for the aggregate period of 4 days and 21 hours ; on all three occasions being due to the fall of trees.

On the branch line between Padoung and Prome, communication was cut off for 4 hours, owing to the plates of the lightening discharger being in contact.

Between Rangoon and Shwè-gyeen communication was interrupted as follows :—

In June	4 days	20	hours
„ July	0 „	17	„
„ September	3 „	19	„
„ October	3 „	8	„
„ January	3 „	10	„
„ March	4 „	21	„
Total	20 days	23	hours

The interruptions in nearly all occasions arose from injuries to the line caused by wild elephants.

On the line between Shwè-gyeen and Maulmain, communication was interrupted for 15 days and 4 hours, which was caused, by the line being in contact with the stay of an angle post.

The branch line from Shwé-gyeen to Toungoo was interrupted for 10 days and 10 hours. The interruptions were caused by the falling of trees.

The total interruptions during the year were thus 66 days and 3 hours, or 50 days and 10 hours less than in the previous year.

Number of signal offices.

432. There are nine signal offices with a Telegraph Master in charge of each, and besides these there are two fourth grade Telegraph Masters attached to the Rangoon office and one at Poungday.

Receipts.

433. The total amount received was Rs. 90,118-2-0, while in the previous year it was Rs. 93,633-3-0. The decrease is attributable to the reduction in the rates, the increase of messages forwarded not compensating for the reduction that has been made in the charges.

Post Office.

Communications.

434. A weekly line of steamers continue to ply between Calcutta and this Province, running *viâ* Akyab every alternate week, with an extension by the Straits Settlements once every four weeks. There has been also a four weekly communication between Rangoon and Madras during the year under review. There is only a monthly post between Maulmain and the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui.

The postal communication between Rangoon and the frontier stations of Thayetmyo and Mandalay was nominally once every ten days, but as there was no contract between the Government and the Irawaddy Flotilla Company, the steamers have been despatched at very irregular intervals. The postal communications in other parts of the Province are carried on principally in small boats.

Postal statistics.

435. The number of covers received in all Post Offices of the Province during the year under review amounted to 717,832 against 654,826 in the previous year, showing an increase of 63,006 in favour of the year 1869-70. The number of covers despatched from the several Post Offices of the

Province was 717,056, compared with 646,926 in 1868-69, showing an increase of 70,130 during the year under review. The total number of covers that passed through the Post Offices during the year 1869-70 was 1,434,888 against 1,301,752, during the previous year, showing an increase of 133,136 in favour of the year 1869-70. Of the covers received and despatched during the year, 1,121,715 were letters of all descriptions; while the books, parcels and newspapers which passed through the Post Offices only numbered 313,173. A Post Office was opened at Mandalay during the year under review, and 9,249 covers of all descriptions were received and despatched from the new Post Office. The number of covers received and despatched at the Post Offices of the Pegu Division were more than treble the number received and despatched in the Post Offices of either of the other two Divisions of the Province.

Post Office at Mandalay.

IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

436. There has been but little change during the year. In Rangoon, there are two churches for Anglicans, one in the Cantonment and one in the Town, to each of which a Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency is attached; the Town Chaplain however, owing to ill-health was obliged to proceed on furlough to Europe towards the close of the year, and no Chaplain has been appointed in his place; the duties therefore have been performed by one of the priests attached to the S. P. G. Mission in Rangoon; the Cantonment Chaplain also visits Bassein. At Maulmain, there is a Chaplain of this branch of the Church, who also visits the Southern Stations of Tavoy and Mergui. At Toungoo and Thayetmyo there are Anglican Chaplains, the first of whom visits Shwè-gyeen. The stations on the Irrawaddy were formerly visited by the Thayetmyo Chaplain, but this duty is now performed by one of the Missionary priests of the

Anglican branch.

S. P. G. in Rangoon. At Akyab there is a Chaplain, belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

Roman Catholic branch.

437. The Roman Catholic branch of the Church has a large mission in this Province presided over by the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic of Ava and Pegu, and Bishop of Ramatha, *in part inf.*

American Baptist mission.

438. The largest mission of all is that of the American Baptists who have long had a mission in British Burma, but who have made far more progress amongst the simple-minded Karens, than amongst the more astute Burmans.

B.—Education.

Number of schools aided by the State.

439. The educational wants of the people of this Province are as yet but indifferently provided for; but measures are in progress which it is to be hoped will exhibit a great improvement in future years. During 1869-70, there were only 182 schools in British Burma which were in any way under Government supervision; and of these only four were directly supported by the State, the remainder were private schools, indirectly assisted by Grants-in-aid. The total number of pupils in attendance at all these schools is 6,347, and this out of a population of very nearly 2½ millions.

Necessity for schools.

440. These schools have gradually grown up with the introduction of British Administration into the three Divisions of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim. On the one hand, schools were found necessary for the children of Europeans and those of mixed parentage; on the other hand, Missionaries of various persuasions have established schools, more or less connected with Missionary purposes, to which Burmese, Karens, and children, indeed, of every race in Burma, have gladly resorted, not, however, for the sake of religious instruction, but as a means for the promotion of their happiness and prosperity in this life. From an early period in the history of British rule in Burma, these schools have received

considerable support from Government in the shape of special grants for building purposes, or regular annual allowances, all of which have of late years been reduced to some sort of system and brought under the operation of the rules for the distribution of Grants-in-aid.

Expenditure.

441. The Imperial grant for Education, Science and Art for the year 1869-70 is £11,530, of which only the sum of £8,184-16s. was actually expended. The expenditure from private sources amounted to £10,902. The total expenditure for the education of 6,347 pupils being £18,620, or about £3 per head per annum; and of this sum considerably more than half is derived from private subscriptions.

Comparison of expenditure to population.

442. When it is considered, that only 6,347 pupils are educated under Government supervision out of a population of 2½ millions, it must be confessed that the proportion of educated youth is very small in Burma, being only one educated person out of four hundred individuals. Then again, if the sums expended on education, aggregating £18,620, be compared with the 2½ millions of inhabitants, it will be seen that the expenditure does not amount to one penny per head yearly for the mass of the population.

Buddhist Monasteries.

443. In addition however to the schools under Government supervision, it will be necessary to draw attention to the fact that the education of the masses, in reading, writing and arithmetic, has long been provided for by the indigenous schools, attached to the several Buddhist Monasteries throughout British Burma; as well as by a number of private Village schools, both male and female, which are carried on by private individuals, either as paid schoolmasters or as acts of religious merit. The results of this indigenous system of education are so far satisfactory, that there are few persons of the male sex in British Burma, who cannot read and write, and who are not familiar with the rudiments of arithmetic.

Sub-divided into two heads.

444. It will be advisable to review the subject of education in Burma under two distinct heads; the

first, referring to the Monastic or indigenous schools in the Province, and the second, referring to the schools, which are more or less under Government supervision. These for the sake of clearness may be divided into Indigenous schools and Government schools.

Indigenous schools. Statistics.

445. From the statistics of these indigenous schools, it will be seen that nearly fifty thousand children are known to be educated in about four thousand of these schools. But as some returns are wanting, and many are probably incomplete, it is easy to infer that the number of both pupils and schools is considerably in excess of the numbers therein stated. It would therefore appear, *primâ facie*, that few countries in the east are better provided with the *means* for a Primary education than the Province of British Burma.

Formation of Educational department.

446. The existence of these schools was originally brought to the notice of Government by the late Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthur Phayre; and in 1866, an Educational department was formed, consisting of a Director of Public Instruction and four Circuit Teachers, for the purpose of imparting a higher knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, and land measuring in the Monastery schools, whenever this could be done without hurting the prejudices of the religious inmates of the building.

Difference of opinions as to the utility of Monastic schools.

447. A great difference of opinion exists as regards the utility of these Monastery schools, and the best method of promoting their efficiency. Personally, the Chief Commissioner has always been favourable to the scheme as originally proposed by Sir Arthur Phayre, and he is still most anxious, that every effort should be made to utilize these Indigenous schools, and to incorporate them in the Government scheme. At the same time he is not blind to the difficulties to be encountered; and although he does not believe that those difficulties are insurmountable, yet he fears that the Educational department is under existing circumstances scarcely in a position to grapple with them.

Director of Public Instruction.

448. Mr. Hough, the first Director, confined his attention to the Monastery schools, and did his best

to remove any prejudices which might exist on the part of the Buddhist priests to the introduction of a better system of education; and though he was compelled very shortly after his appointment to leave Burma on account of his health; yet before he quitted his post, he was enabled to introduce the four Circuit Teachers into some of the Monastic schools. Since then Mr. Hordern, the present Director of Public Instruction, has devoted considerable attention to the subject.

Inspection.

449. The question of Inspection is one of pressing importance. With the present means at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction, but little influence can be brought to bear upon four thousand schools. In fact there are only twenty-six of these Monastic schools which are in any way under the supervision of Circuit Teachers.

Formation of Local Committees.

450. During the past year the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the formation of Local Committees at the Head quarters of each district throughout the Province, composed of official and non-official residents, for the purpose of supervising, as far as may be, the progress of education in the several districts. But it can scarcely be expected that the members can do much more than pay passing visits to the Monastic schools. Accordingly, the measure can only be regarded as a preliminary one, introduced with the view of showing the Buddhist priests that the British Government, and the local authorities generally, are really interested in the progress of education, and will ultimately make a liberal education the basis of selection for Government employ.

Disorganized state of Monastic rule.

451. The present disorganized state of Monastic rule in British Burma, and the best mode of bringing some controlling influence to bear upon the advancement of Monastic education is emphatically *the* question which has to be solved, and which is fraught with difficulties. It is not difficult to understand how the substitution of British rule, which disconnects itself with all matters relating to the religion of the people, in the place of a Native rule, under which

the sovereign was practically the head of the Ecclesiastical hierarchy, should have been followed by a decay of ecclesiastical discipline. Absence of a controlling head naturally tends to insubordination and self-assertion, and to a laxity and indifference in the performance of ecclesiastical duties. It should also be considered that the Primary education in Burma, which is carried on in the Monastic schools, is merely regarded as a work of religious merit, undertaken for the purpose of securing reward in a future life, or to win the favour of a superior, and secure ecclesiastical promotion in the present state of existence. These facts are sufficient to account for the listlessness and indifference, which at present prevail in the Monastic schools.

Objections to the appointment of a district Superior.

452. It has been suggested, that the only sure method of prosecuting the plan of Monastic school education would be for the Local Government to restore the lost power of the monks by appointing in each district, a district Superior, making all monks subordinate to him, and conferring the appointment upon him on condition of his introducing our books and system into all Monastic schools of the district. Such a measure would no doubt have immense effect, but there are obvious and fatal objections to it, which render its adoption utterly out of the question.

Election of a superior by the monk.

453. If however the monks of a district could be induced to elect a Superior amongst themselves, there would possibly be no objection to the recognition of such a Superior as a means of communication between the Deputy Commissioner and the Monastic schools of the district in their collective character, though this even would be dangerous, unless carried out with care and caution. The stimulation of the Monastic teachers by granting aid in the shape of school books according to the efficiency of the school (money they neither desire nor will receive) will it is hoped tend to improve the efficiency of the Monastic schools; but until the Inspecting staff is strengthened and the interest of the monks fairly aroused to the necessity of enforcing a regular school discipline,

the progress of internal improvement will be very slow. At present there is a general laxity; pupils come and go when they like, eat their meals when they think proper, and are often to be seen smoking in the midst of their so-called studies. In those schools which are in separate buildings half detached from the Monastery, there is perhaps less confusion; but still there is so much noise and babbling as to preclude the idea of systematic application or continuous study. But in those institutions in which the Monastery and school consist of one large apartment, and in which monks and boys eat, sleep, smoke and lounge, with occasional intervals of reading, throughout the day, it would be impossible that rudiments of any value could be taught at all.

Necessity for an Inspector of Primary schools.

454. The necessity for an Inspector of Primary schools in every district is proved by the fact that the Circuit Teachers at present employed, do apparently nothing, even in the schools immediately under their supervision, which can really be said to promote the cause of general education. They are perfectly independent, being themselves under no supervision; and it is found that when they attend a Monastic school, it is not to assist a master or to give lessons to classes, but only to give instruction to two or three older boys, who do not belong to the school, but who are anxious to qualify themselves for lucrative employment.

Rivalry amongst the schools.

455. But besides the rivalry between Monastic schools from which much may be expected, the rivalry which is likely to exist hereafter between the Monasteries and the Government Primary schools, is calculated to effect far more in the promotion of efficiency and introduction of discipline and order. When the Normal schools have been brought into operation, and Primary schools are placed in the charge of competent masters the natural desire for easy and lucrative employment will lead the parents to transfer their children from the Monastic school to the Government school at a comparatively early age, unless the former use the books and impart the

education which can alone qualify a youth for such duties.

Future status of Monastic schools.

456. The future status of Monastic schools on the Government system of education will naturally depend very much upon the success of the experiment under trial, but under no circumstances whatever can they be entirely ignored, or are they likely to be entirely superseded. They have existed from time immemorial, and have taken such deep root in the minds and manners of the people, and are so closely associated with their religious ideas and historical traditions, that it can scarcely be questioned that they will live as long as the Buddhist religion lives, and are not unlikely to survive its downfall.

Advantages of secular education.

457. Still however the increasing demand for educated intelligence in Burma is such that the cause of secular education must triumph. Boys of tender years will be sent by their pious parents to the Monasteries to be taught not merely the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, but to be indoctrinated in the peculiar tenets of the Buddhist religion, and be taught the way by which the soul can escape from the turmoil of the passions and the vortex of successive existences, and find deliverance in the eternal repose of Nirvana. Thus whilst the Monastic schools are from an educational point of view but little removed from the Dames' schools, which prevailed in England down to a comparatively recent period, they maintain a hold upon the affections of the people which was altogether wanting in the English institution. But unless the monks fairly qualify themselves for imparting an education which will benefit boys to take a part in the practical duties of civilized life, the ordinary motives of self-interest will lead parents to send their sons to Government schools for such preparation as may be necessary. Under all circumstances the Monastic schools will relieve Government schools of the mere drudgery in imparting the early rudiments ; enabling the latter institutions to take the pupils up from that point into the higher regions of history, geography and the elements of the natural and physical sciences, should the latter

even find their way into the curriculum of Monastic education.

458. A revised Code of Rules for the distribution of Grants-in-aid has been prepared by the Director of Public Instruction in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India and the subject only awaits final orders. Rules for grants-in-aid.

459. The progress of the two Aided schools of the Higher class, which have been established at Maulmain and Rangoon respectively is satisfactory. The Maulmain school maintains its efficiency, but its financial position is not eminently satisfactory. No candidates have appeared as yet for the University Entrance examination. A material advance however has been made in this direction by the conversion of the Middle class schools at Akyab and Maulmain into High schools; but it will probably take some time before the full High school standard is reached. Aided schools. Higher class.

460. The four existing Government schools, that is, the four schools which have been specially established and maintained by Government, are progressing fairly, but are in great want of a more efficient local supervision. This want will, it is hoped, be sufficiently met for the present by the formation of the new District Committees. Government schools.

The Maulmain Government school seems to be highly popular under Mr. Thompson, and the attendance at the Akyab school, which had fallen off after the second destruction of the school room by fire, is again improving, an improvement which will it is hoped, prove permanent. At Prome the utmost exertions of Mr. Margenaut seem to be required to raise the attendance at the Government school at that place which is still very poor. The Kyoukphyoo school is improving.

461. Besides the above Government schools there are certain Middle class Anglo-Vernacular schools, which are aided by Government. These are for the most part Mission schools, and are at present the principal source of English education in British Burma. The distribution of the grants, however, is Middle Class schools aided by Government.

somewhat unequal, and the standard of education is by no means uniform. St. Paul's school at Rangoon, and the Boys' schools established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Rangoon and Maulmain are progressing favourably, and appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the people.

Normal schools for Karens.

462. The aided Normal schools for Karens, established by the American Baptist Mission in various central stations of the Province, are not succeeding particularly well except the one at Bassein, which has for a number of years been much in advance of the rest, and which is in an efficient state owing to the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter. The majority of the schools appear to be conducted somewhat irregularly, but the primary requirement of these institutions, so long as they receive the aid of Government, is obviously a provision for their systematic inspection, and the circumstances of the schools are now under the consideration of Government.

Training school.

463. The Training school about to be opened at Rangoon will absorb a large portion of the Funds at credit of the Educational cess, but this is no more than the Fund ought legitimately to bear. Without trained teachers no efficient system of Primary education can be constructed, and the training of teachers is therefore the first object to which, for some years the cess Funds must be mainly devoted.

Female schools.

464. The number of Female schools in the Province is still insignificant; and the majority are English or Anglo-Vernacular schools of a comparatively high class. The subject of Female education in Burma is however of special interest, and there are grounds for looking forward to the day when this Province will set a conspicuous example in this direction, and when our system of Primary Vernacular Education will include the mass of the female as well as of the male population. The necessity for schools of a higher class for girls will continue to be exceptional, but it seems not too much to anticipate, both from the success which has already attended the

efforts of Missionaries, and from the happy absence of any thing like caste prejudice, that good elementary schools for girls under trained female teachers, and supported mainly from the local cess, will be thoroughly and widely appreciated by the people. The field is of course as yet almost untried, and from the want of teachers alone, the progress must of necessity be slow for a time; but by the establishment of a Female department of the Training school, the way will be paved for a large access of intelligence to the women of the country, and through their influence to every household in British Burma.

Services of Officers.

465. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. P. Hordern, B. A., for the zealous and able manner in which he has carried out the work of the department during the year.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Young Men's Literary Society.

466. There have been no changes during the year under review, the following therefore is merely a repetition of what was stated in last year's report.

The only Literary Institution is the Rangoon Young Men's Literary Society, which receives an annual grant of £30 from Government, and the annual subscriptions to which amount to £48. It has a large lending Library containing many excellent standard works, and is of much use in encouraging a taste for sound literature. The class of works which it contains and which are taken out and read is far higher than would be supposed, and it is an institution well worthy of Government support.

2.—The Press.

Newspapers.

467. During the year under review an additional newspaper having a bi-weekly issue has been published, with this exception the publications are the same as they were in the previous year. These papers depend almost entirely on their Provincial cir-

culation, and treat mainly of those subjects which affect the Province. The number of books published is small and almost the whole of them are of a religious nature written and published for missionary purpose; of current vernacular literature there is none.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

3.—*Vaccination.*

Formation of Vaccine department.

468. In the latter part of 1869 the Vaccine department, which was first created in this Province in 1864, underwent several important changes in its constitution, and a central establishment was organized to supervise the progress, and tabulate the results of Vaccination. A Superintendent of Vaccination was appointed, and each officer in medical charge of a Civil Station was constituted *ex officio* Superintendent of the district in which such Civil Station was situated.

Statistical returns.

469. The statistical returns now are countersigned by Civil Medical Officers, but it is impossible that the latter can be entirely responsible for the figures contained in these returns, as they have no power of testing their correctness, or of efficiently controlling the native Vaccinators; hence for the most part the figures cannot be relied upon; although probably from the mere fact of requiring countersignature they are now more accurate than in previous years.

There is no doubt that there is room for improvement in the organization of this department, but what has been done may be considered to a certain extent satisfactory, and an improvement on what has heretofore been the condition of the department.

Classification and salary of Vaccinators.

470. There is now a native Vaccinator to each circle, and they are divided into two classes with a salary of £3 and £2 per mensem, respectively.

Result of Vaccination during the past three years.

471. The results of the working of the Vaccination department for the past year may be thus compared with the results obtained during the former years :—

Operations.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Total number of people vaccinated	8,398	10,584	9,350
Number of successful cases	7,135	8,327	7,273
Number of unsuccessful cases.....	1,263	2,257	2,077
Percentage of successful cases on total number of operations	84·94	78·60	77.78

Of those operated on, 5,463 were males and 3,887 females. Of the total number vaccinated, 1,249 were under the age of one year. The percentage of operations on population was 0·37 against 0·43 in 1868-69 and 0·35 in the preceding year.

472. The outlay for the year was £691-9, making the cost of the successful cases nearly 2*s.* per head. From the above figures it would appear that as far as the recorded statistics shew, the department has retrograded, rather than improved; but with statistics which cannot be relied upon, it is impossible to make any comment as to the results being satisfactory or otherwise. By confining the Vaccinators to the towns and large villages it is hoped that more accurate statistics will be obtained; as it is obvious that until the more civilized population of the towns have seen the advantages of Vaccination, it is not to be expected that the wild and uncultured people of the interior will accept an innovation which is totally opposed to their time-honoured custom of inoculation. Outlay.

473. This Province is not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to make it advisable to render Vaccination compulsory by any legal enactment, and it is only by showing the people the advantages and protective power of Vaccination that they will be induced, to abandon the existing practice of inoculation. Legal enactment not advisable.

Conclusion.

474. There remains now but little to be recorded. The most important event of the year in connection with the Province has been the establishment of a British Agency at Bhamo, the effect of which it is hoped, will be the re-opening of the over- British Agency at Bhamo.

land trade route to China, which has long fallen into disuse, owing to the disturbed state of the country between Bhamo and Momein, and to the exactions of the Burmese officials at Bhamo.

Services of Officers.

475. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to his Officiating Secretary, Captain Spearman, now Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, and to his Assistant Secretary, Captain Furlong, for the efficient aid which he has received from them; as also to his Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, C. B., R. E. and Mr. W. B. Macrone.

The Chief Commissioner also acknowledges the services of Lieut. Colonel H. N. Davies, as Secretary during a portion of the year under review; and would take this opportunity of noticing his long service in the Secretariat under Sir Arthur Phayre as well as himself, and to express a hope that the period of probation necessary for his further promotion may be as short as possible.

Among the ministerial officers, Mr Edwin Darlington, the Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's office, has rendered very valuable assistance in the Secretariat.

The Chief Commissioner also begs to express his thanks to Major McMahon, Officiating Political Agent at Mandalay, and to Captain Strover, Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, for the manner in which they conducted the duties of the agencies at Mandalay and Bhamo respectively.

The Chief Commissioner begs to thank Mr. J. C. Davis, the Superintendent of Hill Tribes in Northern Arakan, for the zealous and able manner in which he has endeavoured to quiet and control the wild hill tribes placed under his charge.

The knowledge of the country, zeal and energy of Surgeon A. J. Cowie, the Sanitary Commissioner, have been of the greatest service to the Province.

British Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1868-69.

PRINTED AT THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE PRESS

British Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR

1868-69.

PRINTED AT THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE PRESS—RANGOON 1869.

APPENDIX.

INDEX

TO THE

STATISTICAL RETURNS,

FOR 1869-70.

Page.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma i
1.—Area, cultivated and uncultivated and communications x
2.—Character of the surface xi
3.—Climate xxiii
B.—Political Relations.
1.—Native States xxiv
2.—Native chiefs and principal male members of their families... xxv
C.—Civil Divisions of British territory. xxvi
D.—Population. xxviii
E.—Fiscal.
1.—The Survey and Settlement xxx
2.—Survey and assessed area in acres xxxi
3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government xxxii
4.—Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government xxxiv
5.—Registers of Transfers xxxv
6.—Land Revenue xxxvi

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative... xxxvii
B.—1.—Judicial Statement... xxxviii
2.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) xliv
3.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) l
4.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) li
5.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) lii
6.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... ... ... lii-*a*
7.—Judicial Statement (Civil) ... ... lii-*b*
8.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... liii
9.—Judicial Statement (Civil) liv
10.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... lv
11.—Judicial Statement (Civil and Criminal) ... lvi
12.—Judicial Statement lvii

Page.

C.—1.—Prisons lviii
2.—Prisons lxii
3.—Prisons lxiv
4.—Prisons lxviii
5.—Prisons lxxii
6. Prisons lxxv
7.—Prisons lxxvi
D.—1.—Police... lxxvii
2.—Police lxxviii
3.—Police... lxxix
4.—Police lxxx
E.—1.—Military lxxxi
2.—Military... lxxxii
3.—Military lxxxiii
F.—1.—Marine lxxxiv
2.—Marine lxxxv

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—1.—Finance lxxxvi
2.—Finance lxxxviii
3.—Finance lxxxix
B.—1.—Public Works xc
2.—Public Works... xciii
C.—Railway xciii
D.—Agriculture xciv
2.—Stock xcvi
3.—Rates of Rent and Produce xcvii
E.—Prices of Produce and labour at the end of the year xcix
2.—Labour ci
F.—Mines and Quarries cii
G.—Manufactures civ
I.—Coinage and Currency and Paper Currency cvi
K.—Charitable Institutions... cvii

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical cviii
B.—1—Education (The University) cix
2.—Education cix
C.—1.—Scientific and Literary cxi
2.—The Press cxii

V.—Statistics of Life.

1.—Return showing Births, Deaths and Marriages cxiii
2.—Hospital Returns cxiv
3.—Vaccination cxv

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat., is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain; the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the water shed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween; and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,531 square miles, lies between the Nâf estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the Sea, and on the north and east, by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal trends from the south eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south westerly direction as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North Latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles,

when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-dzng.* This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level,) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy being much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky offering few harbours for ships: Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south, there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Nâf estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo River, an arm of the sea, about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in 23° N. about, which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which, close to its mouth, is situated Akyab, the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division. Beyond this the Rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or other vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the Rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3¼ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which

are near the old Town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing River—which is almost identical with the main valley—that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoondoung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy and towards the south it gradually widens leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyeen; thence to

the Sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the River to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain, they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwè-gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Nagrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragon point, and thence in a north easterly direction to the Gulf of Martaban.

The main Rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30' E. flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a net work of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths; the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the Sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo, and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for River steamers as far as Bhamo 600 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the River is full is 5 miles an hour.

The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy it gradually assumes the

name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alompra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct; the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the western mouths of the Irrawaddy.

The Sittoung River rises far north of British territory which it enters just about Toungoo, here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season: below Shwè-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is ½ mile broad. Thence it curves backward so as to form an inverted and it at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the Gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasse-

rim coast from the south-east a bore with a curling crest nine feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwè-gyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the Gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

There is only one canal which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened, so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but 4 which are more properly lagoons. The Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahagyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the "Lake of clear water" in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference, with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards, and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that River is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams, the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles

inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

The Tenasserim which rises in about 16° N. Latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the Southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The River is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

The total area of the Province is 93,883 square miles, of which 18,531 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu which includes the valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that River; and 38,898 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal; of this total area of 93,883 square miles 3,105 square miles are cultivated. This is an increase over 1868-69 when 3,044$\frac{5}{12}$ miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3.2 per cent of the total area and 8.8 per cent of the waste culturable area which is 35,112 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,032 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land; land, which only requires population to become fertile. The unappropriated culturable waste amounts to 55,666 square miles.

The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzadah and Rangoon and a small

steamer runs from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pyne-kyun Creek between the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood-tide.

The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide, always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with and further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but, after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. The soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy is reported to be well suited for the growth of cotton, but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the south. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone,) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently out-crops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E., from the plains to the N. E., of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Poungloung range.

The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne, though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the south, granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the Eastern slope of the hills. Still further south sandstone, grey-wacke and conglomerate, in which latter there is much iron prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in 5 distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for Steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes," but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked: excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for sometime after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops in 1867 having been 18.20 per 1000, and during the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall is plentiful throughout the Province and extensive droughts are almost unheard of; the average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze: at Mergui it is 80° F. at 2 P. M. in July; and at Toungoo to the extreme North 93° F. The rapid changes in the temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of 76⅞° F. at sun rise to 88¾° F. at midday; in July from 76° to 84°; and in December from 65° to 80°: the greatest range being in Thayetmyo in May when it is from 74° at sun rise to 101° at 2 P. M.

A. 1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated Culturable waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of				
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.			Railroads.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.						1	2	3	
	British Possessions.												
	Districts.												
Arakan.	Akyab,	440	455	9,889	10,784	274,731	1,264	273,467	2,000 *a*	...	2	5	
	Ramree,	141	308	3,631	4,080	198,089	2,302	195,787	884 *b*	...	...	152	
	Sandoway,	58	68	3,541	3,667	34,057	528	33,529	130	8	...	...	
Pegu.	Rangoon,	652½	7,921½	1,226	9,800	5,786,627	3,955	5,782,672	1,000	30	...	...	
	Bassein,	344	770	7,840	8,954	5,494,001	1,422	5,492,579	387 *c*	...	...	...	
	Myanoung,	388¼	2,986¾	775	4,150	1,891,965	3,158	1,888,807	170	...	...	...	
	Prome,	423¼	1,261¼	3,815¼	5,500	814,559	1,161	813,398	92 *d*	138	...	...	None.
	Toungoo,	58	4,093	3,899	8,050	2,620,160	640	2,619,520	490	...	...	...	
Tenasserim.	Amherst,	318	4,917	9,909	15,144	3,167,847	1,960	3,165,887	500	54	4	...	
	Tavoy,	98	3,560	3,542	7,200	2,277,639	492	2,277,147	140	24	Class not given.		
	Mergui,	66	3,000	4,694	7,760	1,919,540	24	1,919,516	178	16			
	Shwè-gyeen,	118	5,772	2,904	8,794	3,696,731	721	3,696,010	200	130			
	Total...	3,105	35,112½	55,665¼	93,883	28,175,946	17,627	28,158,319	6,081	400	6	157	

(*a*)—2000 miles rivers and creeks; (*b*)—884 Sea and Rivers; (*c*)—Bassein, Pyemalaw and Dugga Rivers; *d*)—the Irrawaddy from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarophmaw.

A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		Akyab District.		
Arakan.	Mountains and elevated tracts	5,383,227 Acres.	British territory.	Paddy the main produce: in the elevated tracts cotton grows and tobacco on the sides of the streams; the soil alluvial with much sand mixed in many places; the rocks are of a sandstone formation; there are no mineral products, save a slight appearance of earth oil at one or two spots on the southern extremities of the coast. Iron wood trees are to be found in different parts of the country but not in large quantities. Jarrol wood is common.
	Plains.....	571,653 „	do. ...	
	Forests.....	497,848 „	do. ...	
	Rivers.....	398,840 „	do. ...	
	Lakes	37,360 „	do. ...	
	Marshes.....	12,050 „	do. ...	
		Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts..	4,802 Square miles.	do. ...	
	Plains	75¼ do.	do. ...	
	Forests	4,877¼ do.	do. ...	All uncultivated is jungle.
	Rivers.....	120 do.	do. ...	
	Lakes.....	¾ do.	do. ...	
		Ramree District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	1,523 Square miles of which 203 Square miles are suitable for Toungya (cotton, sessamum, paddy, mixed) cultivation and 39 Square miles suitable for tea.	do. ...	The Islands are of volcanic formation; soil in the vicinity of the sea, sandy. In interior rich loam. Mineral.—Iron in small quantities, petroleum and limestone.

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Arakan.	Plains.....	307 Square miles of which 191 Square miles are suited for rice and miscellaneous cultivation; of the culturable land 125 Square miles are actually under cultivation.	British Territory.	Products.—Rice, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Cotton, Sessamum.
	Forests.....	642 Square miles, contain Iron and other useful wood. No teak.	do. ...	
	Rivers.....	Area 884 Square miles. The numerous Islands are intersected with them.	do. ...	
	Lakes.....	Nil.	do. ...	
	Marshes.....	724 Square miles. Salt water creek swamp. *Sandoway District.*	do. ...	
	Mountains and elevated tracts	Nil		Soil light, alluvial on the banks of the rivers and plains. No minerals.
	Plains.....	206 Square miles.	do. ...	Products of the soil.—Rice, Sessamum, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Vegetables, a little Silk and Indigo.
	Forests.....	3,461 do.		
Pegu.	Mountains and elevated tracts.	There are three ranges. The Westernmost is that called in the Treaty of Yandabo, the *Anoukphet* Toung Myeng and separates Arakan from Pegu.	do. ...	Rocks. Granite, Limestone, Sandstone and Laterite.

		The centre range is generally called the *Yoma* or backbone of Pegu. This forms the water-shed between the rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang. The third is that to the East of the Sittang river in the District of Toungoo, and is called the *Poungloung*. These last are the highest of three ranges. The *Nattoung* which is the principal of them, being 8,000 feet high; while the *Myeng Ma teing* or "Ever visible" of the Arakan range, just beyond our frontier, is only 4,700 feet above the level of the sea.		Vegetable. Cotton, Sessamum and Rice; also Teak and Cutch.
Pegu.	Plains.	In Toungoo there is not much of the country that can be called plain. Commencing from Prome on the East side of the Irrawaddy a splendid tract of champagne country runs southward the whole way down to the Rangoon district, through the sub-division (formerly district) of Tharrawaddy. On the Western side a similar range of Plains extends from Akouktoung to the Bassein District. Southwards of these the Delta of the Irrawaddy may be said to be one vast plain adapted, where not unculturable, to the raising of Rice crops. Much of this land however is subject to inundation from the overflow of the large rivers, and it is to the prevention of this,	do. ...	Soils:— Alluvial deposit. Loam. Clay. Sand. Minerals.—Iron (in places) Earth-oil; coal surface (scarce.) Vegetable. Rice, Cotton, Sessamum, Tobacco, Cutch, Palm Fruit trees of sorts.

A. 2.—*(Continued.)*

Division	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Pegu.		that Government is directing its attention in carrying out a system of bunding which promises to do much for the improvement of the country.	British Territory.	
	Forests.	These are chiefly to be found on the ranges of hills above named. In the Myanoung, Prome and Toungoo Districts, there are several valuable Teak Forests which are worked under the Forest Conservancy Department. Abundance of Iron wood can be had in Bassein in the Anoukphet Arakan range of hills, while the Engdoeng or Eng trees (a species of *Depterocarpus*) are to be found in any direction through the division.	do. ...	Teak, Cutch, Eng, Iron Wood, &c. &c.
	Rivers.	The main rivers are 1—the Irrawaddy and 2—the Hlyne, which receive the greater portion of the drainage of the country comprised between the Arakan Hills and the Pegu Yomas, 3—the Pegu River and 4—the Sittang which similarly drain the valley lying between the Pegu Yomas and the Poungloung range. Besides the	do. ...	Fish.

PEGU.		above there is a vast number of salt-water creeks in the Rangoon, and Bassein Districts forming the Delta of the Irrawaddy many of which are of noble size such as 1—the Ngawoon or Bassein river, 2—the Pyamalaw, 3—the Dugga, 4—the Dalla or Kyonton river, 5—the Pyapoon, river, 6—the river known to sailors as the China Buckeer, 7—the Bassein creek. These two last are the usual routes for river steamers going up country during the dry season, 8—the Rangoon river (by which the capital of British Burma is approached) 9—the Panhlyne creek, 10—the Bawley river, besides a variety of other creeks, many of which are navigable by large country boats; and several tributary streams, such as the Hmawoon in the Syriam Township, the Nga-Moo Yeit or Puzoondoung creek, the Mahtoon, the Mudday and the Naving rivers in Prome.		
	Lakes	Rangoon Town, the Kandaugyee. Bassein District, the Shagay-gyee and the Engyay-gyee. Myaneung, the Htoo and the Diveya. Prome two lakes in the Shwè-doung township.	do. ...	Fish.
	Marshes.	None of note, except in the Prome District where there are the Deedok in Padoung, and the Engma which gives its name to a township adjoining Poungday.	do. ...	

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		Amherst District.		
Tenasserim.	Mountains and elevated tracts	8,300 Square miles	British territory	Prevailing soils—Loam, Laterite, & Gravel.
	Plains	600 do.	do.	
	Forests	6,100 do.	do.	Minerals.—None worked, resources not thoroughly explored.
	Rivers	350 do.	do.	
	Lakes	3 do.	do.	Products.—Paddy, Teak timber, Cocoanuts, Fruits, &c.
	Marshes	144 do.	do.	The areas given are only approximate, the District not having been surveyed.
		Tavoy District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	There are three Mountain ranges, running North and South, the highest and most Eastern range of which "the Bolouk" hill is the culminating point, attitude unknown, distant from Tavoy about 50 miles, and separating it from Siam, is a spur of the Himalayas running down the centre of the Malayan Peninsula, about 130 miles long, and 10 broad. The Nwalaboo, taking its name from its loftiest peak about 5,000 feet high, separating the valley of the Tenasserim from that of the Tavoy river,	do. ...	These mountain ranges are believed to be exclusively composed of Granite. The low hill East of Tavoy town, that at "Sheng Dawai" above it, at "Pa-daw" and "Kanet teree" below it, are composed chiefly of Gravel with small boulders of Sandstone conglomerate and Quartz; this is again covered with soil of the same material decayed and oxidized which appears to possess all the qualities of true laterite. There is a small hill of Magnetic iron ore,

		about 15 miles East of Tavoy town is about 120 miles long by 7 broad; it offers no building sites. And the Shengmuaw range skirting the sea coast, which takes its name from a promontory at the mouth of the Tavoy river, the highest point the Let-kut-loung hill about 2,000 feet high, which is about 70 miles long by 3 broad. The hills except where cleared in small patches for temporary cultivation are covered with dense forest, a few straggling Teak trees exist and no doubt would flourish with protection.		3 miles N. W., of Tavoy, containing a large percentage of pure metal. The virgin Forest yields fine Timber and useful trees such as Iron wood, the best for house posts; Hopea preferred for flooring and wall planks, and of which the best canoes are made. This tree also yields dammer, and wood oil, which gives a brilliant light. The timber is sawn and used in house building, and from this tree the best charcoal and torches are made. Shoorea robusta yields a valuable timber and withstands the effects of both salt and fresh water, it also yields dammer. Lawns, Sassafras, the former a hard wood used in carpentry. Fagræa, a hard excellent timber regarded by the Burmese too good for the laity, and used principally for the posts of Buddhist edifices and a few others. Doorian and Betelnut trees, Paddy and Cardamum are grown on the hill slopes.
	Plains.....	The area of the Plains is about 3,700 Square miles, of which 96 are cultivated chiefly in the Southern part of the District which is low and flat, sometimes inundated with salt water or submerged by fresh and seamed with creeks which are fringed with small trees and scrub jungle. North of Tavoy the plains rise and are smaller. Some portion is unsuited for paddy, and is used as grazing	do.	...Soils—In the lower part it is of a stiff clay occasionally highly ferruginous which appears to be the deposit of the river. In the upland portion Sand and Gravel predominate over the clay. The valleys have occasional patches of Clayslate more or less altered by igneous action with here and there a dike of Claystone and Greenstone trap. Minerals.—Limestone very pure, Tin, Ga-

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Tenasserim.		ground in the dry season. The thorny bamboo abounds. Further North the land becomes narrowed still more elevated and is thickly covered with trees.	British Territory.	lena, Gold has been found in the alluvium of Tavoy. Iron could be made equal to Swedish, Copper, Manganese and Cinnabar, Signile near a tributary of the Tenasserim. Red ochre and an Alkaline earth used as an absorbent. Products.—Trees,—Amherstia, Mesua, Champac Mimusops, Bauhinia, Cassia Butea, Gordonia, Barringtonia, Bamboo, Palmyra and Talipot palm and other ornamental trees. Largerstroemia and Kyanen give valuable timber for ship and boat building. The wood of the gordonia is used to make large posts and rice mortars. Engena a mordant for certain dyes and certain species good timber. Sappan wood used as a red dye, morinda seed more commonly so. The wood of the jack and bark of gamboge tree yield yellow dyes. Turmeric and the leaves of the soap acacia a green dye and many other ornamental trees and plants. Medicinal plants of good quality abound. Paddy is the staple of cultivation. The Nippa palm of which the leaves are used for

				thatching and toddy is extracted from the trunk. Dorian considered by many the finest of fruits. Betelnut, Cocoanut, Sugarcane, Plaintain, Pineapple, Jack, Mangoe, Orange and other fruit trees. Hemp, Cotton, Tobacco, Sessamum in small quantities.
TENASSERIM.	Rivers.	...	There are two rivers, the Tenasserim and Tavoy, so called after the Towns of these names. The Tenasserim to the Eastward is said to be very dangerous for navigation on account of the rapids. The Tavoy river has its source in Ma Lwai Toung, the Northern boundary hill, and empties itself into the sea, passing through the District from North to South, it is interspersed with many islands and with numerous smaller tributaries affording easy and rapid communication over the country, its length is about 90 miles and the breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, but owing to numerous shoals and banks it is navigable for smaller vessels, drawing 6 feet of water for about 70 miles only from the mouth. Of the numerous tributaries, the largest are the Toung Byouk Creek 20 miles long. The Poukline and Tsaw Wa Creeks 15 miles long, they are navigable for small boats and canoes, coming from the Eastward.	British Territory.	

A. 2.—*(Continued.)*

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
Tenasserim.	Lakes & Marshes	There are no lakes or ponds of any size in this District, small artificial tanks are constructed. There is a great deal of marshy land sometimes about 100 acres in extent. It is usually covered by water during the rains and partially so during the hot weather.	British Territory.	
		Mergui District.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts.	Yoma range runs through between Mergui District and the Siamese territory from N. W. to S. W. comprising an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. On this range different kinds of wild animals, such as Elephants, Rhinoceros and Bisons are found, besides various kinds of feathered game. The highest peaks are estimated at 6 or 700 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides of the range there is valuable Sappan wood, which is exported to Calcutta for dye purposes annually from Mergui.	British Territory.	Prevailing soils consist of strong clay and sandy near the shore. Tin, lime and Coal are found in the Tenasserim and Lenya valleys. Rice is the great staple, but Sugarcane and Sessamum are also cultivated.

TENASSERIM.		Thingan wood also grows to a great extent, but the quality of the same is very little known to European Merchants, hence there is no demand for it in Foreign Markets. There are two kinds of Thingan small and big leaves, the former is considered to be the best.		
	Plains ...	There are many plains in this District, the area of them is computed at 3,062 Square miles; of those, one at the village of "Mindoung" in the Township of Palaw, comprising an area of 800 acres, is worth mentioning, the soil is excellent, but subject to inundation, it was drained with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner last year, and is now under cultivation.	do. ...	
		Besides the above, there are large plains in the Tenasserim, Lenya, and Malewoon Townships, well adapted for any tropical cultivation.		
	Rivers ...	Tenasserim is the chief river in this District, the river from the village of Mawton 30 miles or thereabouts from Mergui is shallow, during the month of March and April the river is unnavigable even for small boats.	British Territory.	
		In the river there are Turtle Banks, the revenue of which amounts to Rupees 1,000 this year.		
		Karens, Chinese and Siamese are the chief races living along the banks, Karen and		

A. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		Siamese cultivate Toungya, Plantain gardens and Sessamum, while the Chinese cultivate Sugarcane and manufacture sugar. The other Rivers in the District are Lenya, Palaw, Palouk, and Patchan, but all are shallow and unnavigable.		
	Lakes. ...	None.		
	Marshes. ...	Do.		
TENASSERIM.		*Shwé-Gyeen District.*		
	Mountains and elevated tracts..	3,925	British Territory.	The prevailing soils are alluvial deposits, consisting of loam clay and sand. The products are Paddy, Cotton, Betelnut, Cocoanut, and vegetables. The minerals, Iron, Copper, Coal, Galena, Antimony, and Tin ores.
	Plains ...	450		
	Forests ...	2,515		
	Rivers ...	150		
	Lakes ...	2		
	Marshes ...	25		

A.3.—Climate.

Places at which Observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab ...	6·7	176· 5	5· 4	187·16	78	85	84	83	88	86	70	79	78	N. W.	S. W.	N. E.
Kyouk-Phyoo....	14·5	144· 4	8· 2	166·11	84 ·3	92 ·3	88 ·4	80 ·7	83 ·8	81 ·9	72 ·9	81 ·4	77 ·2	W.	S. W.	E.
Sandoway ...	4·40	178·55	8·55	191·50	80	92	85	75	82	79	64	83	74	E. N. E. N.W. W.	S. E. S. W.	ESES. W. N. WNE.
Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	8·09	72·11	8·94	89·14	83	88	84	78	82	80	76	83	81	N. E.	S. W.	N. E
Myanoung ...	3·28	26·34	6·16	35·78	80· 9	93· 5	89· 2	78· 2	87	81· 1	64· 3	83·4	80	H. E. & S. W.	S. W. & N. E.	N. E.
Prome ...	4·40	23·50	5·90	34·00	70	102	99	72	90	82	68	80	96	do.	S.& S. W.	N.E. & N. W.
Thayetmyo ...	6·40	20·50	6·30	33·20	81·12	94·24	91·22	81·41	83·10	81·12	60·32	85·22	76·33	E.	S.	N.
Toungoo ..	0·25	37·35	9·30	46·90	80	91	89	not	regis-	tered	65	87	78	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
Maulmain ...	14·10	165·95	9·80	189·85	79	97	84	74	81	80	71	84	81	N. E. & S. W.	S. W.	&N. E.
Tavoy ...	13·10	157·85	19·60	190·55	77	88	86	75	80	79	68	85	83	N. N. E. N.W.S.E & S. W.	S. S. W. & S. E.	S.S.W. N. E.& N.W.
Mergui ...	21·30	130·20	13·50	165·00	76	86	82	76	80	76	69	80	71	N.E. &E.	S. S. W.	S.E. N. E.& E.
Shwé-gyeen ...	14·45	160·20	8.45	183·10	70	96	82	78	88	81	67	83	78	E. N. E. N. S. E. & S. W.	S. E. & S. W.	NE.N. W.SE. &S.W.
General average.	9·24	107·78	9·17	116·33	72·25	85·00	80·30	65·48	71·14	68·24	62·73	76·46	73·34			

B.

Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenues.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production —including manufactures and mines.
			NONE.				

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has summd authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Bon Gyee, Karen Gayko Territory.	Chief.	Gayko Karen, Heathen.	68	None.	Agriculture.	No.	Primogeniture.	Yes.	His Nephew.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma, is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department. (Political), Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and twenty-three Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, two Recorders, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, a Sanitary Commissioner and a Conservator of Forests. The usual Staff of Officers in the P. W. D., is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent is established at the Court of Mandalay and an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the Power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council; in all other respects Political, Judicial and Fiscal he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India.

The following is a Statement, of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	No. of Villages.	How many Civil & Revenue judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	9	10,782	264,822	Akyab ... 16,166 Myohoung ... 4,027	1,757	12	13	40	25	514	2,82,392	5,45,189	13,10,233
	Ramree ...	4	4,080	129,118	Kyoukphyoo ... 2,720	876	5	5	40	10	337	86,309	1,18,358	3,16,711
	Sandoway ...	3	3,667	47,040	Sandoway ... 1,523 Tongoop ... 1,479 Kentalle ... 328	395	4	4	49	21	229	81,174	49,385	1,17,745

	Northern Arakan.	1	5,000	6,977	Myouk Toung Dalekmay	not given.	171	2	2	0	0	116	34,104	684	3,716
Pegu.	Rangoon ...	15	9,800	361,437	Rangoon	... 96,942	1,532	14	19	44	26	442	2,17,596	8,30,168	57,29,661
					Yandoon	... 4,357									
					Pegu	... 4,220									
	Bassein ...	15	8,954	300,011	Bassein	... 20,111	1,552	13	14	76	34	351	1,51,372	3,57,694	11,84,541
					Lamyethna	... 5,640									
					Pantanau	... 5,372									
					Yay-gyee	... 4,824									
					Nga-thain-khyoung	3,606									
					Doungyee	... 2,611									
	Myanoung ...	15	4,150	423,998	Henzada	... 14,624	2,288	14	14	28	20	385	1,56,141	3,89,336	9,85,500
					Kyangheen	... 8,637									
					Myanoung	... 6,074									
					Zaloon	... 4,597									
					Kanoung	... 3,015									
					Donabew	... 3,950									
	Prome ...	29	5,500	368,802	Prome	... 24,616	2,363	16	16	35	20	1,230	1,73,447	2,84,574	8,03,255
					Shwé-doung	... 10,439									
					Thayetmyo	... 8,607									
					Poungday	... 5,885									
					Padoung	... 2,987									
	Toungoo ...	5	8,050	79,257	Toungoo	... 9,609	673	9	10	136	10	287	50,112	32,671	1,52,036
Tenasserim.	Amherst ...	12	15,144	234,681	Maulmain	... 71,534	555	18	19	40	9	821	1,72,210	3,58,986	10,97,085
	Tavoy ...	4	7,200	69,784	Tavoy	... 14,509	193	5	5	68	10	230	60,622	91,879	1,98,501
	Mergui ...	5	7,760	43,753	Mergui	... 9,488	182	5	5	10	3	239	87,240	53,503	1,33,882
	Shwé Gyeen..	6	8,794	133,804	Shwé-gyeen	... 7,183	711	9	9	30	12	522	1,24,154	52,377	2,52,634
	Total...	122	98,881	2,463,484		3,70,071	13,212	126	135	0	0	5,703	16,76,873	31,64,804	122,85,500

D.

Population

Name of Division.	District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
		Number of Masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.
							Male.	Female.		
Arakan.	Akyab ..	41	58,427	58,468	77,219	69,470	62,294	55,839	264,822	48·97
	Northern Arakan ..	0	2,044	2,044	2,403	2,147	1,434	993	6,977	1·30
	Ramree ..	0	25,749	25,749	36,727	39,203	28,725	24,373	129,118	38·88
	Sandoway ..	0	10,446	10,446	13,632	13,119	10,883	9,406	47,040	12·12
	Total ..	41	96,666	96,707	129,981	124,029	103,336	90,611	447,957	24·04
Pegu.	Rangoon	576	76,886	77,462	117,796	95,630	74,105	73,906	361,437	37·
	Bassein	36	64,438	64,474	85,855	85,602	69,306	59,748	300,011	34·
	Myanoung	6	81,067	81,073	136,294	138,584	75,603	73,517	423,998	102·
	Prome	196	84,719	84,915	108,472	110,475	76,918	72,937	368,802	67·
	Toungoo	9	19,853	19,862	22,187	21,965	17,980	17,125	79,257	10·
	Total ..	823	326,963	327,786	470,104	452,256	313,912	297,233	1,533,505	42·
Tenasserim.	Amherst	234	36,545	36,779	78,980	53,984	51,960	49,757	234,681	15·48
	Tavoy	1	12,307	12,308	17,309	20,467	16,069	14,049	69,784	9·69
	Mergui	1	7,897	7,898	12,420	12,052	10,220	9,061	43,753	5·63
	Shwé-Gyeen	0	27,042	27,042	32,709	33,527	33,100	34,468	133,804	15·21
	Total ..	236	83,791	84,027	141,508	120,030	112,249	108,235	482,022	12·68
	Grand Total of British Burma ..	1,100	507,420	508,520	741,593	696,315	529,497	496,079	2,463,484	24·90

for 1869.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing language.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
Christians.			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.									
268	0	0	35,356	19,375	0	188,826	20,997	37,554	227,268	English Burmese, Hindoostance and Bengali.	E. 2,458 I. 2,966
0	0	0	0	7	0	38	6,932	Not known			E. 0 I. 907
3	28	0	246	3,429	0	116,963	8,449	17,567	111,551		E. 1,161 I. 170
4	11	1	48	1,826	0	40,793	4,357	9,442	37,598		E. 838 I. 577
275	39	1	35,650	24,637	0	346,620	40,735	64,563	376,417		E. 4,457 I. 4,620
1,276	1,098	1,696	9,040	4,425	153	376,989	66,760	41,508	76,288	Burmese.	E.15,541 I. 16,919
68	99	19,160	955	1,676	15	184,478	98,560	33,010	267,001		E. 1,611 I. 3,205
15	92	4,245	948	774	2	355,895	62,027	63,452	360,546		E.17,843 I. 31,510
59	27	177	2,396	1,996	21	338,341	25,785	59,103	28,520		E. 6,181 I. 8,906
8	35	151	507	1,152	11	60,976	16,417	Not given			E. 1,546 I. 3,526
1,426	1,351	25,429	13,846	10,023	202	1,316,679	264,549	197,073	732,355		E.42,722 I.64,066
112	1,292	1,825	20,815	15,828	43	0	194,766	26,318	17,070	Burmese, Taling, Karen, Chinese, Tamil, Telugoo and Bengali.	E. 17,698 I. 19,752
2	58	0	448	520	0	0	68,756	20,500	49,284		E. 418 I. 310
10	133	0	109	2,190	0	0	41,311	7,345	36,408		E. 168 I. 311
7	25	0	415	71	1	0	133,285	19,276	114,528		E. 35 I. 857
131	1,508	1,825	21,787	18,609	44	0	438,118	73,439	217,290		E. 18,319 I. 21,230
1,832	2,898	27,255	71,283	53,269	246	1,603,299	743,402	335,075	1,326,062		E. 65,498 I. 89,916

E.

1.—The Survey and Settlement.

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
		Revenue.							
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By Villages.	By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
* 3,314 † 573									‡ 425 miles at an average cost of Rs. 67-4-6 per mile.

* Akyab Hill Frontier. † Sandoway to Prome. ‡ Ramree island.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation at date of making the Settlement.
,, for 30 years or upwards...	...	...	...	
,, for 10 years and under 30...	1397·70	17,02,971	1870 to 1880	
,, under 10 years...				
,, in progress ...	...	...	...	
Total...	1397·70	17,02,971		
Settlement previously including full record of rights ...	65·57	61,656		
Do. without such record.	1,223·05	12,31,709		
Settlements during the year { Detailed / Summary	18·62	20,191	1872 to 1879	

2.—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in Acres.

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Grazing lands.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
	By Government.	By Private individuals.										
Akyab ...	...	...	293,191	293,191	...	2,396,232	4,485,671	284,211	545,189	12 As.to2-8	...	1-8
Ramree ...	...	...	90,619	90,619	...	196,823	2,323,840	90,619	118,464	1-4-11	...	1-7-8
Sandoway ...	...	...	35,823	35,823	...	43,796	2,260,843	36,620	49,385	4 As.to1-10	2 A.	8As. to1-10
Rangoon ...	...	...	420,106	420,106	...	5,782,672	784,640	420,106	830,168	8 As.to 3	...	12 „ to 2½
Bassein ...	...	...	220,214	220,214	...	5,492,579	5,006,057	220,214	357,694	8 „ to 3	...	8 „ to 2
Myanoung ...	...	277	248,262	248,539	...	1,888,807	496,000	248,539	389,336	4 „ to 3	...	4 „ to 2
Prome ...	...	...	271,058	271,058	...	813,398	2,441,760	271,058	284,574	6 „ to 1-8	...	6 „ to 1-8
Toungoo ...	...	2,440	34,850	37,290	...	2,619,520	2,495,360	37,290	32,671	4 „ to 1-8	...	1-6
Amherst ...	...	...	211,260	211,260	...	3,146,880	6,341,760	204,074	358,986	8 „ to 5	2 A.	1 „ to 2½
Tavoy ...	...	...	62,564	62,564	...	2,278,400	2,266,880	60,392	91,879	6 „ to 2-8	do.	8 „ to 2-8
Mergui ...	...	...	39,156	39,156	...	1,920,000	3,004,160	38,783	53,503	6 „ to 2-8	do.	6 „ to 2-8
Shwé-gyeen...	...	...	75,695	75,695	...	3,694,080	1,858,560	74,352	52,377	8 „ to 1	do.	8 „ to 1
Total...	...	2,717	2,002,798	2,005,515	...	30,273,187	33,765,531	1,986,258	3,164,226	...	...	...
North Arakan.	...	...	1,225	1,225	...	...	...	1,225	684	12 „ to 2	2 A.	2 Rs.
Total B. B....	...	2,717	2,004,023	2,006,740	...	30,273,187	33,765,531	1,987,483	3,164,910	...	...	...

3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share holders.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Zemindarees paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.....								
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindarees paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities.....	101	289	101	75,852	523.4	422	10 As. to Rs. 2-8	Rs. 2 to 10

Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100	355,899	12,755	422,470	19,78,440	Rs. 4-6	Rs. 5	Rs. 3 to A. 15	Rs. 9	
Holders of revenue—free tenures... In perpetuity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holders of revenue—free tenures... For life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	
Purchasers of waste lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	356,000	13,044	422,571	20,54,292	...	...	...	...	

4.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no Zemindaree rights in the Province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.

5.—Fiscal.

Registers of Transfers.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zemindarees, complete							
Shares in ditto ...							
Large zemindarees							
Shares in ditto ...							
Small zemindarees							
Shares in ditto ...							
Villages owned by cultivating communities							
Shares in ditto ...							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators							
Intermediate holdings of a transferrable character							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy							
Revenue free tenures							
Grants	1	1	6	852	3070	...	

6.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	No. of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	12,56,688	37,61,088	12,59,725	35,62,782	3,69,758	23,92,321	3,04,112	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	11,443		2,22,433							
Settled estates taken off Revenue roll during present year ...	10,104		10,759							
Collections from Government estates ...	1,65,398		1,67,309							
Income from sale of Government estates.	84		201							
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	23,92,951		22,50,303							
Total	38,36,668	37,61,088	39,10,730	35,62,782	3,69,758	23,92,321	3,04,112	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1—*STATEMENT of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1869, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

NONE.

2.—*STATEMENT of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1869.

NONE.

3.—*STATEMENT of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year* 1869.

NONE.

B. 1.—Judicial

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate existing in the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only. Unpaid.	0	0	0	8	1 Judge.	1 Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. 7 Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
do. do. Paid.	0	0	0	2	1 do.	3 Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 under Act I of 1863. 5 Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 under Act I of 1863.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal & Civil powers. Paid.	0	0	0	4	1 do.	Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal, Civil & Revenue powers. Paid.	1	131,319	0	96	1 do.	4 Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original Jurisdiction from 3,000 to 5,000 Rs. under Act I of 1863. 47 Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. 12 have Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 under Act I of 1863. 1 has Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000. 34 have Civil Original Jurisdiction up to 500 Rs. Revenue powers as prescribed in the Revenue Rules of the Province.
Small Cause Courts, confined to proper functions	2	58	161,629	2	1 Judge. The Recorder of Maulmain is also Judge of Small Cause Court of Maulmain.	Civil Original Jurisdiction in Civil suits up to Rs. 1,000.
Recorders' Courts	2	58	161,629	2	1 Judge.—Jurors employed in Criminal trials.	Civil Original; Sessions; Criminal appeal.
Moonsiffs exercising only Civil Powers	0	0	0	1	1 Judge.	Civil cases up to Rs. 3,000.

Statement.

Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
	European.			Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.		Rs.	Rs.								
0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	8,400	0	1,320	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	4,800	0	115	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	46	11,000	5,934	1,799	Registrar of Deeds.	811	13	10,564	10,359	8406	0
Barrister of 5 years' standing.	0	0	2	0	0,000	0	3,420	0	Every day except Sundays and holidays.	7	0	6,551	0	0
do.	0	0	2	0	20,000	0	14,412	Sessions Judge.	do.	14	41	1,961	0	55
0	0	0	0	1	0	3,000	618	0	0	6	0	1,076	0	0

B. 1.—Judicial

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate existing in the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Magistrates of full powers exercising only Criminal powers .. Unpaid.	0	0	0	2	1 Judge.	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers as also powers under Act XV of 1862.	0	0	0	2	2 do.	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, and also additional powers under Act XV of 1862.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal powers as also powers under Section 445, A. of Act VIII of 1869.	0	0	0	1	1 do.	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, and additional powers under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869. Full Magisterial powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, also additional powers under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869. Appellate Criminal powers over all the Courts in their Districts. Civil Original Jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers.	0	0	0	5	1 do.	Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Civil Original jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1863. Revenue powers as prescribed in the rules of the Province. Magistrates of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, also additional powers under Act XV of 1862. Appellate Criminal powers over all the Courts in their Districts.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers as also powers under Act XV of 1862.	0	0	0	8	1 do.	Civil Original jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1863. Appellate Civil powers over all the Courts in their Districts.
Magistrates of full powers exercising Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers as also powers under Section 445 A. of Act VIII of 1869.	0	0	0	0	1 do.	Revenue, Original and Appellate powers as in the Revenue rules of the Province.

Statement.—*(Continued.)*

Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
	European.			Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.											
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	12,000	0	3,552	In charge of Municipal and Bazaar funds.	0	0	535	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	12,000	0	5,436	0	0	17	1,762	0	0	0
0	0	2	3	0	0	0	936	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
0	0	4	4	0	18,000	18,927	27,420	Ex. Officio Collectors of Customs in charge of Gaols, &c.	436	12	803	5	460	705
0	0	0	3	0	18,500	0	8,468	0	0	7	895	715	540	423

B. 1. Judicial

Showing the various Judicial Tribunals Original and Appellate existing in the

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Sessions Judge ..	0	0	0	3	1 Judge with Assessors in Sessions Trial.	Powers of Court of Sessions under Section 32 of Act XXV of 1861. Appellate jurisdiction Criminal, Civil and Revenue over all Chief Courts of Districts and Magistrates with full powers, and Collectors of Customs. The Magistrates of the towns of Rangoon and Maulmain, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon are excepted.
Chief Court of Province	0	0	0	1	1 do.	The Judge of the Chief Appellate Court in Criminal and Civil hearing appeals from orders of Sessions Courts in the former case, and special appeals from orders passed on appeals by Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners in Civil cases. In Criminal cases has the power of confirming sentences of death and also the power of revision.

Abstract.

1	Chief Commissioner.			
3	Commissioners.			
2	Recorders.			
4	Deputy Commissioners		1st	Grade.
4	Do.	do.	2nd	do.
4	Do.	do.	3rd	do.
4	Do.	do.	4th	do.
5	Asst. Commissioners		1st	do.
5	Do.	do.	2nd	do.
12	Do.	do.	3rd	do.
4	Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Class 1st Grade.			

Statement.—(*Continued.*)

Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
	European.			Native.	European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.											
0	0	1	0	0	33,000	0	11,436	0	0	8	134	85	36	363
0	0	1	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34

4 Extra Assistant Commissioners 1st Class 2nd Grade.
5 Do. do. 2nd do. 1st do.
5 Do. do. 2nd do. 2nd do.
16 Do. do. 3rd do. 1st do.
13 Do. do. 3rd do. 2nd do.
5 Do. do. 3rd do. 3rd do.
9 Do. do. 3rd do. 4th do.
30 Do. do. 3rd do. 5th do.
8 Honorary Magistrates.

B. 2. Judicial

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and ac-

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.						
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC AND JUSTICE.						
Against the State.						
War or depredation on allied Powers	...	1	...	1	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin	11	17	2	9	3	1 committed
Diminishing or altering coin	1	3	2	1	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	16	20	8	11	...	1 do.
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	8	25	10	15	...	
Against Public Justice.						
Personating public servants or soldiers	27	57	32	25	...	
Concealing design to commit offence	1	2	1	1	...	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	50	55	25	30	...	
Causing disappearance of evidence	2	2	...	2	...	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servants.	18	56	28	28	...	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	233	843	205	549	4	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceedings	157	247	11	236	...	
Harboring an offender	58	88	35	51	2	
Taking gift to screen offender	5	9	2	7	...	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	81	113	14	98	1	
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	16	28	1	27	...	

Statement.—(*Criminal.*)

quitted for each offence, in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice	307	611	187.	407	17	
Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	...	...	...	...	...	
By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable things by, or to influence Public Servant	67	86	31	50	5	
Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person	3	3	...	3	...	
Public Servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	3	6	4	2	...	
Public Servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape	11	12	5	7	...	
Do. negligently suffering escape	77	117	52	65	...	
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers	61	94	30	64	...	
False evidence, False complaints or claims and Forgery.						
Giving false evidence	63	94	46	44	1	3 Committed
Making, issuing or using false statement or certificate	1	2	2	...	...	
False personation in Judicial proceeding	1	1	1	...	...	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree	13	24	16	8	...	
False claim in Court of Justice	3	3	2	1	...	
False charge of Offence	18	20	11	9	...	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint	5	5	...	5	...	

B. 2. Judicial Statement.

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and ac-

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents.	19	28	16	10	0	2 committed
Making or using false trade marks	4	7	7	0	0	
Public nuisances.						
Public nuisance under Penal Code	405	876	261	608	6	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	92	200	47	153	0	
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly	184	1,311	467	749	10	
Affray	181	593	131	452	10	
Offences relating to religion	44	123	64	59	0	
Class II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder. By dacoits	15	40	6	25	2	5 committed
Murder. By robbers	3	5	0	5	0	
Other Murders. From motives connected with women.	1	5	2	3	0	
Other Murders. From other motives.	79	112	24	48	13	18 committed 3 died
Attempt to murder	11	23	4	17	1	
Culpable homicide	37	61	8	25	3	24 committed
Attempt to commit suicide	15	16	9	6	1	
Causing miscarriage	1	1	0	1	0	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	3	8	6	2	0	
Grievous hurt	77	123	62	51	4	4 do.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	6	11	3	7	1	
Hurt	330	550	310	233	6	1 escaped
Hurt by dangerous weapon	36	54	23	31	0	
Administering stupifying drugs	1	1	1	0	0	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession	1	5	1	4	0	

—(*Criminal*).—(*Continued.*)

quitted for each offence, in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Act dangerous to life or safety..	15	18	11	7	0	
Wrongful restraint.....	53	124	63	58	3	
Wrongful confinement	25	58	35	23	0	
Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession.....	3	10	5	5	0	
Assault or use of criminal force.	4,045	6,765	4,548	1,952	69	
Criminal intimidation or insult.	4,103	5,867	4,025	1,614	33	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication.....	60	72	12	60	0	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	1	1	0	0	0	1 committed
Kidnapping or abduction	42	69	46	22	0	1 do.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement...	2	2	1	1	0	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	4	15	5	1	0	2 committed
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent.....	20	29	25	4	0	
Fraudulent and unlawful marriage.....	1	2	0	2	0	
Adultery	53	56	44	10	1	
Rape	47	58	36	21	0	
Unnatural offences	1	3	1	1	0	
Defamation	35	52	40	8	3	1 escaped
Class III. Offences against Property. *With violence.*						
Dacoity	117	283	173	148	13	4 committed
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon. By poisoning or stupifying drugs or by other means	3	5	1	4	0	
Robbery. In a dwelling house; on the highway; elsewhere.	171	236	90	116	6	11 do.

B. 2.—Judicial Statement.

STATEMENT of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and ac-

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Preparation, or assembly for dacoity	1	1	0	1	0	
Extortion	42	74	41	31	2	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	190	140	30	110	0	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit offence other than theft	277	246	97	147	2	
House breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt	9	10	8	2	0	
House breaking or lurking	520	189	54	133	2	
Without Violence.						
Theft. Of cattle	5,555	4,180	1,256	2,621	38	
Theft. Ordinary	1,529	1,024	382	639	2	1 died
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	528	866	331	523	1	9 committed 2 died
Dishonest misappropriation of property	251	388	237	150	1	
Criminal breach of trust	105	116	70	43	2	
Cheating	207	330	224	95	10	
Malicious Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary	344	684	442	235	10	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	2	3	2	1	0	
Mischief by destroying land marks	1	1	1	0	0	
Serious mischief by fire	20	19	11	7	0	1 committed
Criminal trespass or house trespass	795	1,316	834	286	2	
Breaking closed receptacle	112	170	96	53	21	
CLASS IV. *Not included in the above classes.*						
Belonging to a gang of Dacoits	5	7	1	1	1	2 committed
Belonging to a gang of Thieves	2	12	0	1	11	2 died
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	616	1,114	359	753	2	
Bad habit and repute	68	117	32	105	0	

—(*Criminal.*)—(*Continued.*)

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Criminal breaches of contracts of service	23	30	17	13	0	
Maintenance of wife and children	9	9	8	0	1	
Non-appearance of Witnesses.	1	1	0	1	0	
Contempt of Court	4	4	0	4	0	
All other offences not included in the above	48	117	26	91	0	
Breaches of special Laws for the protection of Revenue or on other subjects—the Acts being specified :—						
Breaches of Laws relating to—						
Excise on spirits and drugs	1037	1611	526	1057	19	
Opium, Act XXI of 1865	140	172	27	145	0	
Stamps, Act X of 1862	2	3	2	1	0	
Municipalities	16	345	50	295	0	
Gaols	6	9	1	8	0	
Forests	31	87	55	30	2	
Ferries	2	2	1	1	0	
Stage Coaches and Hack Carriages	21	25	7	18	0	
Gaming and Lotteries, Act III of 1867	599	3621	728	2892	0	1 escaped
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics	4	4	4	0	0	
Cattle trespass, Act III of 1857	33	58	35	23	0	
Possession of Arms, Act XXXI of 1860	13	14	5	8	1	
Shipping, Act I of 1859	9	6	1	5	0	
Certificate Tax, Act IX of 1868	6	58	1	57	0	
Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle, Act XIII of 1867	1	1	0	1	0	
Police, Act V of 1861	17	28	11	17	0	
Carts and Boats	201	649	151	498	0	
Emigration	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences not included above	1290	3442	675	2616	140	11 committed

Judicial Statement. 3.—*(Criminal.)*

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	No. of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates	...	25	...	...	25	...	1	24	...	...	...	1	12
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	56	11,677	10,415	...	22,148	2,457	8,485	10,974	34	1	197	7	28,892
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	30	2,825	525	...	3,380	14	1,110	2,068	61	61	66	25	7,639
Do. do. in a town only...	...	3,959	4,160	...	8,119	2,170	1,464	4,261	53	4	167	5	6,874
Chief Magistrates of Districts	63	4,642	3,250	15	7,970	212	3,001	4,545	136	27	49	18	9,212
Total Magistracy.....	149	23,128	18,350	15	41,642	4,853	14,061	21,872	284	93	479	11	52,629
Sessions Courts	1	244	...	...	245	...	52	166	2	5	7	34	445
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	150	23,372	18,350	15	41,887	4,853	14,113	22,038	286	98	486	45	53,074

Judicial Statement. 4.—(*Criminal.*)

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.							
	By village Officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By subordinate and Local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined	0	4	9,355	4,808	891	1	0	15,054
Imprisoned	0	0	1,974	1,976	1,118	118	0	5,195
Flogged	0	6	12	70	39	0	0	127
Ordered to find security	0	0	16	335	426	0	0	777
Imprisoned and fined	0	0	200	83	174	6	0	463
Imprisoned and flogged	0	5	1	9	20	0	0	35
Death	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Total of persons punished.....	0	24	11,558	7,276	2,668	139	0	21,665
Detail of sentences of Fine and Imprisonment.								
FINES.								
Not exceeding Rupees 5	0	2	1,195	16	282	0	0	1,495
do. 50	0	2	2,291	4,132	6,720	0	0	13,145
do. 200	0	0	13	91	313	1	0	418
do. 1,000	0	0	0	22	38	4	0	64
Exceeding Rupees 1,000	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Total number of Fines.....	0	4	3,499	4,262	7,353	7	0	15,125
Amount realized	0	110	29,509-15-6	50,937-13-6	92,771-6-9	10,000	0	1,83,329-3-9
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amendment	0	0	2,039-12-1	2,255-4-0	7,842-8-0	0	0	12,137-8-1
Sentences of Imprisonment.								
Not exceeding 15 days Rigorous	0	0	78	14	11	0	0	103
Not exceeding 15 days Simple	0	0	20	4	1	0	0	25
do. 6 months Rigorous	0	1	313	581	2,117	1	0	2,963
do. 6 months Simple	0	0	23	293	145	2	0	463
do. 2 years Rigorous	0	13	12	190	792	19	0	1,026
do. 2 years Simple	0	0	0	14	28	2	0	44
do. 7 years Rigorous	0	0	0	33	216	69	0	324
do. 7 years Simple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exceeding 7 years Rigorous	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Exceeding 7 years Simple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.. Rigorous	0	14	403	774	3,136	114	0	4,441
Total.. Simple	0	0	43	311	174	4	0	532
Penal servitude.								
Transportation ..... For terms	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Transportation ..... For life	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	37
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, to solitary confinement, forfeiture of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Judicial Statement. 5.—(*Criminal.*)

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of British Burma during the year 1869.

Tribunal.	No. of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by High Court.	Number of Persons.						Remarks.
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	
Magistrates of Districts { Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
„ from paid „	212	43	201	43	75	1	5	
Sessions Court ... ... { From unpaid Magts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
From paid „ ...	79	30	154	28	43	8	.....	
High Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total...	291	73	355	71	118	9	5	

Judicial Statements. 6. *(Civil.)*

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	No. of cases in different Courts.					Total.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collectors' and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts, and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	
Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	0	2,099	3,239	7	661	6,006
On unwritten " " (simple debt.)	0	799	2,143	1	3	2,956
On account stated	0	134	503	0	7	644
Money paid or received ..	0	233	1,298	2	13	1,546
Goods sold	0	811	2,318	1	25	3,155
For breaches of contract not included in above ..	0	407	1,532	1	83	1,973
Suits for rent	0	167	226	0	3	396
" for personal property or value thereof ..	0	159	1,498	0	16	1,673
" for damages ..... — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages	0	6	643	2	7	658
For injuries to property ..	0	6	546	7	14	573
For defamation	0	0	962	0	3	965
For other injuries, not included in above ..	0	3	1,053	0	6	1,062
" to compel specific performance of contracts	0	2	127	1	0	130
" to set aside Contracts and Obligations, on account of fraud, mistake or accident	0	0	16	0	0	16
" to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	0	0	2	0	2	4
" to settle Partnership and other Accounts.... ..	0	0	10	0	11	21
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	0	0	0	0	4	4
Suits connected with religion and caste	0	0	13	0	1	14
" relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	0	0	0	0	0	0
" relating to marriage, dower and divorce	0	0	1,158	0	20	1,178
" to establish or dispute adoption....	0	0	0	0	0	0
" regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics ..	0	0	15	0	6	21
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	0	0	235	2	6	243
Suits to establish or contest Wills....	0	0	13	0	9	22
Claims to inheritance ..... — Under Hindoo Law..	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Mahomedan Law.... ..	0	0	0	0	2	2
" Any other Law ..	0	0	261	2	3	266
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows.. ..	0	0	1	0	0	1
" relating to the Revenue	0	0	8	0	0	8
" relating to mortgage of immoveable property	0	0	253	0	57	310
Claims in right of pre-emption	0	0	197	0	0	197
Suits to resume or assess rent free lands ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
" regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits)	0	0	89	0	0	89
Suits for partition of immoveable property ..	0	0	40	0	0	40
" regarding boundaries	0	0	26	0	0	26
" for or relating to real property not included in the above ..	0	0	1,030	0	11	1,041
" to enforce awards of private arbitration	0	4	23	0	7	34
" for Houses ..	0	0	21	0	0	21
" for Lands	0	0	66	0	0	66
" for Fisheries ..	0	0	4	0	0	4
" for Labor done	0	0	6	0	0	6
" to establish right to attachments to property in execution ..	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total:.....	0	4,830	19,580	26	940	25,376
Revenue Court Cases.						
Suits to recover arrears of rent ..	0	3	367	175	0	545
" to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent	0	0	2	10	0	12
" regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
" relating to ejectment	0	0	0	80	0	80
" regarding accounts, and by or against Agents, &c. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
" to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent....	0	0	0	13	0	13
" not included in above ..	0	0	315	1,824	0	2,139
" of objection to pay Income tax	0	0	0	175	0	175
Total.....	0	3	684	2,227	0	2,914
Grand Total.....	0	4,833	20,264	2,253	940	28,290

Judicial Statement. 7. *(Civil.)*

STATEMENT showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Village Courts.	S. Cause Courts.	Mff. Dy. Col. & other Sub-Divnl. Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.				
In Civil Courts.									
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5 ...	.....	187	1,694	1	2	7,637	13	8	
,, ,, ,, ... 20 ...	.....	1,546	5,567	14	61	98,856	3	2	
,, ,, ,, ... 100 ...	.....	2,286	9,263	70	230	5,96,340	12	9	
,, ,, ,, ... 500 ...	.....	864	2,691	26	105	8,36,912	11	3	
,, ,, ,, ... 5,000 ...	.....	11	196	124	234	8,37,623	13	4	
,, ,, ,, ... 100,000 ...	.....	.....	.....	33	33	10,23,120	2	6	
Exceeding Rupees ... 100,000 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,10,247	...	...	
Total in Civil Courts...	.....	4,894	19,411	269	666	35,10,738	8	8	
In Revenue Courts.									
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5 ...	.....	.....	374	1,053	.....	4,382	3	2	
,, ,, ,, ... 20 ...	.....	.....	341	672	.....	13,585	6	...	
,, ,, ,, ... 100 ...	.....	.....	240	457	.....	26,178	8	10	
,, ,, ,, ... 500 ...	.....	.....	34	40	.....	15,744	...	...	
,, ,, ,, ... 5,000 ...	.....	.....	3	9	.....	10,934	...	...	
,, ,, ,, ... 100,000 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Exceeding Rupees ... 100,000 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
Total in Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	992	2,231	.....	70,824	2	...	
Grand Total...	.....	4,894	20,403	2,500	666	35,81,562	10	8	

Judicial Statements.—8 (*Civil.*)

Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which decree passed.								Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case.		Number of summons to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summons to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
					Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.									
										In favor of Plaintiffs.									
	Remaining from last year	Instituted.	Total.		Ex parte.	By Confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favor of Defendants, Objectors or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
CIVIL COURTS.																				
Village Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Cause Courts	331	6,062	6,393	1,175	2,630	452	374	7	3,463	732	272	420	1,424	331	110	87	6,402	1,914	3,919	2,753
Unpaid Local Tribunals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	242	19,572	19,814	4,011	1,827	1,661	1,909	331	5,728	5,482	1,805	2,605	9,792	275	108	58	27,282	21,365	37,759	32,937
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	40	892	932	107	432	59	65	0	556	76	24	114	214	55	152	21	671	407	603	270
Chief Courts of districts	0	21	21	1	1	2	1	0	4	6	3	4	13	3	112	22	195	200	75	73
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction.	144	666	810	88	367	22	80	0	469	35	24	13	72	181	224	50	955	107	659	652
Superior Courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Testimonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insolvent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	757	27,213	27,970	5,382	5,257	2,196	2,429	338	10,220	6,331	2,128	3,056	11,515	845	706	238	35,505	23,993	43,015	36,692
REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	3	989	992	178	15	202	188	0	405	299	14	96	409	0	20	8	1,465	2,516	462	481
Courts of Collector	6	2,340	2,346	163	31	510	33	11	585	1,388	165	30	1,583	15	9	4	1,151	1,145	1,305	1,305
Total.....	9	3,329	3,338	341	46	712	221	11	990	1,687	179	126	1,992	15	29	12	2,616	3,661	1,767	1,786
Grand Total.....	766	30,542	31,308	5,723	5,303	2,908	2,650	349	11,210	8,018	2,307	3,182	13,507	860	735	250	38,121	27,654	44,782	38,478

Judicial Statements.—9. (*Civil.*)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Court.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	Remarks.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		*In favor of Appellant.* In whole.	*In favor of Appellant.* In part.	In favor of respondent.					
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of district	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Collector's Appellate Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Appellate Court of district — Civil appeals	165	1,378	1,543	193	445	87	642	73	1,440	103	18	
Chief Appellate Court of district — Revenue „	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	
Superior Appellate Courts, other than Chief Court of province,—each class of Courts being specified	8	127	135	20	22	12	64	11	129	6	17	
Chief Court of Province — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Court of Province — From district Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chief Court of Province — Special Appeals	1	33	34	18	0	0	10	0	28	6	23	
Total	174	1,541	1,715	233	468	99	716	84	1,600	115	19	

Judicial Statements.—10. (*Civil*).

Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Court.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	Number of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Village Court ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Small Cause Courts ...	3,617	32	1,640	1,672	959	557	2,149	51	0	4	0	285	1,084	
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts... ...	12,617	112	3,885	3,997	2,104	1,013	1,814	120	170	602	385	1,236	308	
Revenue Courts ...	1,304	0	19	19	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1	
District Courts ...	958	2	673	675	278	112	242	3	0	149	0	247	99	
Superior Courts ...	629	0	320	320	127	176	493	17	0	87	0	104	131	
Total ...	19,125	146	6,537	6,683	3,478	1,858	4,698	200	170	842	385	1,881	1,623	

Judicial Statements.—11.

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.			Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Arakan Sessions' Court.	3 Assessors	0	18	0	0	0	14	4	Sessions.	
Pegu do.	4 Assessors	0	72	0	0	0	44	28	do.	
Tenasserim do.	2 or more Assessors in each case....	0	12	0	0	0	10	2	do.	
Recorder's Court Rangoon	Criminal.—5 Jurors as laid down in Criminal Procedure Code.	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	Criminal. Nautical Assessors were employed in two cases of ship collision.	
	Civil.—2 Assessors.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		
do. Maulmain	5 Jurors.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	Sessions.	
Total ..		41	104	2	2	0	68	34		

Judicial Statements.—12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Class of Registry Office.	Number of Officers.	Number of Deeds Registered.															Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property.				Order personal Contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of Sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.		
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.								
																	Rs.	Rs.
Arakan Division.	3	0	2	3	3	123	0	0	0	0	16	3	67	2	0	0	438	0
Pegu do.	9	0	53	40	26	29	8	3	2	6	53	25	798	211	5	95	3193	571–0
Tenasserim do.	6	0	0	19	16	24	0	3	0	0	44	8	251	0	66	0	860	379–8
Total.	18	0	55	62	45	176	8	6	2	6	113	36	1116	213	71	95	4491	950–8

C 1.—

General Return showing number and Province of British

CLASS OF GAOLS.		Number of Gaols.	Number of Prisoners: Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Gaols.	Total in Gaol during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Prisons...	Rangoon ...	2	1,189	1,958	813	3,960	2,204
	Maulmain ...		1,137	897	72	2,106	1,070
	Total.....	2	2,326	2,855	885	6,066	3,274
Divisional Gaol...	Akyab...	1	475	561	13	1,049	511
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	5	144	939	1	1,084	824
	Thayetmyo...		222	570	500	1,292	727
	Kyouk Phyoo		291	352	...	643	429
	Sandoway ...		144	79	...	223	173
	Toungoo ...		73	172	...	245	146
	Total.....	5	874	2,112	501	3,487	2,299
District Lock-ups	Henzadah ...	6	11	605	2	618	356
	Myan-Oung..		33	1,031	4	1,068	671
	Prome		48	1,381	...	1,429	802
	Shwé-Gyeen		15	224	...	239	176
	Tavoy.....		13	155	...	168	128
	Mergui		15	89	...	105	94
	Total.....	6	135	3,485	6	3,627	2,227
	Grand Total.....	14	3,811	9,013	1,405	14,229	8,311

Prisons.
distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Burma for the year 1869.

during the year.									Number of Prisoners on last day of the year.				
									Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment.				
Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.
8	9.	10	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	3	4	3	39	9	69	1,446	80	11	113	873	238	118
12	1	....	3	59	1	18	1,101	389	3	26	195	187	100
32	4	4	6	98	10	87	2,557	469	14	139	1068	425	218
8	...	...	26	70	2	4	458	...	...	...	195	130	80
...	1	...	10	2	...	33	231	...	...	1	56	91	57
13	1	...	5	27	2	106	386	...	...	1	13	186	161
25	...	...	1	7	...	2	173	...	15	20	31	61	25
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	46	1	10	5	19	9	3
6	2	...	...	5	...	10	85	...	...	....	33	24	15
44	4	...	16	43	2	151	921	1	25	27	152	371	261
...	...	...	1	2	....	219	38	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	4	3	1	373	69	...	...	8	20	26	24
13	...	...	1	2	...	556	62	...	...	...	1	42	12
...	...	...	1	...	....	47	36	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	21	...	1	...	...	1	14
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	7
13	...	...	7	9	1	1,220	241	...	1	8	21	84	80
97	8	4	55	220	15	1,460	4,167	470	40	174	1,436	1,010	639

C I.—Prisons.

General Return showing number and distribution of Prisoners

CLASS OF GAOLS.		Number of Prisoners Under sentence of simple Imprisonment. More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.
Central Prisions ...	Rangoon	...	34	142
	Maulmain	...	35	7
	Total...	...	69	149
Divisional Gaol ...	Akyab	...	...	23
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	...	...	9
	Thayetmyo	...	9	41
	Kyouk Phyoo	...	16	11
	Sandoway	...	...	1
	Toungoo	...	2	2
	Total...	...	27	64
District Lock-ups	Henzada...	...	...	17
	Myanoung	...	...	...
	Prome	...	...	...
	Shwè-gyeen	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...
	Total...	...	...	17
	GRAND TOTAL...	...	96	253

—*(Continued.)*

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869.

on last day of the year.										
Under sentence of simple imprisonment.								Number of punishments for breaches of Gaol discipline		
More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.	Remarks.
0	34	142	21	16	2	56	1,704	130	107	
0	35	7	17	18	0	13	984	10	25	
0	69	149	32	34	2	69	2,688	140	132	
0	0	23	0	17	0	4	449	70	9	
0	0	9	34	1	0	2	251	21	73	
0	9	41	7	3	0	4	425	72	9	
0	16	11	7	5	0	1	192	13	10	
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	49	0	1	
0	2	2	5	2	0	2	85	12	1	
0	27	64	53	12	0	9	1,002	118	94	
0	0	17	12	0	0	0	52	0	0	
0	0	0	45	0	0	0	123	6	2	
0	0	0	30	4	0	0	89	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	
0	0	17	87	5	0	0	303	7	3	
0	96	253	172	68	2	82	4,442	335	238	

C II.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality &c., of Prisoners in each Prison of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1869.

Name of each Gaol, Central, District and Local Gaols being classed in succession.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of Mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Gaol and Gaol buildings and state (whether crowded or otherwise in present year)	Superficial feet within Gaol Walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in Wards to each Prisoner	Table Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs. distinguishing different kinds of grains &c.	Average number in Gaol during the year of all classes.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at end of the year.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year.	Sick in Hospital. Received this year.	Sick in Hospital. Discharged, cured or transferred.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining.	Sick in Hospital. Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	Explanation and Remarks.
Central Prisons Rangoon, ...	Assist. Surgeon	No Record.	Large, airy, lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground. Not crowded.	449	536	lb.oz. Rice 1 8; Fish or Meat 0 4; Fresh Vegetable. 0 8; Sweet oil 0 ½; Condiments 0 ½; Salt.. 0 ½; Gnapee 0 ½	1,533	131	131	132	132	77	1,194	1,219	52	73	3	39	42	2.62	2.90	
Maulmain.....	Do.	Do.	Double storied brick work buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs, wards very spacious. Not crowded.	836	828	Do.	1,131	131	131	132	132	24	861	878	7	26	1	59	60	5.33	5.44	
			Total....	391	682	Do.	2,664	131	131	132	132	101	1,555	1,597	59	99	4	98	102	3.84	6.59	

Divisional Gaol Akyab	Surgeon	Do.	Building of wood throughout with shingled roofs, floor raised 4 feet from the ground. Not crowded.	608	160	Do.	471	129	131	129	130	14	408	409	13	17	0	70	70	15·58	15·28
2nd Class District Gaols Kyouk-Phyoo	Deputy Commissioner.	Do.	Brick work barracks with leaf roofs, wooden floor and bamboo mat walls, between the brickwork pillars. Not crowded.	797	1,850	Do.	176	131	131	132	132	24	328	333	19	22	0	7	7	4·00	4·00
Sandoway	Do.	Do.	Brick work buildings with leaf roof, floor of wood raised 4 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	494	2,560	Do.	49	131	131	132	132	4	40	43	1	2	0	2	2	4·25	4·25
Thayetmyo	Assist. Comr.	Do.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof, earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet above the ground. Not crowded.	639	456	Do.	391	131	131	132	132	13	442	439	16	13	1	27	28	6·18	7·25
Bassein	Assist. Surgeon Uncovenanted.	Do.	Brickwork buildings with iron roof and earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	1,020	1,632	Do.	241	131	131	132	132	8	117	119	6	5	1	2	3	0·85	1·29
Toungoo	Assist. Comr.	Do.	Do. do. do.	2,270	2,657	Do.	88	131	131	132	132	19	137	150	6	8	2	5	7	5·88	8·23
			Total....	1,044	1,831	Do.	945	131	131	132	132	68	1,064	1,084	48	50	4	43	47	4·66	5·10
District Lockups																						
Henzadah.....	Do.	Do.	Masonry building wooden barracks, wards 10 feet off the ground.	750	670	Do.	40	131	131	132	132	0	27	27	0	0	0	2	2	5·12	5·12
Myanoung	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do.	888	348	Do.	77	131	131	132	132	1	75	76	0	3	0	3	3	3·94	3·94
Prome	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do.	735	394	Do.	68	131	131	132	132	4	152	148	8	3	0	2	2	3·22	3·22
Shwe-Gyeen....	Depy. Comr.	Do.	Brickwork building, with brickwork wards and wooden floors raised 8 feet and tiled roof. Not crowded.	319	2,084	Do.	37	131	131	132	132	2	29	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tavoy	Do.	Do.	Wooden buildings with leaf roof and wooden floors raised 3 feet.	3,707	2,353	Do.	23	131	131	132	132	0	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mergui	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do.	4,737	75,869	Do.	17	131	131	132	132	1	27	28	0	0	0	2	2	11·33	11·33
			Total....	1,772	1,363	Do.	262	131	131	132	132	8	329	328	9	7	0	9	9	3·73	3·73
			Grand Total....	272	288	Do.	4,342	131	131	132	132	191	3,356	3,418	129	172	8	220	228	5·19	5·47

C. III.—

Statement showing employment and earnings of working

Class of Gaol.		Average number of Prisoners									
		Employed.				Intramural					
		On Gaol Service.	In Gaol Gardens.	On Gaol buildings.	On labour outside Gaol.	Bakers	Basket makers.	Blacksmiths.	Braziers.	Brickmakers.	Carpenters.
Central Gaols	Rangoon	242	20	20	113	0	0	7	0	0	55
	Maulmain	197	34	10	0	0	10	4	1	8	16
	Total...	439	54	30	113	0	10	11	1	8	71
Divisional Gaol	Akyab	90	21	1	64	4	3	3	2	0	7
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	72	15	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	2
	Thayetmyo	47	0	152	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kyouk-Phyoo	59	7	7	20	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Sandoway	13	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Toungoo	16	3	36	10	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Total...	207	28	206	118	0	2	7	0	0	7
District Lock-ups	Henzadah	8	0	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Myanoung	8	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prome	11	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shwè-Gyeen	12	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tavoy	6	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Mergui	6	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total...	51	1	13	150	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total...	787	104	250	445	4	16	21	3	8	85

Prisons.

Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

liable to labour during the year.																							
manufactures &c., &c.																							
Coir pounder.	Jute manufactory.	Lithographers.	Printers.	Rope makers.	Sawyers.	Soorkee pounders.	Stone breakers.	Tailors.	Weavers.	Wicker Workers.	Wood carvers.	Paper manufactory.	Cobblers.	Miscellaneous.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on Raw Materials.		
159	0	0	33	0	16	0	260	9	40	36	4	4	0	151	42	1211	44,786	4	10
315	0	0	0	0	0	17	139	1	33	6	0	0	2	73	46	912	5,043	9	5
474	0	0	33	0	16	17	399	10	73	42	4	4	2	224	88	2123	49,829	14	3
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	153	4	0	4	0	0	0	30	13	401	500	0	0
15	0	0	0	4	0	0	23	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	156	336	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	295	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	22	121	40	15	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	2	35	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	76	246	10	7
15	0	0	0	5	1	0	23	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	42	683	623	10	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	62	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	57	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	36	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	1	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	224	1	8	0
489	0	2	33	5	17	17	575	14	73	63	4	4	2	261	149	3431	50,955	0	4

C. III.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing employment and earnings of working

Class of Gaols.		Amount received by sale of Manufactures &c.		
Central Gaols	Rangoon	94,929	2	3
	Maulmain	44,648	13	6
	Total	1,39,577	15	9
Divisional Gaol	Akyab	10,318	5	9
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein	1,078	0	5
	Thayetmyo	0	0	0
	Kyouk-Phyoo	429	9	1
	Sandoway	116	14	8
	Toungoo	1,326	4	3
	Total	2,950	12	5
District Lock-ups	Henzadah	0	0	0
	Myanoung	0	0	0
	Prome	34	6	9
	Shwè-Gyeen	0	0	0
	Tavoy	837	4	5
	Mergui	199	13	0
	Total	1,071	8	2
	Grand Total	1,53,918	10	1

—(*Continued.*)

Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures.			No. of prisoners under education in Gaol.		
50,142	13	5	41	6	5	64	12	6	0	0	0
39,605	4	1	43	6	1	63	5	10	0	0	0
89,748	1	6	42	11	11	64	2	5	0	0	0
9,818	5	9	27	7	9	46	3	7	0	0	0
741	15	11	4	12	1	12	9	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	10	1	3	3	4	64	12	4	0	0	0
116	14	8	3	5	5	12	15	10	0	0	0
1,079	9	8	14	3	3	134	15	2	0	0	0
2,327	2	4	3	6	6	28	6	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	6	9	0	9	7	34	6	9	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
835	12	5	52	3	9	835	12	5	0	0	0
199	13	0	13	5	1	199	13	0	0	0	0
1,070	0	2	4	12	5	356	10	8	0	0	0
1,02,963	9	9	30	0	1	60	11	4	0	0	0

C. IV.—

Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons in

Class of Prison.	Establishment.							Goal guards of Regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than guards.		
	No. of Gaol guards regular.	No. of Officers other than regular guards.											
		Europeans.	Native Officers, Writers &c. &c.,	Turnkeys.	Contingent & occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.						
Rangoon	65	3	43	2	0	2	115	9,676	0	0	16,342	7	1
Maulmain	50	3	43	2	0	2	100	10,092	0	0	3,871	7	9
Akyab	32	2	19	2	0	1	56	4,800	0	0	5,387	8	11
Bassein	34	2	8	1	0	1	46	2,352	0	0	3,824	15	3
Thayetmyo	32	1	12	1	0	1	47	4,380	0	0	2,818	6	2
Kyouk-Phyoo ...	17	0	9	1	0	1	28	2,352	0	0	2,859	14	6
Sandoway	17	0	9	1	0	1	28	2,352	0	0	2,148	0	0
Toungoo	26	0	7	0	0	1	34	2,352	0	0	1,980	0	0
Henzadah	6	0	4	0	0	0	10	1,056	0	0	764	7	6
Myanoung	10	0	4	0	0	0	14	1,056	0	0	931	0	0
Prome	8	1	3	0	0	0	12	1,236	0	0	876	0	0
Shwè-gyeen	4	0	5	0	0	0	9	528	0	0	862	0	0
Tavoy	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	528	0	0	861	0	0
Mergui	4	1	3	0	0	0	8	528	0	0	840	0	0
Total ..	309	13	173	10	0	10	515	43,288	0	0	54,367	3	2

Prisons.

British Burma for the year 1869.

Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct Profit of Manufactures credited.			Net cost.			For Gaol Guards.			For Establishment.		
1,04,360	1	2	1,30,378	8	3	50,142	13	5	80,235	10	10	6	7	3	10	14	5
38,943	1	4	62,906	9	1	39,605	4	1	23,301	5	0	9	0	11	12	7	2
18,041	13	5	28,229	6	4	9,818	5	9	18,411	0	7	10	1	0	11	4	8
9,016	8	3	15,193	7	6	741	15	11	14,451	7	7	9	14	1	16	1	1
21,002	6	0	28,200	12	2	0	0	0	28,200	12	2	11	3	8	7	3	7
5,532	13	9	10,744	12	3	388	10	1	10,356	2	2	13	7	0	16	5	5
1,236	8	7	5,736	8	7	116	14	8	5,619	9	11	50	0	8	45	11	2
20,656	6	5	25,088	6	5	1,079	9	8	24,008	12	9	27	10	8	23	4	8
5,363	12	0	7,184	3	6	0	0	0	7,184	3	6	27	1	2	19	9	7
6,324	12	7	8,311	12	7	0	0	0	8,311	12	7	13	14	4	12	4	0
12,762	7	2	14,874	7	2	34	6	9	14,840	0	5	18	11	7	13	4	4
2,223	3	9	3,613	3	9	0	0	0	3,613	3	9	14	4	4	23	4	9
1,519	14	3	2,908	14	3	835	12	5	1,073	1	10	22	0	0	35	14	0
846	0	0	2,132	0	0	199	13	0	1,932	3	0	33	0	0	52	8	0
2,47,847	12	8	3,45,502	15	10	*1,02,963	9	9	2,42,539	6	1	9	10	7	12	11	6

* Includes amount credited by the Accountant General, and those of Public Works and other Departments.

C. IV.—

Statement showing the Establishments and cost of Prisons in

Class of Prison.	For Diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For Medicines &c.			For additions and repairs to Gaol.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.			Average Net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited.		
Rangoon ...	29	6	6	2	8	0	2	1	2	31	6	3	3	15	2	85	0	9	65	4	8
Maulmain ...	29	11	9	1	13	11	0	4	10	2	3	1	1	1	9	55	9	11	38	8	10
Akyab ...	23	14	4	0	0	0	0	10	6	12	13	3	1	7	2	59	14	11	49	1	0
Bassein ...	30	6	2	1	13	0	0	5	5	12	9	0	3	3	3	63	0	8	59	11	6
Thayetmyo ...	39	4	1	0	10	11	0	11	10	8	3	10	5	0	7	71	6	3	72	4	11
Kyouk-Phyoo.	16	5	3	2	7	1	2	11	9	5	15	1	4	6	5	61	0	9	58	15	1
Sandoway ...	11	7	5	0	12	2	2	9	8	8	4	0	3	4	4	119	8	2	119	9	0
Toungoo ...	22	12	7	2	3	2	4	9	5	201	14	7	5	7	3	287	5	10	286	4	2
Henzadah ...	35	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	4	4	14	11	4	179	9	8	184	3	4
Myanoung ...	23	0	11	0	12	8	0	10	6	48	9	0	13	6	9	113	14	5	109	5	10
Prome ...	38	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	11	140	8	1	10	8	1	215	9	2	224	13	6
Shwè-gyeen...	31	11	9	0	0	0	0	6	8	5	1	7	22	10	7	97	10	5	97	10	5
Tavoy ...	29	12	2	0	1	2	0	1	5	11	15	2	24	7	1	126	7	6	117	11	6
Mergui ...	33	12	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	9	10	10	8	125	6	7	126	12	7
Total ...	29	1	0	1	11	1	1	3	5	22	5	3	3	11	0	79	9	1	*66	12	2

* As shown in Annual Gaol Report for 1869.

Prisons.—*(Continued.)*

British Burma for the year 1869.

Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year showing number of lbs. obtained for one Rupee.

Paddy.		Fish.		Meat.		Dholl.		Gnapee.		Vegetable.		Oil.		Salt.		Chillies.		Fuel.	Attah.
67	1	4	8	5	9	7	1	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	38	6	6	3	8	14	27	6	13	10	10	10	260	8
80	14	8	9	1	0	5	5	5	10	10	0	10	10	10	48	0	0	4	10	14	48	0	0	6	6	6	0	8
80	0	0	10	10	10	8	0	0	12	1	3	8	13	5	0	0	0	4	13	9	45	11	6	8	0	0	0	8
55	11	4	8	11	10	4	4	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	13	24	0	0	5	12	3	0	8
Fed @ 0-1-9 per laboring and 0-1-8 per Non-laboring prisoners.																												
96	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	80	0	0	4	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	12	8	0	10	12	0	8	0	0	10	10	10	94	0	0	3	11	1	33	0	0	3	10	11	0	8
83	6	14	6	6	6	5	5	5	10	10	0	4	9	2	0	0	0	3	3	3	10	10	10	8	0	0	0	8
Fed @ a contract rate of 0-1-6 per laboring and Non-laboring prisoners.																												
96	0	0	12	10	10	7	0	0	16	0	0	13	4	6	32	0	0	4	12	12	13	11	6	9	2	4	400	8
Fed @ a contract rate of 0-1-8 per laboring and 0-1-6 per Non-laboring prisoners.																												
80	0	0	10	10	10	6	6	0	16	0	0	6	6	6	16	0	0	3	10	10	10	19	10	5	5	5	0	8
91	0	0	5	5	5	7	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	38	6	6	3	5	11	32	0	0	10	0	0	0	8
87	4	5	19	3	3	7	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	44	8	1	3	9	11	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. V.—Pri-

STATEMENT showing Sex, Age, previous convictions and the last day of

Class of Prison.		Sex.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Central Prisons ...	Rangoon	1,604	5	1,609	0	7
	Maulmain	928	14	942	0	0
Divisional Gaol...	Akyab	425	3	428	0	1
2nd Class District Gaols ...	Bassein	212	2	214	0	8
	Thayetmyo	404	7	411	0	7
	Kyouk Phyoo	175	4	179	0	1
	Sandoway	46	2	48	0	0
	Toungoo	76	0	76	0	2
District Lockups ...	Henzadah	40	0	40	0	0
	Myanoung	15	1	16	0	0
	Prome	52	3	55	0	0
	Shwe-Gyeen	14	1	15	0	0
	Tavoy	17	0	17	0	0
	Mergui	7	0	7	0	0
	Total ...	4,015	42	*4,057	0	26

* Note.—Convicted prisoners only.

sons.

education of Prisoners under sentence in the Province of British Burma on the year 1869.

Age.						No of times convicted.					Education.	
16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times Convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who read and write.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	715	589	247	25	5	1,231	94	104	85	95	0	1,082
25	165	525	168	50	9	891	45	6	0	0	0	636
40	138	159	43	7	40	375	32	11	7	3	0	269
47	43	56	31	22	7	78	71	40	15	10	0	171
66	162	130	36	9	1	184	50	14	10	153	0	335
15	100	40	10	3	10	127	30	20	2	0	0	136
1	9	21	11	2	4	44	1	1	2	0	0	36
5	23	25	16	5	0	60	11	5	0	0	0	51
20	10	6	3	1	0	32	6	1	1	0	0	33
4	10	2	0	0	0	9	5	1	1	0	0	12
4	25	23	3	0	0	35	15	3	2	0	0	40
0	10	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	10
1	2	6	5	2	1	9	4	2	1	1	0	12
0	5	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5
249	1,417	1,589	573	126	77	3,095	366	208	126	262	0	2,828

C. V.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

Class of Prison.		Education. No. well educated.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in Gaol.	Language and Character in which they read and write.
		20	21	22
Central Prisons...	Rangoon	527	0	English, Bengalee, Persian, Nagree Burmese, Tamil, Telugoo & Chinese.
	Maulmain	306	0	English, Burmese Hindu, Urdoo, Tamil, Telugoo & Chinese.
Divisional Gaol...	Akyab	159	0	Burmese, Bengalee & Persian.
2nd Class District Gaols ...	Bassein	43	0	Burmese, Bengalee, Chinese & Karen
	Thayetmyo	76	0	Burmese, Tamil, Telugoo Karen, &c.
	Kyouk Phyoo	43	0	English, Mugh, Bengallee, Persian, Nagree and Burmese.
	Sandoway	12	0	English, Mugh, Bengalee, Persian, Nagree and Burmese.
	Toungoo	25	0	Burmese, Bengalee, Tamil and Karen.
District Lockups.	Henzadah	7	0	Burmese and Karen.
	Myan Oung	4	0	Burmese, Bengalee, Tamil and Karen.
	Promè	15	0	Burmese, Tamil and Hindu.
	Shwè-Gyeen	5	0	Burmese, Karen, &c.
	Tavoy	5	0	Burmese, English and Chinese.
	Mergui	2	0	do. do. do.
	Total ...	1,229	0	

C. VI.—Prisons.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Gaols of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average of each Individual of each Class.		Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.
	Height in feet and Inches.	Weight in lbs.	
According to religion.			(1.) *Caucasian.*—Hair black, waving, complexion different shades from fair to dark brown, forehead high, nose narrow, prominent, teeth vertical, chin prominent rounded, cranium spheriodal, face oval, countenance intelligent, temper quiet, mild, in some high.
Mahomedans	5 8	108½	
Hindoos	5 7¾	120	
Bhudhists	5 7	131	
Christians	5 6½	135	
According to Race.			(2.) *Indo-Chinese.*—Hair black, straight, thin, complexion of various shades, eyes rather oblique, forehead low, nose broad, flat, short, teeth oblique, cheek bones prominent, beard scanty, cranium spherical or pyramidal, eyes far apart, intelligence medium, temper slow but violent when excited.
Hindoostanees(1)	5 3	115½	
Eurasians	5 7	130	
Europeans	5 8	136	
Burmese -(2)	5 8	131	
Taliens	5 6¼	132	
Karens	5 5	131	
Bengalees	5 5½	115½	
Chinese -(3)	5 6	131½	
Malays -(4)	5 4	124½	
Madrassees	5 7	119	
Americans -(5)	5 6	136	
Shans	5 6	120	
Toungthoos	5 5	128	
Hindoos according to caste.			(3.) *Mongolian.*—Complexion yellow, eyes oblique, and in other respect like the Indo-Chinese.
Brahmins	5 6½	125	(4.) *Malay.*—Hair abundant, thick, black, curling, skin brown, cheek bones not so prominent as in Mongols, jaws inclined, nose large, flat, intelligence cunning, temper quick.
Rajpoots	5 8	108	
Sudras	5 6½	122¾	
Kaits	5 6	132½	
			(5.) *Negro.*—Skin black, hair woolly short, lip thick, chin retreating, cranium elongated, intelligence medium, temper short.
		lbs. oz.	
General Average	5 9	125-6	

C. VII.—Prisons.

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions &c. and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma during the last day of the year 1869.

		Number of Individuals.														
		Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Toungboo.	Henzada.	Myanoung.	Prome.	Shwe-gyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists	335	227	81	57	49	37	4	16	6	3	5	1	4	0	825
	Barbers	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Blacksmiths	29	17	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
	Boatmen or Fishermen	125	79	13	17	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	267
	Brickmakers	21	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
	Carpenters	83	27	11	7	9	7	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	150
	Cobblers..	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Compositors and Pressmen	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	Domestic servants	75	35	13	7	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
	Druggists	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Elders of village	21	15	9	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
	Gardeners	65	23	11	7	9	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	124
	Herdsmen	12	8	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Hunters	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Laborers	405	290	189	29	252	86	39	49	26	12	37	13	8	4	1439
	Masons	20	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Musicians	15	8	5	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	Oilmen	23	13	11	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
	Pedlars	107	21	9	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
	Petty dealers	27	15	13	12	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
	Policemen	12	4	2	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Revenue Collectors	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sawyers	45	25	10	7	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
	Seamen	13	10	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Shopkeepers	17	11	7	11	4	7	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	67
	Soldiers	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Tailors	15	7	4	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	36
	Traders	47	25	11	9	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	102
	Washermen	9	5	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Warders	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Weavers	13	21	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	52
	Workers in Metal	19	11	4	3	12	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	57
	Writers	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Watchmen	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Total..	1609	942	428	214	411	179	48	76	40	16	55	15	17	7	4057
Social relation.	Unmarried	657	240	123	102	97	83	11	19	10	4	11	3	2	6	1368
	Widower or Widow	110	15	91	37	86	15	3	8	6	3	8	2	6	1	391
	Married — One wife or husband	729	527	179	53	216	80	25	47	20	6	23	5	5	0	1015
	Married — Two do do	88	125	32	14	12	1	8	1	4	2	6	3	2	0	298
	Married — More than two do	25	35	3	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	2	2	0	85
	Have children — Not more than three	96	380	207	81	64	127	29	31	22	7	17	6	12	2	1081
	Have children — More than three	39	130	39	72	47	19	11	9	8	2	12	3	3	0	394

D. Police.—1.

STATEMENT showing the Police Force entertained in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1869.

Regular organized Police, including Town Police subject to the rules of Regular Police.																				Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.					
Total number of all Grades during the year.					Detail of number at end of year.							Average annual pay.				Total cost including contingencies.									
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men.		Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot-man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local Funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police Regular, and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
							Foot.	Mounted.																	
5,026	2,069	118	1 90	5,887	54	443	5,390	..	4,971	1,382	1,570	£ 365-12-0 or Rs. 3,656-0-0	£ 43-10-0 or Rs. 435-0-0	0	£ 14-0-0 or Rs. 140-0-0	£ 11 633-8-0 or Rs. 11,63,334-0-0	0	£ 12,349-16-0 or Rs. 1,23,498-0-0	945	459	120	Local Cess Fund.	£ 11,340-0-0 or Rs. 1,13,400-0	6832	£ 140,023-4-0 or Rs. 14,00,232

Column. 6.

1 Inspector General.
12 Superintendents.
9 Assistant Superintendents.
24 Inspectors.
8 Head Constables.

Total ..54 European Officers.

Column. 7.

17 Inspectors.
91 Head Constables.
335 Serjeants.

Total ..443 Native Officers.

Column. 8.

5,058 Constables
332 Boatmen.

Total ..5,390 Footmen.

Police.—2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

General Distribution of Officers and Men.				Number of sub-divisions under an European Officer.	Number of sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thannah.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European officers charge.		Average of each Native officers charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Gaols.	At Head quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12 Serjts. 156 Contbls	2 Hd. Contbls. 20 Serjeants ... 317 Constables. .	5 Inspectors. 13 Hd. Contbls 11 Serjeants... 31 Constables.											
168	339	60	4,741	5	2¾	2¼	1,723	45,919	210	5,597	4·45 Miles.	19·8 Miles.	

Column 4.

1 Inspector General.
12 Superintendents.
7 Assistant Superintendents.
31 Inspectors.
74 Head Constables.
242 Serjeants.
4,068 Constables.
306 Boatmen.

Total..4741 available for duty.

Column 5.

54 European Officers referred to in column 6 of Form 1, in charge of 274 Police posts or Thannahs.

Column 6.

17 Inspectors and 82 Head Constables referred to in Form 1 Column 7=100 Superior Native Officers in charge of 274 Police posts or Thannahs.

Police.—3.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869.

Classification according to religion, races &c.		Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Stones	lbs.	
According to religion.	Mahomedans	33	4	5	3	7	6	
	Hindoos	30	6	5	4	9	8	
	Seikhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Christians	33	5	5	4	7	6	
	Parsees	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buddhists	31	6	5	2	6	11	
According to countries and races.	Hindostanees	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Punjabees	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Affghans	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Beloochees	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	From Western Himalayas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Eastern Himalayas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bengalees	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	From Mahratta countries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Telingas	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Canarese	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tamils	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Malabars	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Natives of India	33	4	5	5	7	8	
	Burmese	31	6	5	3	6	6	
	Karens	32	6	5	3	6	9	
	Malays	33	6	5	3	7	6	
	Shans	30	6	5	2	7	4	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rajpoots	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	General average ...	32	3	5	3	7	5	

Police.—4.

STATEMENT showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great crime usually dealt with by the Police.

CLASS OF CRIME.	Persons arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
Offences against public justice	21	...	6	1	14						
Offences relating to coin or stamps	57	...	23	...	31						
Murder. { For sake of robbery ... ... }	151	1	34	...	98						
Murder. { For other motives .. ... }											
Culpable Homicide	51	...	5	...	44						
Attempt at suicide	1	...	1	...	...						
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property	183	...	99	...	72						
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt	286	...	130	7	140						
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass without personal violence	249	10	64	2	171						
Theft	5,667	...	2,062	10	3,540						
Receiving stolen property	862	...	310	...	549						
Mischief of serious character	14	...	7	...	7						
Belonging to gang of Dacoities, Robbers or Thieves ...	20	...	1	...	5						
Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrate							12,346	22,214	8,776	254	8,570
Breaches of special Laws cognizable by Police							4,288	11,753	2,593	101	8,828
Total.....	7,562	11	2,742	20	4,671		16,634	33,967	11,369	355	17,398

Column 2.
Died 17, Escaped 8, Transferred 18, Pending 75=118 inclusive.

Column 9.
Escaped 23, Transferred 1, Pending 28, Withdrawn 4,793=4,845 inclusive.

E. Military—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of force at end of year 1870.						Average annual pay and allowance of each.																	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalid.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year 1870.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				European Commissioned Officers.			Native Commissioned Officers.			Non-Commissioned Officers.			Fighting men.			Camp followers.			Total cost including Contingencies.		
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.																		
Europeans. Artillery	367	12	0	9	9	28	8	325	4	10	13	0	36	278	317	47,019	7	0	0	0	0	8,585	8	0	44,139	8	0	23,110	8	2	1,93,083	0	0
Europeans. Infantry	807	116	0	8	8	54	51	809	1	0	41	0	44	763	64	9,669	1	4	0	0	0	2,248	0	1	11,622	0	10	1,125	8	0	24,665	0	3
Total	1,174	128	0	17	17	82	59	1,134	5	10	54	0	80	1,041	381	56,688	8	4	0	0	0	10,833	14	1	55,761	8	10	24,236	0	2	2,17,748	0	3
Natives. Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	12	99	7	7,008	2	0	1,515	7	0	2,000	8	0	12,867	5	9	731	7	0	28,277	10	0
Natives. Infantry	2,005	18	0	33	33	40	8	1,969	3	0	26	43	149	1,739	147	38,221	8	1	23,873	4	0	27,535	0	0	1,71,435	11	5	13,036	3	8	5,06,839	12	3
Total	2,005	18	0	33	33	40	8	1,969	4	0	27	45	161	1,838	154	45,229	10	1	25,388	11	0	30,135	8	0	1,83,803	1	2	13,767	10	8	5,35,117	6	3
Grand Total	3,179	146	0	50	50	122	67	3,103	9	10	81	45	241	2,879	535	1,01,918	2	5	25,388	11	0	40,969	6	1	2,39,564	10	0	38,003	10	10	7,52,865	6	6

Military.—2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

	Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		No. of Regiments, Batteries &c. on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-posts occupied	Average number of men at Head quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
					On Duty.	Off Duty.	On duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
European.	No. 1-5 Royal Arty.	...	1	...	11	52	...	...	...	61	304	..	2	658	..
	No. 3-5 Do. do.	...	1	...	8	57	...	...	...	56	Nil	..	5	411	16
	No. 5-5 Do. do.	...	1	...	11	52	...	...	...	61	304	..	2	776	...
	A. 23 Do. do.	...	1	...	21	106	...	...	...	73	292	..	1	260	..
	2-21 Fusiliers.	...	1	...	22	238	...	...	...	156	209	..	2	188	201
	76 Foot.	...	...	...	...	...	NOT RECEIVED.			..	...	...	..	..	..
Native.	A. Co. Sap. & Miners	...	1	...	7	101	4	...	...	11	101	1	1	65	..
	F. Co. Sap. & do.	...	...	...	...	...	NOT RECEIVED.			...	..	...	..	..	..
	12 Regiment N. I.	...	...	...	...	...	NOT RECEIVED.			..	..	...	..	..	..
	36 Do. do.	...	1	...	83	586	...	...	...	74	291	1	4	236	132
	37 Do. do.	...	1	2	51	175	300	...	...	73	292	...	2	75	60
	38 Do. do.	...	1	...	103	480	...	...	..	90	275	..	10	216	8

Military—3.

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races and Classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1869-70.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to Religion.				
Mahomedans ...	32	5-6 1/20		
Hindoos ...	30 3/8	5-5 9/20		
Seikhs ...	0	0		
Christians ...	28 1/21	5-6 3/4		
Parsees ...	0	0		
According to countries and races.				
Hindoostanees ...	29 1/3	5-6 3/8	8 1/2 Stone.	
Punjaubees ...	24	5-7 1/4		
Affghans ...	0	0		
Belloochees ...	0	0		
From W. Himalaya ...	0	0		
From E. Himalaya ...	0	0		
Bengallees ...	27 1/2	5-6 3/8		
From Mahratta country ...	29 2/3	5-6		
Telingas ...	30 1/4	5-6 5/8		
Tamils ...	30 1/6	5-6 1/4		
Canarese ...	33	5-6 3/4		
Malabars ...	30 1/4	5-6		
Hindoos according to caste.				
Brahmins ...	30 2/3	57 3/4		
Rajpoots ...	28 1/4	57 1/8		
Indo Britons, &c.	29	56 1/2		

F. Marine.—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Contingencies.
	Remaining to end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c	Remaining at end of year.	Number of ships.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.					European Officers and Engineers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers or Gunners.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatant Lascars.	Total cost including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers & Engineers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers or Gunners.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatant Lascars.						
																Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
Sea Going. { European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sea Going. { ...	...	6	...	1	...	...	14,600	...	720	...	...	...
Sea Going. { Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sea Going. { ...	10	...	2	...	...	56	...	936	...	...	11,016	1,12,000
Total...																					
River Going. { European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	River Going. { ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Going. { Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	River Going. { ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	2	1	...	56	14,600	936	720	...	11,016	1,12,000

Marine.—2.

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
Mahomedans, Mussulmans (Chittagonians.)	30	5¼ feet	150 lbs.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. Finance—1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869-70.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.				Net Receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive Works.	Allowance and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowance to district and village officers and Inundars and charitable grants.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	...
Land Revenue	63,89,579	19,955	9,75,151	...	...	9,95,106	53,94,473	...
Forests	9,84,773	643	4,21,462	...	...	4,22,105	5,62,668	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,61,458	132	1,72,399	...	...	1,72,531	8,88,927	...
Tributes and contributions from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Territorial	84,35,810	20,730	15,69,012	...	...	15,89,742	68,46,068	...
Income Tax	1,46,154	559	2,973	...	...	3,532	1,42,622	...
Professions and Trades Tax and Licence Tax	3,627	2,531	...	...	...	2,531	1,096	...
Customs	20,33,884	22,917	1,60,381	...	...	1,83,298	18,50,586	...
Salt ... Duty on Imported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ... Excise duty	1,28,320	...	8,181	...	...	8,181	1,20,139	...
Salt ... Government Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23,11,985	26,007	1,71,535	...	...	1,97,542	21,14,443	

Opium { Export duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium { Government Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps	5,40,959	16,835	14,255	...	...	31,090	5,09,869	...
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice { Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice { Real Fines, &c.	2,67,066	29,476	...	...	...	29,476	2,37,590	...
Police { Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police { Real	2,50,639	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,639	...
Public Works { Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works { Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works { Real	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine { Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine { Real	71,072	...	...	...	...	...	71,072	...
Education { Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education { Real	4,649	...	...	...	...	...	4,649	...
Interest { Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest { Real	9,010	...	...	...	...	...	9,010	...
Military Refund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	22,299	1,466	...	...	...	1,466	20,833	...
Total Imperial	11,65,694	47,777	14,255	...	...	62,032	11,03,662	...
LOCAL.								
Public Works Fund	5,57,918	...	...	...	...	...	5,57,918	...
Police Fund	2,16,717	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,717	...
Marine Fund	4,25,070	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,070	...
Charitable Fund	13,261	...	...	...	...	...	13,261	...
General Fund	7,087	...	...	...	...	...	7,087	...
Total Local	12,20,053	...	...	...	...	...	12,20,053	...
Gross Receipts	131,33,542	94,514	17,54,802	...	...	18,49,316	112,84,226	...

Finance.—2.

Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869-70.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year or 1869-70.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	12,142	...
Civil and Political Establishments	4,94,797	4,32,912
Civil contingencies	57,793	53,559
Judicial charges { Courts, &c.	5,14,603	5,32,262
Judicial charges { Prisons, &c.	a15,78,424	2,65,297
Police do.	13,45,574	13,94,859
Military do.	...	...
Marine do.	b 3,93,442	5,80,587
Deficit Post Office	...	...
Do. Electric Telegraph	...	...
Superannuation and Retired allowances	30,469	30,040
Public Works { Civil..... { New	...	...
Public Works { Civil..... { Repairs	...	...
Public Works { Military { New	...	...
Public Works { Military { Repairs	...	...
Education	1,10,990	81,901
Ecclesiastical	53,121	51,898
Medical	1,17,986	1,09,877
Miscellaneous	31,630	39,753
Total Imperial...	47,40,971	35,72,945
Local.		
Public Works Fund	4,84,801	5,43,203
Police Fund	2,42,263	2,02,175
Marine Fund	1,72,696	1,96,025
Charitable Fund	13,002	11,708
General Fund	24,210	29,219
Total Local...	9,36,972	9,82,330
Grand Total...	56,77,943	45,55,275
Surplus	...	...
Deficit	...	...

a This included Rs. 13,07,791 for Port Blair charges.
b do, 1,68,142 do.

Finance.—3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year	29,91,948	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	45,55,275
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1	1,12,84,226	Loans, Railways and Interest	.....
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	.....	Charges on account of Service Fund	3,17,768
Do. of Service Fund	30,037	Advances	4,10,523
Re-payment of advances	4,31,600	Re-payment of Deposits	4,60,234
Deposit	4,58,997	Do. of Prize Money	.....
Prize Money	.....		
Sale of Waste Land	.....	Cash Remittance	57,39,673
Cash Remittances	57,49,026	Remittances other Government Departments	85,81,786
Remittances other Government Departments	29,25,125	Bills of other Treasuries paid	12,30,746
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	11,96,886	Bills other Governments	2,71,597
Bills drawn on other Governments	2,72,338		
Total Rupees	2,53,40,183	Total Rupees	2,15,67,602
Disbursements	2,15,67,602		
Cash balance at the close of the year 1869-70	37,72,581		

B. 1.—Public Works.

STATEMENT shewing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1869-70.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Expenditure.						
Military.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops. Rangoon	18,090	8,884	26,974	.....	.....	.....
Prome	63,223	1,459	64,682	.....	.....	.....
Toungoo	21,507	.....	21,507	.....	.....	.....
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops. Rangoon	2,106	.....	2,106	.....	.....	.....
Tenasserim ...	2,842	.....	2,842	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	1,12,775	10,793	1,23,568	.....	.....	.....
Works of Fortification	1,31,913	.....	1,31,913	.....	.....	.....
General Cantonment Works and Roads	13,140	16,137	29,277	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	25,119	32,319	57,438	.....	.....	.....
Total Military ...	3,90,715	69,592	4,60,307	3,90,715	69,592	4,60,307
Agricultural.						
Project No. 6, continuous line of embankment from the terminus of the present High level Road or Project No. 5, down to Henzada, 55 miles in length.	4,341	.....	4,341	.....	.....	.....
Nawoon and Laymyethna embankment	7,027	.....	7,027	.....	.....	.....

Protection Embankment, Myanoung...	7,183	.....	7,183	.....	.....	.....
Do. Kanoung	7,009	.....	7.009	.....	.....	.....
Do. Henzada	17,425	.....	17,425	.....	.....	.....
Levelling and Surveying 400 miles of country along the Irrawaddy...	2,016	.....	2,016	.....	.....	.....
Completing three vented tunned sluice in flank, embankment Project No. 4...	104	.....	104	.....	.....	.....
Other irrigation works	6,143	14,487	20,630	.....	.....	.....?
Minor do.	4,750	1,076	5,826	.....	.....	.....
Total Agricultural...	55,998	15,563	71,561	55,998	15,563	71,561
Civil Buildings.						
Buildings for the administration of Law and Justice..	1,35,559	1,553	1,37,112	.....	.....	.....
Buildings for the Revenue Department	4,876	.....	4,876	.....	.....	.....
Telegraphs	5,578	.....	5,578	.....	.....	.....
Ecclesiastical	4,933	.....	4,933	.....	.....	.....
Other Public Buildings	1,70,410	3,808	174,218	.....	.....	.....
Minor works...	25,427	29,881	55,308	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Buildings...	3,46,783	35,242	3,82,025	3,46,783	35,242	3,82,025
Communications.						
Road connecting the two cities of Rangoon and Pegu.	35,405	4,398	39,803	.....	.....	.....
Bridges and culverts on do. do...	29,538	.....	29,538	.....	.....	.....
Road from Rangoon to Prome and from thence to Meaday northwards	1,58,928	53,431	2,12,359	.....	.....	.....
Bridges, &c., on do. do.	2,598	.....	2,598	.....	.....	.....

B. 1.—Public Works.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Road from Maulmain to Quanlah with branch line to Amherst	47,163	11,353	58,516	.....	.....	.....
Surveying and aligning the proposed road from Pegu to Toungoo	341	.....	341	.....	.....	.....
Road leading to Sanitary Camp in the direction of the Frontier	11,717	.....	11,717	.....	.....	.....
Road from Toungoo to Tantabeen	16,859	.....	16,859	.....	.....	.....
Road to Cholera Camp	4,205	.....	4,205	.....	.....	.....
Raising and draining Latter Street, Rangoon... ...	13,403	.....	13,403	.....	.....	.....
Preliminary operations in the Survey for a Railway from Rangoon to Prome...	1,659	.....	1,659	.....	.....	.....
Other works...	4,095	3,444	7,539	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	21,335	20,260	41,595	.....	.....	.....
Total Communications...	347,246	92,886	4,40,132	3,47,246	92,886	440,132

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Light House, Krishna shoal	13,453	...	13,453	...	...	...
Oyster reef experimental operations	466	...	466	...	...	...
Iron screw pile jetty	3,111	...	3,111	...	...	...
Do. Coaling wharf...	2,423	...	2,423	...	...	...
Other Works	30	18,602	18,632	...	...	...
Minor Works	2,447	443	2,890	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	21,930	19,045	40,975	21,930	19,045	40,975
Total Works ...	...	...	...	11,62,672	2,32,328	13,95,000
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	4,07,527
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	14,444
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,22,071
Grand Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,22,071

NOTE.—The difference between the grand total here and that for the annual appropriation is due to the omission from this statement of Rs. 8,904, the increased value of stock.

Form B. 2.—Public Works, and C. Railways.

NONE.

D.—Agri

Under a former Section, provision is made for information regarding soils duces, and with all that is necessary to till the soil, all of which

1.—Crops cultivated, in acres,

Name of Districts.	Rice.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cocoanut.	Betel-nut.	Dhunnee (thatching palm.)	Plantains.
Akyab ..	244,190	30	77	24	2	0	6	0	367	759	7,581	1,623
Sandoway ..	29,185	806	185	547	2	71	1,589	145	0	0	0	0
Ramree ..	81,570	1	1,890	2	66	50	1,228	332	0	279	2,184	1,027
Northern Arakan ..	683	143	0	286	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0
Rangoon ..	393,170	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,751	0	40	13
Bassein ..	201,610	0	51	83	0	0	2	43	0	0	0	758
Myanoung ..	207,712	6,641	0	3,121	77	0	2,271	8,564	17	10	0	3,738
Prome. ..	202,095	2,376	53	1,476	0	0	5,134	745	10	621	0	1,403
Toungoo ..	33,987	200	102	211	0	0	49	1,415	0	6	0	775
Amherst ..	170.460	0	948	569	0	0	26	7,702	1,023	3,375	4,262	1,538
Tavoy ..	49,572	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,093	398
Mergui ..	31,205	2	148	0	0	0	43	0	111	752	3,136	422
Shwe-Gyeen.. ..	66,581	0	0	277	0	0	0	1,297	25	4,410	0	644
Total....	1,712,030	10.239	3,521	6,596	147	121	10,318	20,255	3,304	10,212	20,296	12,339

culture.

so far as nature is concerned, and we have now to do with what the soil pro- is embraced under the heads—crops, stock, rent, and production.

ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE.

Betel-vines.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Mixed Fruit trees.	Mixed Products.	Products of Toungya cultivation.	Peas.	Mulberry Plant.	Madder.	Pepper.	Marrian.	Pulse.	Onions.	Indian Corn.	Toddy.	Doorians.	Melons.	Ground Nuts.	Other Fruit Trees.
443	2,068	113	8,046	1,185	4,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	76	24	95	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	375	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	15,995	3,549	2,442	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,553
529	481	0	8,421	1,207	2,556	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	298	0	5,474	0	5,088	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	188	771	0	0	0	0	0
0	741	0	12,482	6,351	36,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	411	0	3,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0
1,370	0	0	10,856	1,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0
90	0	0	4,146	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	0	0
1	8	0	2,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	63	23	0
290	0	0	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,119	3,966	113	61,656	16,010	54,499	76	24	293	255	159	2,332	1,455	771	71	1,412	63	23	8,553

Stock—2.

Division.	District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Elephants.	Buffaloes.	Oil and Sugar mills.	Gayals.
Arakan	Akyab	84,815	20	200	1	5,981	5,928	3,913	39,599	13,283	0	77,627	0	200
	Ramree	44,879	0	30	0	981	4,386	535	13,549	4,785	0	28,709	1,205	0
	Sandoway	*26,730	0	85	0	820	5,050	† 1,015	5,546	1,573	0	0	108	0
Pegu	Rangoon	20,350	1,368	0	0	986	7,148	14,479	65,300	8,417	108	56,348	0	0
	Bassein	33,746	0	1,243	4	1,281	23,462	14,074	23,253	12,623	0	78,108	0	0
	Myanoung	81,543	0	1,526	0	867	11,242	45,699	37,453	3,675	181	59,523	0	0
	Prome	1,39,098	0	1,181	0	976	14,667	43,237	42,480	1,790	41	23,679	0	0
	Toungoo	4,936	0	128	0	610	3,110	3,007	6,131	438	109	8,743	0	0
Tenasserim	Maulmain (town)	8,503	11	959	2	1,117	179	365	44	877	36	74	0	0
	Amherst	20,394	0	68	0	182	3,218	3,731	10,137	4,373	256	44,487	0	0
	Tavoy	3,170	1	20	0	416	1,076	330	2,791	1,515	72	25,700	0	0
	Mergui	203	0	5	0	182	735	24	3,026	2,110	10	19,637	0	0
	Shwé-gyeen ...	7,024	0	224	0	300	1,500	4,482	5,451	1,488	218	17,293	0	0
	Total ...	475,391	1,400	5,669	7	14,699	81,701	134,891	254,760	56,947	1,031	439,928	1,313	200

* Includding Buffaloes.
† Do. Sledges.

Rates of Rent and Produce.—3.

| DISTRICTS. | AVERAGE RENT PER ACRE, PER LAND SUITED FOR | | |

Rates of Rent and Produce.—3.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Average Rent per acre per land suited for									Average produce of land per acre in lbs.															
	Chillies.			Pulse.			Vegetables.			Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Pepper.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Sugar-Cane.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Chillies.	Mixed Products.	Teak.	Remarks.
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Akyab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	100	200	0	912	0	2,000	0	370	20	0	0	0	0	
Ramree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	320	300	0	1,200	160	1,600	0	640	0	0	0	0	0	
Sandoway..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,645	0	550	240	640	320	376	400	1,040	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	
Rangoon. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,260	0	
Bassein	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,230	0	0	0	88	0	392	0	0	800	0	0	0	250	0	0	
Myanoung..	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	2,500	0	0	400	210	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	3,240	
Prome.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	210	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Toungoo....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	0	0	0	210	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amherst ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	900	0	580	0	0	0	0	0	
Tavoy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mergui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	
Shwè-gyeen.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	365	0	365	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	
General Average..	1	0	1	1	10	0	1	8	0	1,645	0	550	265	287	320	710	280	1,290	800	419	20	0	250	1,130	2,240	

E.—Produce.

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

PRICE OF PRODUCE, PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.

| DISTRICT. | Rice. | | | Wheat. | | | Sessamum. | | | Hemp. | | | Cotton Indigenous. | | | Sugar raw. | | | Salt. | | | Sugar refined. | | | Oil Seeds. | | | Tobacco. | | | Wood Oil. | | | Tea. | | | Indigo Indigenous. | | | Earth Oil. | | | Oil. | | | Cutch. | | | Jute. | | | Chillies. | | | Betelnut. | | | Betelnut Leaf. | | | Pulse, Pea. | | |
|---|---|---

E. Produce.—*(Continued.)*

District.	Plough bullocks, each.			Sheep, each.			Fish, per seer.			Iron, per maund.			Elephants, each.			Rum per gallon.			Teak timber per ton.			Cows and Bulls.			Buffaloes.			Goats.			Ponies.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Akyab	60	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ramree	50	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sandoway	30	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	0	0	50	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Rangoon	75	0	0	12	0	0	0	7	0	9	0	0	,,	,,	,,	3	9	0	55	0	0	50	0	0	37	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bassein, ...	68	0	0	15	0	0	0	8	0	16	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	90	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Myanoung	80	0	0	,,	,,	,,	0	4	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	90	0	0	8	0	0	,,	,,
Prome	70	0	0	,,	,,	,,	0	8	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	0	0	50	0	0	,,	,,	,,	60	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Toungoo	60	0	0	5	0	0	0	12	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	60	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Amherst	50	0	0	,,	,,	,,	1	0	0	5	0	0	1,500	0	0	2	0	0	50	0	0	,,	,,	,,	80	0	0	10	0	0	150	0	0
Shwè-gyeen	60	0	0	,,	,,	,,	0	6	0	40	0	0	900	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	65	0	0	10	0	0	100	0	0
Tavoy	50	0	0	,,	,,	,,	0	4	0	,,	,,	,,	800	0	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	40	0	0	5	0	0	,,	,,
Mergui	60	0	0	,,	,,	,,	0	4	0	5	8	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	40	0	0	5	0	0	,,	,,
General Average ..	60	4	0	8	6	10	0	6	9	13	7	0	1,066	10	8	2	13	8	51	10	8	35	0	0	65	11	2	7	9	7	125	0	0

E.—Labour.

District.	Wages per diem.				Cart per day.		Elephants per day.		Cows.		Buffaloes.		Boat per score per day.		
	Skilled.		Unskilled.												
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.
Akyab	2	0	½ to 1	0	1	4							0		
Sandoway ...	0	0	0	5	1	0							10		
Ramree ...	1	0	0	8	1	0							20		
Northern Arakan ...	0	0	0	4	0	0							0		
Rangoon ...	1	3	0	9	1	13	5	0	1	3	1	6	37	8	
Bassein ...	1	0	0	8	1	8							0	12	
Myanoung ...	1	0	0	8	1	8							40	25	10 5
Prome ...	0	12	0	8	1	0							30		
Toungoo ...	2	0	0	8	1	0							60		
Maulmain (town) ...	1	8	0	8 to 12	1	8							40		
Amherst ...	1	2	0	8	2	0							40		
Tavoy ...	1	4	0	6	1	8							8		
Mergui ...	1	0	0	8	2	0							10		
Shwè-Gyeen ...	0	12	0	8	2	0							10		
General Average ...	1	10	0	7 ½	1	4	5	0	1	3	1	6	23	13	4

F.—Mines and Quarries.

	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Ramree Dist.	Nga Khobyin ...	Lime stone.	2 ...	According to the demand of the article.	
	Hon Myouk.....	do. ...	1 ...		
	Yan thit	do. ...	2 ...		
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Than htoung ...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Kyouk Pyouk ...	do. ...	1 ...		
Bassein District.	Kyouk then-Baw	do. ...	1 ...	According to demand.	The stone at Kyouk-then-Baw is reported to be getting scarce.
	Thamundewa ...	do. ...	The quarry is conducted here and there in the Lime stone hill	do. ...	
	Nayapyangyee...	do. ...	The quarry is conducted here and there on the range of Lime stone boulders, extending from the Kyouk-Phyoo creek on the south, to Laybyouk on the North an extent of 14 miles.	do. ...	
Mergui District.	Pakchan ...	Tin. ...	1 ...	1341 Mds. or 30,000 viss valued at Rs. 44,519.	There are also Coal and Lime but not worked.
	Malewoon ...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Bobeepyin ...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Lemya ...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Hkyoung Tanoung ...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Little Tenasserim ...	do. ...	1 ...		
Shwe-gyeen District.	Kaukeedho ...	Lead ...	.....	.....	These are not worked.
	Theek-amoodah.	Galena ...	.....	.....	
	Thawpawdaw ...	do. ...	.....	.....	
	Woombai creek	do. ...	.....	.....	
	Sammeekoh ...	Copper ...	.....	.....	
	Quay Thai ...	do. ...	.....	.....	
	Zimboung hills	Tin ...	.....	.....	
	Hmong Chong...	do. ...	.....	.....	
	Ban-thee-ko ...	Antimony...	.....	.....	

F.—Mines and Quarries.—(*Continued.*)

	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Shwè-gyeen District	Thanseik ...	Iron ...	.....	.....	These are not worked.
	Pyat Kho and Toung Neobyee hills ...	Coals ...	.....	.....	
		do. ...	.....	.....	
	Thayet-Pindat...	Gold ...	.....	.....	
	Bogatal and the Streams that flow into the Shwè-gyeen river.	do. ...	.....		
Toungoo Dist.	Karen Kyang ...	Lime stone.	1 ...	About 20,000 baskets.	These are not worked
	Kannee circle ...	do.	1		
	Thoukyay Ghat	do. ...	1 ...		
	Tscèbengyee circle...	do. ...	1 ...		
	Bombaddie township ...	do. ...	1	About 3,000 baskets.	

	Class of Manufacture.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rice Cleaning Mills.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	...	...	...	...	1	11	4	2	...	19	149	7
Private looms or small works ...	3,370	88,554	...	...	...	248	96	9	211	23,669	443	145
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	951	250	18	...	2,278	16	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ...	1,130	7,334	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	450	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	773	34,495	...	238	...	1,024	766	128	158	42,798	2,220	540
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	35	...	...
Value of block in ditto	130	6,080	...	...	...	4,40,000	1,75,000	15,000	...	24,50,000	2,90,000	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works...	9,840	3,09,023	...	...	...	4,87,800	33,740	10,300	...	46,70,000	1,125	990

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of Manufacture.													
	Steam Saw Mill.	Spirit distilleries.	Tea.	Saw Pits.	Salt Boilers.	Carpenters and Boat builders.	Gold and Silver smiths.	Umbrella.	Stone Masons and Bricklayers.	Dyers.	Pottery.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Artificial Flowers.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	24	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works.	...	...	...	1,613	811	1,172	215	78	9	15	316	194	101	23
Number of workmen in large works ... Male ...	565	16	23	100	155	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Female.	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	1	...	...	3,257	2,225	5,697	1,804	233	242	25	1,892	794	433	91
Number of European Superintendents in large works	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in ditto ...	916,000	15,000	...	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	2,000,000	30,000	...	10,12,320	18,300	7,600	8,480	4,200	2,360	...	14,100	700	200	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of Manufacture.											
	Blacksmiths.	Brick and Tile.	Tin Smiths.	Carver and Gilders.	Painters.	Bakers.	Leather Makers.	Maker of Rosaries and sacred furniture.	Loom-maker.	Braziers.	Cutch Boilers.	Daming Workers.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	176	22	46	6	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	1,175	458	99	89	231	175	1	13	15	1	254	1,283
Number of European Superintendents in large works...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	2,940	...	...	...	280	5,840	...	210	450	30	...	...

I.—Coinage and Currency and 2.—Paper Currency.

NONE.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institution in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Class and object of Institution.	Number of Institution.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of Institution which afforded relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In land.	From Endowments. In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In door.	Out door.	General.	
Government Institution.											
Dispensaries ...	14	782	43,572	28,827-13-2	0	0	7,728-12-5	0	0	14	
Poor Houses.											
General ...											
For blind ...											
„ deaf ...											
„ lepers ...											
„ &c. ...											
Supported by General Public.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers											
For blind ...											
„ deaf ...											
„ &c. ...											
Hindoo.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers											
„ Brahmins ...											
„ &c. ...											
Mahomedan.											
For cure of sickness ...											
To relieve paupers											
„ lepers ...											
„ &c. ...											
Total ...	14	782	43,572	28,827-13-2	0	0	7,728-12-5	0	0	14	0

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.
					Paid by Government.	From endowed property.		From Fees and Offerings.	
						In land.	In money.		
Christians ...	Roman Catholics ...	28	24	8,402	1,524	...	...	561	
	Church of England ...	11	3	1,350	1,026	...	...	140	
	Church of Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Protestant Dissenters ...	306	240	24,124	2,000	...	...	31,123	
	Greeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Armenians	1	1	30	...	...	...	100	
	Unitarians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hindoo	36	48	20,906	...	...	...	1,142	
Mahomedans ...	Soonee ... Sheah ...	230	255	36,178	...	337	...	9,698	
	Sikhs	2,616	70	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buddhist or Jain ...	2,616	7,071	154,871	...	51	...	1,44,805	
	Parsees	1	1	25	...	...	...	...	
	Chinese	2	...	100	...	...	...	120	
	Total.....	5,847	7,713	16,32,986	4,550	388	...	1,87,689	

B. 1—Education.

The University,—None.

B. 2.—Education.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.											
					Teachers.		Income.			Number of persons instructed.		
	Number.	Number of attendants on rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average Age.	Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges.												
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Professional	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools.												
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Middle	4	555	411	...	9	13	17,371	4,650	22,021	555	376	...
Lower	1	15	15	...	...	1	360	...	360	15	...	...
Girls Schools.												
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Normal Schools.												
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
,, Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Total...	5	570	426	...	9	14	17,731	4,650	22,381	570	376	...

B. 2.—Education.—*(Continued.)*

Class of Institutions.	Private Institutions aided and unaided.												Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total Average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
	Class.				Total.	Average attendance daily.	Income.			No. of persons instructed.					
	General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan	Christian.			From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government Grant.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
Colleges.															
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools.															
Higher	...	...	...	2	2	173	72	12,193	4,000	195	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	18	...	...	...	18	1,052	23,748	10,974	45,443	1,258	728	...	...	...	...
Lower	31	...	...	409	140	2,548	5,199	...	5,859	...	2,548	...	...	...	...
Girls Schools.															
Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	6	...	...	...	6	359	11,193	9,481	10,660	347	232	...	...	...	...
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.															
For Masters	7	...	...	...	7	296	16,282	296	6,840	74	300	...	...	...	...
„ Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	62	...	...	111	173	4,428	56,494	32,944	72,802	1,866	3,808	...	178	4,854	2

* The returns of unaided Schools being partial and inaccurate are not entered in this Statement.

C. 1.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

Scientific and Literary.

Names.	Income.					Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
	Object.	From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Rangoon Literary Society.	...	300	...	884-4	1,188-4	54	...	...	54	Not	1857

2.—The Press.

Numbers of Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published in the year.				REMARKS.
Daily.		Bi-or-tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.		
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Do. of Copies.	Do. of Books.	Do. of Copies.	
4	...	4	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3500	19	28,100	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*RETURN showing the Births, Deaths and Marriages, among the Population of any Places or in any classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

Place or class.	Population of place or number of class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average age at time of Death.
Akyab	16,136	Marriages are not registered.	6,75	1,106	Not known.
Kyouk-Phyoo	3,654		68	93	
Sandoway	2,376		106	69	
Rangoon...	88,677		1,418	1,754	
Bassein	20,111		810	641	
Myanoung	6,374		221	116	
Henzadah	14,624		938	413	
Kyangheen	8,637		285	161	
Zaloon	4,597		172	135	
Prome	24,616		1,585	1,594	
Shwe-doung	10,439		617	697	
Thayetmyo	8,607		401	303	
Toungoo	11,466		422	332	
Maulmain	71,534		1,031	1,022	
Tavoy...	14,509		339	320	
Mergui	9,488		333	620	
Shwé-gyeen	7,183		135	115	

2.—*Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1869-70.

Place and Class of Hospitals or Patients.	Number of cases of each Disease treated.																Deaths from each Disease.															
	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal do.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Skin Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain.	All other Diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery	Dropsy.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal do.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Skin Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Akyab ..	724	90	73	8	56	31	149	117	5	114	53	199	124	12	257	2,012	6	43	5	3	0	0	3	6	0	1	1	3	2	1	5	79
Rumree ..	403	2	16	3	31	7	80	44	0	10	34	145	35	5	57	852	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12
Sandoway ..	43	0	9	0	5	2	19	21	1	4	24	37	22	0	11	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Rangoon ..	1,023	3	388	119	911	1,031	2,615	1,115	121	183	545	2,095	829	233	2,274	13,485	9	2	13	4	1	10	6	11	0	7	7	5	2	2	53	132
Bassein ..	267	3	78	11	110	104	196	261	2	63	58	458	23	35	180	1,849	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Prome ..	346	4	100	8	117	69	248	129	3	240	138	405	116	41	354	2,318	6	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	5	2	3	2	1	2	31
Thayetmyo ..	571	0	119	2	145	55	507	80	25	229	113	473	39	61	373	2,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	6
Myanoung ..	549	2	115	8	107	35	119	121	14	210	91	334	63	27	289	2,084	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	18
Toungoo ..	950	0	135	30	44	76	267	82	3	101	172	0	48	0	1,530	3,438	3	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16	36
Maulmain ..	319	0	65	16	169	208	283	298	22	88	133	506	88	40	407	2,042	6	0	3	6	0	3	1	6	1	14	2	0	1	3	7	53
Shwe-gyeen ..	818	0	102	5	105	10	339	142	5	100	336	902	47	13	424	3,348	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	12
Tavoy ..	357	6	50	7	114	21	339	220	5	85	109	678	237	28	553	2,809	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
Mergui ..	118	4	13	0	33	0	82	78	0	65	18	125	28	0	173	737	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	9
Total.....	6,488	114	1,263	217	1,947	1,649	5,243	2,708	206	1,492	1,824	6,357	1,699	495	6,262	38,564	36	56	49	26	2	15	16	32	5	37	17	13	11	8	88	411

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma during the year* 1869-70.

District.	Number of operators paid by state.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.						Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	in			in				
					Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.		
Akyab	2	759	165	924	945	0	0	94	10	0	759	
Ramree	1	37	30	67	235	0	0	23	10	0	37	
Sandoway	1	150	110	260	300	0	0	30	0	0	150	
Rangoon	4	767	469	1,233	* 1,775	7	9	167	10	11	764	* This includes pay of Superintendent and his office establishment.
Rangoon Gaol	...	140	24	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	
Bassein	1	54	80	134	599	0	0	59	18	0	54	
Myanoung	1	461	151	612	254	3	0	23	8	0	461	
Prome	2	816	415	1,231	270	13	4	27	2	1	816	
Henzadah	...	6	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Thayetmyo	...	58	19	77	100	0	0	10	0	0	58	
Toungoo	1	362	89	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	
Amherst	4	1,896	116	2,012	1,695	0	0	169	10	0	1,896	
Tavoy	1	136	23	159	225	0	0	22	10	0	136	
Mergui	1	301	193	494	270	0	0	27	0	0	301	
Shwè-gyeen	1	949	110	1,059	245	0	0	24	10	0	949	
Military Cantonments	...	360	98	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	
Total...	20	7,249	1,211	9,350	6,914	8	1	691	9	0	7,249	

British Burma.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR

1870-71.

RANGOON:
PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1872.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Para.	Page.
I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.		
A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of surface and climate.		
Geographical divisions	2	1
Arakan	3	2
Coast	3	2
Rivers	4	3
Lakes	5	3
Soil	5	3
Valley of the Irrawaddy	6	4
Sittoung valley	7	4
Coast line	8	5
Rivers	9	5
Hleing river	10	6
Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers	11	6
Sittoung river	12	6
Beeling river	12	7
Canals	13	7
Lakes	13	7
Salween valley	14	7
Salween river	14	8
Attaran river	14	8
Gyne river	14	8
Tenasserim division	15	8
Tenasserim river	16	8
Area of British Burma	17	9
Communications	18	9
Roads	19	9
Soil, Arakan	20	10
Pegu	21	10
Tenasserim	22	11
Climate	23	12
Rainfall temperature	23	12

	Para.	Page.
B.—Political Relations with Native States.		
Progress of Political affairs in 1870-71... ...	24	12
Favourable results of establishing Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo...	25	13
Political officers	26	13
The King's endeavours to introduce western civilization into his dominion	27	13
Telegraph line in Ava territory	28	14
Rebellion of the Kotha Prince...	29	14
Mail contract...	31	15
Italian treaty	32	16
The Political Agent's Court	33	16
Bhamo	34	16
Momein	35	17
Trade routes closed by Chinese marauders ...	36	17
Difficulties of the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.	37	18
Decay of trade since 1852...	38	18
Present state of commerce	39	19
Captain Strover's tour...	40	20
Debt fued of the Lacoons	41	20
Debt fued of the Lamiphans	42	22
Political relations with Momein	44	23
Construction of the Htee	45	23
Tour of the Secretary	46	24
Commercial Agent at Bhamo	47	24
Trade with Upper Burma during 1870-71 ...	48	25
Siam	50	25
Arakan Hill Tracts	51	26
Karennee States	52	27
Measures adopted to check marauding gangs...	53	27
C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.		
Division of the Province...	54	28
Arakan	55	28
Pegu...	56	29
Tenasserim	57	29
Area and population of Province	58	29
Towns with 10,000 souls	59	30
D.—Population.		
Source from whence statistics of population is obtained	60	30
Increase of population...	61	30
Buildings...	62	31

	Para.	Page.
Classification of population...	63	31
Statistics of emigration and immigration ...	64	31
Arakan	65	32
Classification	66	32
Houses	66	33
Pegu	67	33
Emigrants and immigrants	67	34
Tenasserim	68	34
Large proportion of agriculturists...	69	34

E.—Fiscal.

Survey operations....	70	35
Area under settlement...	71	35
Amount of revenue derived	72	36
Landed proprietors	73	36
Revenue demand	74	37
Customs	75	37
Capitation tax...	76	37
Fisheries	77	38
Forests	78	38
Excise aggregate of Revenue—Imperial and Local	79	38
Increase over realizations in previous year ...	79	39
New farms established in Myanoung district...	79	39
No great fluctuations	80	39
Progress of revenue and population during last 9 years	81	39
Comparative Statement of Revenue for last 5 years	82	40
Revenue realized in each district in 1866-67, and 1870-71	83	42
Quantity of Opium sold...	84	42
Arakan division	85	43
Pegu division	86	43
Tenasserim division	87	43
Smuggling of opium	88	44
Revenue from ganja	89	44
Decrease in spirits of local manufactures, and distilleries revenue as compared with 1869-70	90	45
Arakan division	91	45
Pegu division...	92	45
Tenasserim division	93	45
System of excise on spirits in force	94	46
Collections for privilege of selling Toddy ...	95	46
Arakan division	96	46
Pegu division	97	47

	Para.	Page.
Tenasserim division	98	47
Local Revenue. Sale of imported liquor ...	99	47
Decrease in the excise on salt	100	48
Decrease in Revenue and Judicial Stamps ...	101	48
Income Tax,...	101	48
Jail	101	48
Thoogyees	103	49

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislative.

No Legislative powers	104	49
An Act to legalize the duties levied in Foreign timber	104	49
Three Bills submitted	104	49
Acts applicable to the Province	105	50
Acts required	106	50

B.—Judicial Tribunals.

Number of offences compared with the previous year	107	50
Causes of increase	108	51
Number of persons brought to trial	109	51
Proportion of offences reported to persons brought to trial	110	51
Proportion between offences reported and persons convicted...	111	52
Nationality of the criminal population of town of Rangoon	112	52
Number of persons tried in Courts of Chief Magistrates of districts	113	52
Comparison between number of persons convicted and number brought before the Magistrate...	114	52
State of the files at the end of the year generally good	115	53
Duration of cases...	116	53
Detention of witnesses	117	53
Comparison of various punishments inflicted during past two years	118	54
Increase in number of persons ordered to give security...	119	54
Increase in the number of persons flogged ...	120	54
Amount realized of fines imposed	121	54
Small proportion of appeals from convictions by Subordinate Magistrates	122	54
Decision of appeals unfavourable	123	55

	Para.	Page.
Appeals in the Court of Sessions	124	55
Work of the Sessions Courts	125	55
Increase in the number of capital sentences ...	126	56
Comparative statement of penalties awarded by Courts of Sessions	127	56
Number of Courts of Justice	128	56
Regular suits in Recorders and Small Cause Courts	129	56
Increase in number of suits instituted in Small Cause Court	130	56
Number of suits in the other Civil Courts	131	57
Nature of litigation	132	57
Value of suits	133	58
Nature and constitution of Civil Courts ...	134	58
Pending suits...	135	59
Small number of cases referred to arbitration...	136	59
Duration of suits...	137	59
Miscellaneous Civil suits	138	60
Imprisonment in execution of decree...	139	60
Sales of immoveable property	140	60
Work of the district appellate Courts...	141	60
Proportion of appeals compared with number of original suits	142	61
Files of the district appellate courts in a satisfactory state...	143	61
Proportion of cases in which the decision of lower courts were upheld	144	61
Work of the divisional appellate courts	145	61
Proportion in which decisions of Deputy Commissioners on appeal were upheld	146	62
C.—Prisons.		
Number of Prisons...	147	62
Daily average number of prisoners	148	62
Number of transfers	149	63
Classification of prisoners as regards occupation...	150	63
Classification of prisoners according to sentences of imprisonment	151	63
Larger proportion of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment compared with those sentenced to simple imprisonment	152	63
Number of prisoners previously convicted.....	153	63
Number of escaped convicts and escapes during the year	154	64
Number of prisoners summarily punished ...	155	64
Convict warder system	156	64
Large proportion of prison population able to read and write...	157	64

	Para.	Page.
Cost of the jails	158	65
Average cost of each prisoner	159	65
Money value of prisoners' labour	160	65
Average cost of rations	161	65
Lock-up system involves a great waste of money	162	65
Amount expended in buildings and repairs ...	163	66
Crowding in jails...	164	66
Number of prisoners admitted to Hospital ...	165	66
Insanes	166	66
Conduct of ticket-of-leave prisoners	167	67

D.—Police.

Area and population	168	67
Aggregate of offences during past two years...	169	67
Increase of crime	170	67
Aggregate number of the prominent offences during past 3 years	171	67
The results almost identical during the two years...	172	68
Murder	173	68
Dacoity...	174	68
Rangoon	175	69
Akyab district	176	69
Amherst district	177	69
Toungoo...	178	69
Shwegyen	179	69
Robbery	180	70
House-breaking, theft, &c.	181	70
Action of the Police as regards crime	182	70
Average cases of dacoity in ten years	183	70
Frontier marauding cases	184	71
Strength of Police force	185	71
Number of men discharged	186	72
Number of men punished by Magistracy	187	72
Schools	188	73
Buildings	189	73
Large number of the police indigenous... ...	190	73

F.—Marine.

Employment of steamers	191	73
Mail service between Rangoon, Mandalay and Bhamo	192	73
No alteration in other services	192	74
Light-houses	193	74
Coast Light dues	194	74

	Para.	Page.
III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.		
A.—Finance.		
Gross receipts of revenue	195	74
Incidence per head	196	75
Total expenditure...	197	75
Receipts, Land Revenue	198	75
Forests	199	76
Excise	200	76
Assessed Taxes...	201	76
Receipts, Customs dues	202	77
Salt	203	77
Stamps...	204	77
Law and Justice	205	77
Police	206	77
Marine...	207	78
Educational	208	78
Local Funds	209	78
Other heads of account	210	78
Decrease in other heads of account	211	79
Cash Balances...	212	79
Disbursements, Land Revenue	213	79
Forests...	214	79
Excise	215	80
Various accounts	216	80
Civil and Political Establishments	217	80
Law and Justice	218	80
Police	219	81
Marine	220	81
Pensions	221	81
Educational	222	81
Ecclesiastical	223	81
Medical	224	82
Miscellaneous...	225	82
Local funds	226	82
Remittances to India, &c.	227	82
Balances	228	82
B.—Public Works.		
Budget grants	229	83
Expenditure	230	83
Details of expenditure...	231	84
Imperial	231	84
Local	231	85
Lapses of grants	232	85
Savings on Establishments...	233	85

	Para.	Page.
Local expenditure	234	86
Rangoon Pagoda Defence	235	86
Harbour Defence	236	86
Eastern approach to Pagoda	237	86
Reservoirs	238	86
New European Infantry barracks	239	87
Ordnance buildings	240	87
Artillery tank	241	87
Military Wharf	242	87
Thayetmyo Expense Magazine	243	87
Royal Artillery buildings	244	88
Allanmyo temporary accommodation of troops	245	88
Thayetmyo European Infantry and Artillery buildings	246	88
Conductor's quarters	247	88
Toungoo church	248	88
Drainage of Cantonment and groynes for protection of foreshore	249	88
Rangoon Cantonment, Improvements	250	89
Buildings for accommodation of troops made satisfactory progress	251	89
Bassein Church	252	89
Court-houses and Public offices	253	89
Jails	254	90
Lunatic Asylum and Lock Hospitals	255	90
Progress in Civil Buildings fair	256	90
Embankments	257	90
Surveys	258	91
Progress on some roads not satisfactory, others fairly pushed forward	259	91
Rangoon and Prome road	260	91
Bridging	261	91
Prome and Meaday road	262	92
Rangoon and Pegu road	263	92
Pegu and Toungoo road	264	93
Moulmein and Yeh road	265	93
Moulmein and Hlineboay road	266	93
Toungoo Frontier road	267	93
Rangoon Latter street completed	268	94
District Roads	269	94
Boat house and jetties	270	94
Local Funds	271	94
Akyab	272	95
Bassein	273	95
Myanoung	274	95
Prome	275	95
Thayetmyo	276	95
Rangoon	277	95

	Para.	Page.
Toungoo	278	96
Amherst	279	96
Rangoon and Prome Railway	280	96
Short outlay in works	281	96
Services of Officers...	282	96
Forests.		
Demarcation of State forests completed ...	283	97
Demarcation of reserved forests commenced...	284	97
Selection of tracts abounding in valuable woods other than teak	285	98
Preliminary demarcation of tracts suitable for fuel	286	98
Girdling operations	287	99
Teak plantations	288	99
Cinchona plantations	289	99
Yield of timber from British Forests	290	99
Timber imported from beyond the frontier ...	291	100
Out-turn of timber unusually large	292	100
Comparative statement of the out-turn of timber during the past five years	293	100
Revenue obtained during the year	294	101
Charges	295	101
Net revenue in favor of the department... ...	296	101
Comparative statement of gross revenue during the past five years	297	101
Net receipts during the past five years... ...	298	102
Cause of the falling off in the year as compared with the previous year	299	102
Items to be added to existing surplus to show actual transactions in favor of the department...	300	102
D.—Agriculture.		
Rice cultivation	301	103
Toungya cultivation, mixed fruit trees and others	301	103
Wheat	302	103
Sessamum...	302	104
Sugar-cane	303	104
Cotton	304	104
Indigo	304	104
Tobacco cultivation...	305	105
Vegetable cultivation...	305	105
Dhunnee...	305	105
Hemp...	306	105

	Para.	Page.
Mangosteen and Doorian	307	105
Number of cows and bullocks	308	106
Sheep and goats...	309	106
Carts and ploughs	310	106
Average rent of land per acre	311	106

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Price of rice	312	107
Cotton...	312	107
Tobacco	312	107
Salt	312	107
Bullocks and Buffaloes	312	107
Teak timber...	312	107
Silked and unskilled labour	312	107

F.—Mines and Quarries.

Principal mines in the Province	313	107
Mineral resources of the Shwe-gyen district	314	108
Limestone quarries	315	108

G.—Manufactures.

Principal Manufactures	316	108
Weaving	317	109
Manufacture of Cutch	318	109
Lacquered ware	319	109

Trade.

Trade recovered to a great extent	320	109
Fluctuations in trade due to shipment of rice	321	110
Increase in seaborne imports	322	111
Diminished trade in timber	323	111
Export of sawn timber to Europe	324	112
Trade in cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods	325	112
Increase in Customs dues	326	112
Steam communication between Rangoon and Mandalay	327	113
Summary of seaborne trade	328	113
Export trade	329	114
Exports to Home Ports	330	114
Foreign Ports	330	115
Provincial Ports ... —	330	115
Import trade	331	115
Imports from Home Ports	332	116

	Para.	Page.
Foreign Ports	332	116
Provincial Ports	332	116
Raw Cotten	333	116
Catch...	334	116
Decreased manufacture	335	117
Rice	336	117
Large shipments in 1864-65 and 1865-66 due to famine in China	337	118
Large increase in the export to Foreign Ports during last four years	338	118
Rice duty falls upon the producer	339	119
Quantity shipped from each division	340	119
Cotton twist and yarn	342	120
Imports and value during last four years ...	343	120
Imports into each division	344	120
Piece-goods	345	121
Statistics of trade in cotton manufactured goods	346	121
Silks...	347	122
Woollens	348	122
Divisional trade in Silks and Woollens... ...	349	122
Liquors	350	122
Imports into each division...	351	123
Tonnage	352	123
Treaty goods	353	124
Rate of duty thereon	354	124
Inland trade	355	124
Steam traffic on the Irrawaddy	356	125
No. of boats passed through Thayetmyo	357	125

K.—Charitable Institutions.

No. of dispensaries	358	126
How maintained	359	126
No. of persons treated	360	126
Lock Hospital...	361	126
Medical College...	362	127
Prevailing diseases...	363	127
Financial results...	364	127

Electric Telegraph.

Number of divisions	365	128
Improvement in the line between Moulmein and Toungoo...	366	128
Improvements in contemplation...	367	128
New line between Rangoon and Prome ...	368	128
Re-construction of the Rangoon and Pegu		

	Para.	Page.
section	369	129
Line to connect Upper Burma	370	129
Reduction in Establishment	371	129
Period of interruptions	372	130
Reading classes established	373	131
Instruction of soldiers in Army telegraphy ...	374	131

Post Office.

Mail service between Calcutta and Burma ...	375	131
Steam communication established along the Arakan coast	376	132
Communication between Rangoon and Madras	377	132
Communication with stations on the Irrawaddy, Mandalay, and Bhamo	378	132
Postal statistics...	379	132

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Churches	380	133
American Baptists	381	133
Roman Catholics	382	133

B.—Education.

Decrease in schools under Government supervision	383	133
Cause of falling off...	384	134
Receipts and Expenditure	385	134
Statistics...	386	134
Educational fund how expended	387	135
Disposal of the Cess fund	388	135
Reason for large proportion of expenditure on Training school	389	136
Inspections	390	136
Local Committees	391	136
Inspection of Higher and Middle class schools	392	137
Government schools	393	137
Middle class schools	394	138
Rangoon Training school opened in 1870-71	395	138
Town school Moulmein and Diocesan school Rangoon...	396	138
Normal schools	397	139
Primary schools	398	139

Para. *Page.*

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Rangoon Literary Society 399 139

The Press.

Newspapers 400 139
Number of books published 401 140

V.—Statistics of Life.

Vaccination.

Vaccination operations 402 140
Results 403 140
Number vaccinated 404 140
Outlay 405 141
Deaths from small pox 406 141
Difficulty to ensure a careful system of vaccination 407 141

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA,

FOR 1870-71.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography, including area, character of the surface and climate.

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1. The following account of the Physical Geography of British Burma is merely a repetition of what appeared in last year's report, as obviously there can be little or no alteration in a chapter treating of the Physical features and Geographical position of a Province.

Geographical Divisions.

2. The Province of British Burma, which extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat., is geographically divided into four portions, Arakan stretching from the Nàf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain; the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers; and on the west the Anouk-

pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range; the valley of the Salween; and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Náf Estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hman-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyouk-pfyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree.

Coast.

4. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers ; the principal ones are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland, and the Koladan or Arakan river rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in about 23° N. which is navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which close to its mouth is situated Akyab the head-quarter town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance ; they are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the Rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastamose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood ; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan river is one which has to be approached with care by ships of heavy draught ; the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only $3\frac{1}{3}$ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. Rivers.

5. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former Kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate, Lakes. Soil.

and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value.

Valley of the Irrawaddy.

6. The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north, and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the King of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "the ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range ; thence, after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range, the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing river, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoon-doung river.

Sittoung valley.

7. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gradually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad, covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyen ; thence to the sea on the

western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the river to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain; they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwègyen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

8. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban. Coast line.

9. The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30′, E. flows for upwards of 600 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast, it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzada, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward, which, flowing past Bassein, receives the water of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 80 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzada it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyenmaloo, Pyengazaloo, Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanateat and China Buckeer rivers, and the Irrawaddy, which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as Rivers.

Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour.

Hleing river.

10. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers.

11. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom, conquered by the Burmese under Alompra, and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu river, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad; in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon river it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung river which empties itself into the Rangoon river at the same spot as the Pegu river is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance of 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the Poozoondoung and the Pegu rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon river itself returns some of its waters to the western mouth of the Irrawaddy.

Sittoung river.

12. The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungoo; here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large

boats during the dry season. Below Shwé-gyen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward so as to form an inverted ᘏ, and it at last flows into the gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this gulf of the tidal wave of the Indian ocean, from the south-west, and the currents along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest nine feet high sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung being felt at Shwè-gyen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung. Beeling river.

13. There is only one canal, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but four, which are more properly lagoons, the Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahgyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake," near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 feet in the centre. Canals. Lakes.

14. The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyeen Salween Valley.

river on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head-quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Salween river.

Attaran river.

Gyne river.

Tenasserim division.

15. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 10° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast and 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high; its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

Tenasserim river.

16. The Tenasserim which rises in about 15° N. Latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim, which gives its name to the division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern or

which is the easier navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Area of British Burma.

17. The total area of the Province of British Burma is 93,664 square miles, of which 18,530 are in Arakan; 28,404 in Pegu; and 46,730 in the Tenasserim division, which includes the valley of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,664 square miles, 3,283 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1869-70 when 3,105 miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3·5 per cent, of the total area and 9·2 per cent of the culturable area, which is 35,588 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,315 square miles of culturable waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile perhaps as any in the world.

Communications.

18. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanoung, Henzada and Rangoon, and a small steamer runs occasionally from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pynekyun creek between the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood-tide.

Roads.

19. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 709 miles of road altogether, of which 504 miles are returned as first class and 205 miles as second and third class. In the Akyab district there are only 17 miles of first class road; in Sandoway there are 8 miles of third class road; in Ramree 152 miles of third class road, that is, a road passing over the Aeng pass from Pegu

to Arakan, which was commenced in 1854, when a foot track was made, so that, according to the official report, a horseman could pass along the whole length of it at any pace; this road has never been completed and has been allowed to fall into a mere path for bullocks. The earth work of the road from Rangoon to Prome is completed, and much of the metalling is laid down, but the road is not yet bridged throughout its whole length. The road to Pegu branches off from the Rangoon and Prome road at the 21st mile and is nearly completed. A proposition to extend this road to the frontier station of Toungoo has been sanctioned and the work commenced.

Soil. Arakan.

20. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand; the islands are of volcanic formation, and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value in that Division.

Pegu.

21. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay, alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide, which when on the surface, is always covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1851 the soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well

suited for the growth of cotton, but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the south. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Younzaleen rivers, to the inner Poungloung range.

22. The soil of the northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne, though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north, intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent, and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the south, granite, with white felspar becomes the main formation, with clay-slate and micaceous iron ore on the eastern slope of the hills. Still further south sandstone, grey wacke and conglomorate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate, and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame, and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes;" but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked. Excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance. Lead in the form of galena has lately been discovered in the hills beyond Toungoo about Tenasserim.

24 miles south of the frontier, and on one of the Islands of the Mergui Archipelago. The ore is rich in metal, and a sample of that from Toungoo yielded on assay a produce of silver equivalent to 20 ozs. to the ton.

Climate.

23. The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for some time after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier, it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops in 1870 having been 27·84 per 1,000 against 14·81 during the year 1869, but during the past year the death rate was abnormally high from exceptional causes, *e. g.* out of a total of 47 deaths, 27 were from an epidemic of cholera and 8 from drowning. During the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans there stationed or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 217·93 inches at Sandoway to 41·13 inches at Thayetmyo. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze; at Kyouk-phyoo, Maulmain, and Mergui it is 80. F. at 2 P. M., in July, and at Toungoo, to the extreme north 94 F. The rapid changes in temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of 78° F. at sunrise to 87° F. at midday; in July from 77° to 84°; and in December from 68° to 83°: in Rangoon in the month of May the temperature ranges from 79° at sunrise to 93° at 2 P. M.

Rainfall temperature.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

Progress of Political affairs in 1870-71.

24. The general progress of political affairs in the territories of His Majesty the King of Ava during the year 1870-71, has been marked by few incidents worthy of special note. The friendly relations

between the British Government and the Court of Mandalay have been maintained undisturbed throughout the year; and the King of Ava has displayed confidence in his communications with the Political Agent, and has shown a desire to co-operate in all measures calculated to preserve the good understanding which exists between this Government and his Court.

Favourable results of establishing Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo

25. The establishment of an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, which was carried out towards the end of the previous official year for the purpose of resuscitating the trade which was formerly carried on between Burma and China, has brought about a friendly relationship between the British representative and the Chiefs of the neighbouring hills; and has given ground for a reasonable hope that if the war between the Chinese and Mussulmans could only be brought to a close, the old commercial route might soon be re-opened between the town of Bhamo and the Chinese city of Talifoo.

Political officers.

26. During the whole of 1870-71, Major McMahon officiated as Political Agent at Mandalay; whilst Captain Strover resided as Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

The King's endeavours to introduce western civilization into his dominion.

27. The King has endeavoured within the limits of his power and comprehension to introduce some of the elements of western civilization into his own dominions. He has unquestionably been much occupied with endeavours to promote commerce. He has extended his patronage largely to European merchants; sometimes it is to be feared this has been done rashly and has met with an unbecoming return. In his desire to increase the trade of the country and please the European public, he has unfortunately been led into engaging himself largely in trade with unfortunate results. It is hoped however that he now sees that personal connection with trade on the part of a sovereign is attended with endless complications and does not meet the object in view. For the future His Majesty will probably content himself with more

legitimate and reliable means of promoting trade and industry. It is to be regretted that he did not earlier listen to disinterested advice.

Telegraph line in Ava territory.

28. His Majesty has also given great attention to the working of the English system of telegraphs, and has constructed a line from Mandalay nearly to the British frontier, and has succeeded in getting a large portion of it into working order. It is intended that the line should eventually be connected with the telegraphic system of British Burma and India, and if this is done, Mandalay will be brought into direct communication with the Indian system.

A Burmese Telegraph Code has been prepared by the Minister of the Interior at Mandalay, known as the Atwen Woon, and an English translation of this code has been prepared by Major McMahon.

Rebellion of the Kotha Prince.

29. The gravest event of the year, so far as Burma Proper is concerned, was the rebellion of the Kotha Prince in May 1870. It should be borne in mind that the Government of Ava is a pure despotism. There is no hereditary aristocracy of chiefs or nobles to rally round the throne in the event of an emergency; and the hierarchy, although numerous and influential in many respects, exercises no influence whatever in political affairs, or in things temporal. The only aristocracy, if such it may be called, consists of the numerous princes and princesses and families of the palace. To these may perhaps be added the higher officials; for the kingdom of Ava is covered with a network of officials, commencing with the heads of ten houses, and ascending through a regular ladder of Governors of villages, townships and districts, to the Hlot-dau, or Council of the King and Ministers at the capital. But this official body affords little permanent support to the throne, as its members are appointed or disgraced at the mere word of the King. The result is that there has been for at least a century a chronic tendency to rebellion, not on account of any oppression or injustice on the part of the Ava Government, but solely arising from the pretensions of one or other of the numerous prin-

ces to the throne, who is assisted by his own friends and retainers, whilst the general population look helplessly on.

30. The rebellion of 1870 was entirely of this character. The Kotha Prince, like the other sons of the King, was removed from the women's apartments when he had attained a certain age, and required to reside in a house in the city. There he was allowed only a few attendants, supposed to be faithful to the King; and was furnished with only sufficient funds to provide him with the common necessaries of life. Under such circumstances it was supposed that he could not possibly entertain any designs upon the throne. It appears however that the Prince was led astray by an astrologer, who assured him that a favourable moment was arriving for making an attempt. The mother of the Prince, who was naturally ambitious for her son, gave him all her valuables for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The plot was ripe for execution, when a man who had been thrown into prison on a charge of theft, disclosed the whole conspiracy in the hope of obtaining pardon. The Prince and his mother were at once arrested, together with forty of their followers; and the whole of them would have been barbarously executed but for the intercession of a Buddhist monk, or phoongyèè. A Royal order to the effect that the Prince was saved by the intercession of the phoongyee was subsequently promulgated. It was a fortunate circumstance that nothing was known outside the palace of this rebellion until after it had been discovered and suppressed; and consequently it was followed by none of those raids and dacoities which took place after the rebellion of 1866. Since then nothing has occurred to disturb the public peace; and during the latter part of the year His Majesty has more than once left the palace to be present at the boat races, or some other amusement, an act of confidence which he had not previously displayed since 1866.

31. A contract was completed during the year by the Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, with Mail contract.

the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company, under which a mail steamer has been dispatched once a week to Mandalay, and once a month to Bhamo. This measure has tended to the visible increase of trade at the different stations on the Irrawaddy; and it is hoped that gradually facility of communication will attract to the province of British Burma, where large tracts of reclaimed land are now lying uncultivated for want of population, some of the surplus population of the Shan states and the Chinese provinces bordering on them. Already a few Shans have found their way down to British Burma and have settled in villages as agriculturalists.

Italian treaty.

32. In the beginning of 1871, Captain Racchia, in command of the war steamer "Principessa Clothilde," belonging to His Majesty the King of Italy, paid a visit to Rangoon; and subsequently proceeded to Mandalay on board a mail steamer, where he concluded a commercial treaty with the King on behalf of the Italian Government.

The Political Agent's Court.

33. The Court of the Political Agent at Mandalay appears to have given satisfaction during the past year; but the Mixed court for the adjudication of suits between British and Burmese subjects has not worked so satisfactorily. In this court a Judge appointed by the court of Mandalay sits upon the bench with the Political Agent. About November 1870, Mr. Manook, who had till then officiated as Burmese member of the court, was removed by the King, and a Burmese official was appointed in his room, to whom the dispensation of justice was apparently new. It is however believed that most of the difficulties arising from the change of Judge are now passing away.

Bhamo.

34. Captain Strover, the first Assistant Political Agent appointed to this station, arrived at Bhamo as far back as November 1869. His immediate object was to re-open the trade route, which formerly existed between Bhamo and the city of Talifoo in the province of Yunan in Western China. This trade route had been altogether closed for the previous

sixteen or eighteen years in consequence of the successful rebellion of the Panthay Mussulmans in Yunan, and the subsequent wars between the Mussulmans and the Chinese. Bhamo, it will be recollected, is the frontier town of Upper Burma on the Irrawaddy. Beyond it is the hilly region occupied by Kakhyen and Shan tribes, which separates Ava from the territory of the Panthay Mussulmans in Western China. Momein is the frontier town of the Panthay Government. The tribes of Kakhyens and Shans, who occupy this intermediate region between Bhamo on the left bank of the Irrawaddy and the table land of Momein to the north-east, are under the rule of barbarous and semi-independent Chiefs known as Tsaubwas. The ranges of hills which these people inhabit are pierced by three valleys, through which the traffic formerly ran between Bhamo and Momein. The northern valley is known as the Sanda route, and is formed by the Taeping river, which falls into the Irrawaddy just above Bhamo. The central valley is known as the Hotha route, and is formed by the Namsa river, which is a tributary of the Taeping. The southern valley is known as the Sawuddy route, and is formed by the Nam-wan river.

Momein.

35. The city of Momein, was the limit reached by Major Sladen's expedition. It is still under the Government of Tah-sah-kon; the Panthay Governor who entertained Major Sladen; and this chieftain has succeeded in holding his own against the Chinese from that time to the present.

Trade routes closed by Chinese marauders.

36. The real barriers which close the trade routes are the bands of Chinese marauders, who infest all the country round Momein, and control not only the route between Momein and Talifoo, but a considerable part of the country between Bhamo and Momein. They are commanded by two semi-bandit Chinese leaders, named Lee-seet-hai and Leeoquan-fan. These Chinese leaders have attained the position of military chiefs exercising independent authority. They carry on the war against the Panthays on a considerable scale, levy exactions on the

neighbouring Tsaubwas, and effectually stop all trade between Burma and China. Whether they are openly supported by the Chinese imperialists is questionable, although reports of the advance of the imperial troops are often current at Bhamo. There is however reason to believe that, notwithstanding their lawless character, they are more or less encouraged by the Chinese mandarins of the neighbouring provinces in carrying on their hostilities against the Panthays.

Difficulties of the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

37. When Captain Strover arrived at Bhamo, he found that he had two difficulties to contend against, namely, the natural distrust of the local Burmese officials lest he should entertain designs beyond that of opening the trade route; and the fear lest he should be favouring either one of the hostile parties against the other. The first difficulty passed away in due course. Friendly intercourse brought about a good understanding, and the King went so far as to remove the Woon, or Governor of Bhamo, who made himself particularly obstructive, and appointed another official in his room. The other difficulty is in course of removal. The court of Mandalay however has endeavoured to keep on good terms with the Chinese; and this to all appearance is the traditional policy of Ava, as China has been her most powerful neighbour from time immemorial. Naturally under these circumstances the court of Mandalay regards the Panthay Mussulmans as rebels against the Chinese Emperor, notwithstanding the number of years during which the Panthays have succeeded in maintaining their independence.

Decay of trade since 1852.

38. The war between the Panthays and Chinese commenced about 1852, and ever since that date the trade that formerly existed at Bhamo has dwindled away to a mere shadow in comparison with what it had been prior to the outbreak of hostilities. This trade was chiefly confined to country produce and manufactures. The Chinese traders did occasionally manage to send cotton and piece goods as far as Mauwyne, about half way to Momein, being no doubt furnished with special facilities by the two

Chinese chiefs; but such exportations were always attended with danger in consequence of the disordered state of the counry, and no goods whatever could be sent beyond Mauwyne.

39. The existing trade of Bhamo appears to be in a great measure conducted through the medium of the Royal brokers. Early in 1870 the Woon of Bhamo issued an order that people might sell their goods to whom they pleased; and this order seems to have been thoroughly understood by the Chinese and other regular traders. But Captain Strover was of opinion that the Kakhyens were still under the impression that they could only sell their goods to the brokers. It turned out however that a simple-minded ignorant people like the Kakhyens found the brokers a positive convenience. These middle-men were generally conversant with the languages of the hills. They always had supplies on hand of the articles which the Kakhyens more immediately required, namely, salt and dried fish. The commodities which the Kakhyens brought down from the hills consisted of hides, nuts, figs and ponies; and they found no difficulty in bartering them away to the brokers for their own simple requirements. In March 1870 the Taboung fair was held at Bhamo. As is usual in the East, these gatherings for trade and religious festival often take place at the same time. During the seven or eight days that the fair at Bhamo lasted, goods to a considerable amount appear to have been sold. The chief articles of sale were European piece goods, Mandalay goods, ironware and earthernware. Very little produce from the hills was to be seen at the fair. It was a noticeable fact that a large quantity of bad silver was passed on this occasion, of which the greater portion must have been manufactured for the purpose. The Shans from different parts of the Shan States were the leading operators. They coined spurious silver to represent the sissee, which is a small shell-shaped ingot of metal, weighing about two tickals, equivalent to about two rupees and half. The rupees which the King of Ava coins at Mandalay are never used in

Present state of commerce.

the Shan States, nor were they used in Bhamo prior to the arrival of Captain Strover; but subsequently there was quite a demand for them, and especially for the smaller silver money which is also coined by the King. There is however, an absence of all rules or regulations at Bhamo as regards the price of silver currency, and consequently the traders procure good silver from China and alloy it as much as they pleased.

Captain Strover's tour.

40. In May, Captain Strover made a tour in the hills, accompanied by Mr. Manook, one of the King's Ministers, and four Khakyen Tsaubwas, with their respective followers. The villagers received the party in a friendly spirit, coming to the camp with the usual small presents and offerings of good-will. These hills appear to be much convulsed by the blood feuds, which are so remarkable amongst so many of the tribes to the south-east of Bengal, and which have led to so much trouble till lately, among the Garrows and Nagas. Much has been done by our officers among these latter tribes in the way of adjusting these long standing and deadly quarrels; and no doubt much could be done by our Agent at Bhamo towards the same course were these people more accessible to his influence. Unquestionably the continuance of the present state of things is much opposed to the re-opening of the trade routes. Some good was done by Captain Strover during his tour in the cases which came under his notice. He endeavoured, and with considerable success, to bring about a reconciliation between the hostile parties, which should not only settle the existing feud, but form a precedent for future accommodations.

Debt feud of the Lacoons.

41. The first case that came before Captain Strover was that of the Lacoon Tsaubwas. It appears that when Major Sladen returned from Momein in 1868, he was followed by thirty Kakhyen Tsaubwas to Bhamo, for the purpose of entering into an obligation by which they should individually and collectively bind themselves to protect all traders and travellers proceeding through their respective hill ranges. On the morning after their entering into this

agreement at Bhamo, a Lacoon Tsaubwa was missing. Since then the man has never been found, and the people of Lacoon have somehow connected his death with the English, as he was supposed to have been killed in the interests of the British, and whilst under British protection. On arriving at the village of the Lacoon tribe, Captain Strover was warned that the tribe intended to revenge the man's death, and strongly advised not to enter the place. Ultimately, however, one of the Chiefs visited Captain Strover's camp; and it turned out that he was a brother of the missing Chief. Matters were amicably explained to him, and he subsequently agreed to meet Captain Strover at Bhamo and adjust the account between them and the British Government. This he did, and commenced by making an extravagant demand for twelve thousand rupees, ten buffaloes, ten bullocks, ten gongs, ten slaves, ten pieces of broadcloth, ten turbans, ten muskets, and several other articles, for which the tribe were willing to eradicate the debt, and allow traders and travellers of all races to pass through their country. Captain Strover pointed out that such a demand was out of the question. It was impossible to say what had become of the missing Tsaubwa, and for himself he was merely mediating between the Lacoons and the Burmese, in order to become friends of both, and re-open a trade which would enrich them both. He concluded by offering them fifty rupees and bidding them to re-consider the matter. It would be needless to describe the interminable negotiations that followed. The Lacoons reduced their demand to about six hundred rupees, one bullock and one buffalo. Then they wanted to extinguish the debt only as far as the British were concerned, and to continue to harbour their debt as regards the Burmese; and this they were content to do provided Captain Strover gave them a small sum sufficient to bury the dead body of the missing Tsaubwa, or rather to bury him in spirit as his body could not be found, although his coffin still hung up in his house after the strange Kakhyen custom, together with the sword or dah,

wearing apparel, and other articles belonging to the missing man. At length, after many days and numerous conferences, the debt was entirely extinguished for two hundred rupees, a gun, and a Burmese dress. The affair was settled by a great ceremony on a day appointed. Promises of protection to all traders and travellers, whether Burmese or British, were solemnly made. Captain Strover exchanged dahs with the missing man's brother; and then the Lacoons returned to their houses to bury their lost Tsaubwa in accordance with the rites and customs of their tribe.

Debt feud of the Lamiphans.

42. The second case of debt was of a somewhat different character and of much longer standing. Some twenty years previously, a Kakhyen Chief near the Taeping river, known as the Lamiphan Tsaubwa, had ridden into the Burmese village of Hintha on the same river with his shoes on, and had been severely beaten by the order of a Burmese official. The debt thus incurred had never been forgotten, and the man who was Lamiphan Chief at the time of Captain Strover's visit retaliated whenever he had the opportunity. Only three months previously he had inveigled two Shan residents of Hintha into the Lamiphan village and beaten them with sticks. The Burmese Woon of Bhamo ordered an influential Kakhyen Chief, known as the Matin Tsaubwa, to procure the release of the two Shans; and the Matin Tsaubwa had been compelled to pay a considerable ransom at his own expense to the Lamiphan Tsaubwa, before he could procure the surrender. The Burmese Woon had then seized some Kakhyens of the Kadan tribe and placed them in the stocks, on the ground that they were connected with the Lamiphan Tsaubwa. When Captain Strover arrived at the Taeping river, all the Lamiphan, Matin, and Kadan Tsaubwas paid a visit to his camp, and the question of the debt was discussed with the utmost deliberation from the date of its first commencement. Ultimately, after a long consultation, the Tsaubwas arrived at the decision that if the Burmese would pay twenty-five rupees to the Matin Tsaubwa, they would arrange all other

matters and extinguish the Lamiphan debt. Captain Strover guaranteed payment of the amount and the matter was settled, and two or three days afterwards Captain Strover returned to Bhamo.

43. Captain Strover continued to maintain the most friendly relations with the local Burmese officials during his stay at Bhamo, and in March 1871 was transferred to the post of Political Agent at Mandalay, his place at Bhamo being filled by Captain Spearman.

Political relations with Momein.

44. During the year, Captain Strover received one or two friendly communications from Tah-sah-kon, the Panthay Governor of Momein, which are of little consequence beyond showing an anxiety to procure material aid from the British Government, which of course was out of the question. Tah-sah-kon also forwarded some curious presents, consisting of a gold chain and seal, with connecting links, to which were attached figures of different animals cut out of jade and other stones; also a curious crown made of gold paper and pasteboard, which was supposed to represent the crown of the reigning Sultan of Yunan. A suitable present was sent in return to the Governor of Momein, and the chain and crown were forwarded, according to the established custom, to the Foreign office at Calcutta, but by special permission were subsequently permitted to be kept in the Phayre Museum at Rangoon.

Construction of the Htee.

45. The King of Ava was during the year engaged in the construction of a curious ornament of gold and jewels, known as a Htee or umbrella, which His Majesty was desirous of presenting to the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. Htees of different descriptions are placed at the summit of the pagodas in Burma as the insignia of sovereignty; for it must be borne in mind that Gotama Buddha was a Kshatriya and the son of a great Rajah. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon is famous throughout the whole world of Buddhism. Beneath it is said to be buried the eight hairs which Gotama Buddha gave to one of his disciples; and a pilgrimage to

this sacred place is almost as necessary to the Burmese as a pilgrimage to Benares is to the Hindoos, or a pilgrimage to Mecca is to the Mussulmans. The Htee on the summit of the great dome used formerly to be renewed from time to time by some pious sovereign. The last one was put up about a century ago by King Tsinbyoo Yen, a son of the famous Alompra, who founded the present dynasty of the Kings of Ava. From certain causes, unaccountable, perhaps, to those who are not familiar with the excitable and susceptible character of the Burman people, the rumours that the Htee was about to be sent from Mandalay to Rangoon led to the spread of alarming reports of the probability that dacoits and other troublesome characters would take advantage of the concourse of people assembling at Rangoon to perpetrate mischief. And probably, in the minds of many, some political significance was attached to the fact of the King of Burma placing a Htee on a pagoda in British territory; and no doubt much was made of this by mischievous and intriguing men. Hearing of the excitement, and afraid of being accused of being the cause of any disturbance which might take place, His Majesty wisely postponed sending down the Htee until the matter was better understood. It may be added that the Htee has since the close of the year under report been carried to Rangoon, and placed over the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, without causing either mischievous excitement or alarm.

Tour of the Secretary.

46. Early in November, Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, was deputed by General Fytche, to pay a visit on duty to Mandalay and Bhamo. The journal of this trip has been published separately. Mr. Wheeler was received by the King in a friendly manner.

Commercial Agent at Bhamo.

47. During the cold weather of 1870-71, a European commercial agent resided at Bhamo as a representative of the commercial community of Rangoon. He carried with him a selected stock of European goods; and although the experiment could not in itself be regarded as a commercial success, it

was attended with promising results, and especially appears to have furnished some useful data as regards the nature of the goods which are likely to be in demand in that quarter.

48. The trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States during 1870-71 showed a considerable improvement over that of the previous year; the increase in the exports having been upwards of 4¼ lakhs of rupees and in imports nearly eleven lakhs. With the improved means of communication on the Irrawaddy the trade *via* Thayetmyo is increasing year by year, whilst that *via* Toungoo, is falling off. The traders on the Toungoo side find it more to their advantage to purchase such articles as piece goods and salt on the Irrawaddy, and convey them across country to the Shan States than to buy in Rangoon and take the goods through the tedious and even dangerous navigation of the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. Trade with Upper Burma during 1870-71.

49. The following statement shows the aggregate value of the frontier traffic during the last two years, the increase *via* Thayetmyo during the past year having been just 17½ lakhs of rupees, and the decrease through Toungoo, Rs. 2,30,000 :—

Places.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Thayetmyo	1869-70.	1,21,56,246	81,68,639	2,03,24,885
	1870-71.	1,26,95,592	93,80,228	2,20,75,820
Toungoo	1869-70.	6,70,645	8,84,441	15,64,084
	1870-71.	5,66,810	7,67,464	13,34,274

50. The only other foreign power whose territories border on British Burma is that of Siam; but all political relations with that Government are carried on by the Foreign office in London, through a Consul residing at Bangkok. This arrangement is somewhat inconvenient as regards this province, for the frontier on the Salween river faces that of Siam. Siam.

may, a feudatory Chief dependent upon the King of Siam. The Zimmay forests, which are largely resorted to by our foresters, are much exposed to the attacks of bands of men from Karennee, another feudatory Chief who is nominally under the suzeranity of Ava. There is a long standing dispute between the Karennee Chief and the Zimmay Chief in respect to the rights of forests in parts of the country which we have always looked upon as belonging to Zimmay. The Zimmay Chief was either unable or unwilling to afford protection to the foresters, and the result of these contentions was that the whole frontier was disturbed, and a severe injury done to the timber trade of the Upper Salween. Shortly before the close of the year, General Fytche sent Captain Lowndes of the Police on a special deputation to Zimmay in the hope of inducing the Chief to take measures for the better protection of his frontier and for the safety of foresters. This measure was not however attended with success, the Zimmay chief declares himself to be unable to act without orders from Bangkok.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

51. During the year under review the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Arakan Hill Tracts has been the subject of much correspondence with the Government of India. A full description of the tribes occupying these hills will be found in the Administration Report for 1869-70; and it will be seen that the difficulty in the way of suppressing the intermittent raids, which were being made into British territory from those inaccessible and mountainous tracts, were of no ordinary character. At the close of 1870-71, the question still remained undecided; but it may be added that since then the Officiating Chief Commissioner has paid a visit to Arakan, and after a consultation with the local authorities and other experienced officials, arrived at the conclusion that the adoption of the policy which had been pursued in the Chittagong hills, and in other hill districts of Bengal, was the course best adopted to meet the state of things existing in the Arakan frontier. This view has been accepted by the Government of India,

but a detail of the measures which have been carried out, and the degree of success which has attended them, naturally belongs to the Report on the administration of the current year.

Karennee States.

52. The state of affairs amongst the Karennee tribes on the Salween frontier during 1870-71 has also continued much in the same state. A description of this region, including the countries of the Red Karens and Zimmay Shans will be found in the Administration Report for 1869-70. The subject of the protection of the Salween frontier was fully discussed during the year under review in the correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India, but without arriving at any definite result. Since then the Officiating Chief Commissioner has visited Maulmain, and thoroughly gone into the whole question with the local authorities. It appears that the cause of all the troubles arose from the hostile claims of both the Eastern Karennees and the Zimmay Shans to certain forest tracts on their mutual frontier, to which allusion has already been made. In addition to this evil, a state of anarchy existed immediately beyond our frontier, which led to marauding parties entering our territory sometimes to seek protection from the opposing faction, and sometimes to plunder our villages. The objects which have to be attained are two-fold, namely, to induce the Karennees and Zimmay Shans to come to an understanding as to their rights over the forests, and to define their boundaries; and to place our own frontier in a position to check the entry of marauding gangs.

Measures adopted to check marauding gangs.

53. The measures which have since been carried out, will naturally fall into the Administration Report of the current year. It may be mentioned, however, that the difficulty will mainly be found in inducing the Eastern Karennees to remain quiet. It seems almost certain that the aggressive share of the fighting is theirs, and the defensive that of the Zimmay Shans. The latter would only too gladly come to an arrangement with their troublesome neighbours on fair terms; but the Eastern Karennees have

always been intolerant of any control, and will attempt to hold whatever forest tracts they can occupy, regardless of complaints from the Shans. There are also difficulties in the way of bringing the full influence of the Local Government to bear either upon the Karennees or upon the Chief of Zimmay, who is now entirely dependent upon the Siamese Government, with whom all communication must be carried on under existing arrangements through a British Consul, who has no official relations with the Government of India.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Division of the Province.

54. The Province of British Burma consists of three divisions: Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner having his Head Quarters at the town of Rangoon. The divisions of Arakan and Tenasserim became British Territory after the first Burmese war in 1825, whereas Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie after the second Burmese war in 1852. The Arakan division until the year 1862 was attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, while Pegu and Tenasserim were administered by Commissioners entirely independent of each other, and directly under the control of the Government of India. In January 1862, however, the three divisions were amalgamated and formed into a Chief Commissionership under Major General Sir Arthur Phayre.

Arakan.

55. The Arakan division with its head-quarters at Akyab consisted of three districts, Akyab, Ramree and Sandoway, but since the close of the year under review a portion of the Akyab district has been definitely formed into a fourth district and placed under the charge of an officer who is termed the Superintendent of Hill Tracts. The area of the Arakan division is 18,530 square miles; it was erroneously given in last year's report as 23,529, the area of the Hill Tracts having been once in-

cluded in that of the Akyab district and also separately accounted for. It may however be remarked that the North-eastern boundary of the Arakan division is but indefinitely defined and surveyed, so that these figures must be accepted only as approximately correct. The population of the Arakan division during the year 1870-71, was 452,925 souls, or 24·4 persons to a square mile; the Land tax yielded £ 72,269, and the gross Revenue was £ 213,220.

Pegu.

56. The Pegu division with its head-quarters at Rangoon consists of five districts, Rangoon, Bassein, Myanoung, Prome, and Thayet. On the 1st April 1870 the district of Toungoo was transferred to the Tenasserim division, and the Prome district was sub-divided into the districts of Prome and Thayet, as it was found to be too large to be properly controlled by one Deputy Commissioner. The existing Pegu division has an area of 28,404 square miles and a population of 1,467,894 souls, or 51·6 persons to the square mile. The Revenue from Land tax was £ 199,332, while the gross Revenue amounted to £ 727,908.

Tenasserim.

57. The Tenasserim division has its head-quarters at Maulmain and comprises the districts of Amherst, Shwe-gyen, Toungoo, Tavoy and Mergui, and has an area of 46,730 square miles with a population of 570,917 persons, or 12·2 persons to a square mile. The Land tax yielded £60,343, while the gross Revenue receipts amounted to £203,970.

Area and population of Province.

58. The area of the whole Province is given at 93,664 square miles, and the population is found to be 2,491,736 souls, or 26·5 persons to a square mile.

To control this sparsely populated Province with an open frontier of upwards of 1,000 miles in length, a police force of only 5,932 men is maintained, giving an average of one policeman to every 420 persons, or to upwards of 16 square miles of country.

Further detailed information regarding each district will be found in the appendix.

Towns with 10,000 souls.

59. The following are the principal towns in the Province having a population of upwards of 10,000 souls:—

Rangoon	93,163
Maulmain	62,337
Prome	23,915
Bassein	18,753
Akyab	16,785
Henzada	15,174
Tavoy	14,524
Shwe-doung	12,408

D.—Population.

Source from whence statistics of population is obtained.

60. No regular census has ever been taken in this Province, the only source therefore whence the statistics of population can be gathered are the returns annually submitted to district officers by the Thoogyees, or revenue collectors; among these returns is a nominal roll of every individual, man, woman, and child residing within each revenue circle. As a Capitation tax is levied it may fairly be assumed that these returns are tolerably accurate, although too much must not be expected from returns prepared by men who in consequence of their multifarious duties, and in many instances on account of the extent of the circle placed under their charge have neither the leisure nor opportunity of personally testing the accuracy of the information supplied to them by the headmen of villages. A census is to be taken during the year 1872, but it is questionable whether as regards this Province any very advantageous results will be attained, and to obtain the necessary information regarding the Karens and Khyens and other wild tribes who reside in the forests and hills will be a matter of much difficulty.

Increase of population.

61. The population of the whole Province during the year 1870-71, numbered 2,491,736 souls against 2,463,484 during the previous year, showing an increase of 28,252 persons, or 1·13 per cent. This increase appears from the returns to be partly due to immigration, partly to a natural increase of population.

62. There were in the year 1870-71 only 1,122 masonry dwellings in the Province, while the number of inhabited houses of all kinds is given at 518,809. These figures when contrasted with those given in last year's report show an increase of 22 in masonry dwellings and 10,789, in the number of inhabited houses of all kinds. The proportion of masonry dwellings to other houses is only ·21 per cent; this circumstance must be attributed to the fact that masonry houses are very expensive to construct, and are found not to be suited to the damp climate of Burma, where timber is very plentiful, and a house well raised from the ground is quickly and easily run up. Buildings.

63. Among the total population, consisting of 2,491,736 souls, there were 1,287,622 males and 1,204,114 females, while the adult population of both sexes numbered 1,468,589 persons; and the children under 12 years of age numbered 1,023,147. The greater part of the population are Buddhists, and from the detailed return in the appendix it would appear that they, together with those who are entered as "aborigines", numbered 2,337,244 persons, or 93·79 per cent of the whole population. There were exclusive of the troops, 1,256 Europeans and 3,550 Eurasians. The Hindoos and Mahomedans respectively numbered 69,159 and 54,731 souls, of whom nearly half are in the Arakan division. Classification of population.

64. From the statistics of emigration and immigration it will be observed that a very large number of the population are constantly moving about from place to place; the emigrants during the year 1870-71 numbered 78,271 persons; while the immigrants were 96,263 souls, or altogether a migratory population of 174,534 individuals. The greatest number of emigrants and immigrants were in the districts of Rangoon, Myanoung and Amherst; the seaports of Rangoon and Maulmain no doubt have a large floating population of natives of India who are attracted to the Province by the enormous wages which labour commands; but these men seldom remain, and as soon as they have accumulated a little money they return Statistics of emigration and immigration.

to their homes. The Myanoung district from its geographical position is the most populous district in the Province, and a considerable number of persons are constantly moving to and fro between it and Upper Burma, large gangs of men come down during the working season for labour on Public Works, but the immigrants however much they may feel disposed to settle, in British Territory, are unable to do so in consequence of the serious restriction placed on emigration by the authorities in Upper Burma who will not allow families to cross the frontier.

Arakan.

65. The population of the Arakan division was 452,925 souls during the year 1870-71, thus showing an increase of 4,968, over the previous year, but still nearly 400 souls less than in the year 1868-69. This increase during the year under review must be attributed entirely to natural causes, for the returns show that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by 151 persons, the respective numbers being 4,458 emigrants and 4,307 immigrants. The number of permanent immigrants to this division is insignificant, and the statistics of population clearly show that since the time the adjoining Province of Pegu came under British administration the influx of persons from Upper Burma to Arakan has almost ceased. No doubt large numbers of labourers come in from Chittagong but return after the harvest, and the working season are over. In the year 1826 the population of Arakan numbered 100,000 souls, in 1855 it had increased to 366,310 persons, or calculating by decades an increase of about 50 per cent in each decade. In 1865 the population was 428,042 souls, or an increase of about 16 per cent in the decade, while in the next five years the population has only increased by about 5.7 per cent. The people of the adjoining tract of Chittagong have no inducements to emigrate from their native country and settle in Arakan.

Classification.

66. The great bulk of the people in this division are Arakanese, there were however during the year of review some 36,000 Hindoos and 25,000 Mahomedans, the latter of whom differ but little from the Arakanese except in their religion. The Arakanese

are of the same family as the Burmese and Taliehs although in appearance they are generally darker and the type of countenance is as much Aryan as Mongolian. In social habits and customs they are more like the natives of India than Burmese, and generally they are a violent tempered race. Besides the Arakanese, a people called the Mros reside in small numbers on the plains, but generally they are a Hill tribe, and the following races also reside in the hills:— Kwaymies, Khyoungthas and Khyens. The number of houses increased during the year from 96,707 to 98,044, of these 42 are reported as masonry dwellings being an increase of one over the previous year. The average of population per square mile is 24·4, the prevailing languages spoken in the division are Bengalee, Hindustani and Burmese. Houses.

67. The population of the Pegu division is shown to have been 1,467,894 souls against 1,533,505 persons during the previous year, being a decrease of 65,610 souls. The area of the Pegu division was reduced at the commencement of the year of review by more than 8,000 square miles, the district of Toungoo having (as has been already stated) been transferred to the Tenasserim division; this district during 1869-70, had a population of 79,257 souls which is now shown in the Tenasserim division, consequently the above decrease is only apparent, and if the population of Toungoo be deducted, the figures will show an increase in favour of the Pegu division of nearly 14,000 souls during the year of review, this increase however is less than one per cent; while in the two previous years the rate was 3·5 and 4·3 per cent respectively. The bulk of the population in this division are Burmese; there are however a large number of Taliens and some Karens, Shans, Khengs and Yabaings; the two latter races reside chiefly in the forests and hills, and the Yabaings occupy themselves in rearing silkworms. The Khengs are easily recognised from the extraordinary practice which prevails amongst the women of tattooing their faces; it is said however that this custom is gradually falling into disuse. There are more than 16,000 Natives of India in this Pegu.

division, and the immigration of Bengalees shows a marked increase during the year. The floating population of emigrants and immigrants numbered 106,788 souls, but the latter exceeded the former by more than 21,000 persons, while the actual increase of population was less than 14,000 souls; this appears to show that exclusive of immigrants the population had decreased during the year under review, but this cannot have been the case, and must be attributed to inaccuracy in the returns of the Rangoon district for the previous year, as it is in that district alone that any decrease occurred and then it is said to have been 11,125 souls. The returns show that there were 313,081 houses of all kinds in this division, of these 831 are said to be masonry dwellings. The population of this division is about 57 per square mile. The prevailing language is Burmese.

Emigrants and Immigrants.

Tenasserim.

68. The population of the Tenasserim division during the year of review was 570,917 souls against 482,022 during 1869-70, showing an increase of 88,895 persons of whom 78,406 belong to the Toungoo district which was added to this division during the past year. The statistics of emigration show that 30,264 persons left the various districts in the division, while 37,891 are returned as immigrants. The great bulk of the people are Burmese and Taliens, but there are more than 33,000 Hindoos and Mahomedans in the Amherst district alone out of a total population of 255,747. The houses in the division numbered 107,684 of which 240 are masonry dwellings. A peculiar race called Selonese somewhat akin to Malays, reside in the Mergui Archipelago to the south of this division; their chief occupation is fishing. The average population is 12·21 per square mile, and the prevailing languages spoken are Burmese, Talien and Telugu.

Large proportion of agriculturists.

69. The adult male population of the province has been given as 753,428 souls, of these 356,959, or 47 per cent are returned as agriculturists. These figures show that of the whole population including women and children 14 per cent are agriculturists.

E.—Fiscal.

70. During the year of review no survey operations were carried out in this Province, the Revenue survey party employed for a considerable period in the Ramree district of the Arakan division having brought its operations to a close with the end of the year 1869-70. 3,887 miles only of the whole Province have been surveyed trigonometrically, but 34,773 miles have been surveyed topographically ; the latter comprising the old division of Pegu which included the district of Toungoo, now transferred to the Tenasserim division. Survey operations.

All measures for the settlement and leasing of lands, except some limited operations by District officers, were held in abeyance throughout the year pending the orders of the Government of India on a new scheme of Revenue settlement for the Province, (founded on the system in force in the Bombay Presidency) which had been prepared by the Senior Revenue Settlement Officer, Captain FitzRoy. This scheme was supported by the then Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, but it did not commend itself to the general body of Revenue Officers in the Province, nor to the Supreme Government, and it has since been returned for revision. The whole question of the settlement of land revenue for British Burma is about to be considered by a Committee of the most experienced officers of the province. The small settlement establishment was employed on miscellaneous work and in the leasing of the Fisheries in the Rangoon district.

71. At the close of 1870-71, the area under settlement was 1,369 square miles, or 28 less than the area settled at the close of the preceding year. This decrease is due to leases falling in which have not been renewed. Area under settlement.

In the area under cultivation however there was an increase of upwards of 150 square miles, the total area on which revenue was payable under tillage in 1869-70 having been 1,987,483 acres, and in the

year of review 2,093,913 acres. This increment which took place chiefly in the Rangoon, Myanoung and Prome districts, is due to the great and increasing demand for rice both for export by sea and to Upper Burma. In the Prome and Thayet districts, where drought prevailed in 1869-70, a considerable quantity of land appears to have been brought under irrigation by private persons. From the last named district too, some applications have been received from the people for assistance, by *Tuccavee* advances, to bund small streams, with a view to irrigation. Of the area under assessment 1,760,018 acres were under rice cultivation, 120,274 acres were tilled as gardens and orchards, and 80,925 acres were under miscellaneous crops. The estimated area of *Toungya*, or hill cultivation, was 126,248 acres; and there were 6,448 acres granted under the waste land rules which had become liable to rent.

Amount of revenue derived.

72. The amount of revenue derived from cultivation of all descriptions was £331,945 in the year of report as against £316,491 in the previous year, the increase being £15,454 or 4·88 per cent.

In this Province with a sparse population, and a vast extent of country culturable but uncultivated, the rates of assessment range low and depend to a great extent on the quality of the soil and ready means of transport, or otherwise. In some parts of Thayet and Sandoway the rent is as low as 4 annas, or six pence per acre; whilst in Myanoung and Amherst, where rich alluvial land is obtainable and the facilities of transport are considerable, the highest rate levied is Rs. 3 or six shillings per acre. The light land tax however is supplemented by the capitation tax, which is peculiar to the province; and by the rice duty, which is a tax which falls from a variety of causes wholly upon the producer and is equivalent to a duty of 14 per cent. *ad valorem* on this article of export.

Landed proprietors.

73. No landed proprietors, known in India as Zemindars, exist in this Province. The holders of the land are with but few exceptions the cultivators,

and the extent of their holdings average a little over 4½ acres. The exceptions are where grants of waste land have been made to Europeans or Natives of India, but such grants are but little cultivated.

74. The following table shows the revenue demand of the Province during the year under review and that immediately preceding :— Revenue demand.

	Items of Revenue.	Demand for 1869-70.	Demand for 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
1	Land including Forest produce	316,491	331,945	15,454	..
2	Fisheries, Sea and Inland	61,999	66,084	4,085	..
3	Salt Excise	9,104	5,143	...	3,961
4	Capitation Tax	216,353	221,105	4,752	..
5	House Tax and Land assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax in Towns.	13,291	13,593	302	..
6	Excise on Spirits, Opium, &c.	95,440	98,625	3,185	..
7	Customs	207,099	284,803	77,704	..
8	Forest Revenue including Excise on Timber	98,487	81,812	..	16,675
9	Stamps, Revenue and Judicial	54,549	47,367	..	7,182
10	Postage and Telegraph Stamps	17,087	20,601	3,514	..
11	Certificate and Income Taxes	17,077	21,229	4,152	..
12	Gaol Manufactures	15,391	11,512	..	3,879
13	Marine, including Coast Light dues	7,107	5,584	..	1,523
14	School Fees	466	493	27	..
15	All other Items	18,235	20,981	2,746	..
	TOTAL	1,148,176	1,230,877	115,021	33,220
			Net increase £82,701.		

75. The source of revenue next in importance to the land assessment is that of Customs, the realizations from which in the year under report amounted to £284,803, being £77,704 in excess of the collections in the previous year. This great increase is due to the enhanced exports of rice to Europe and the eastern ports ; the shipments to duty paying ports having increased to the extent of 143,284 tons. There is every reason to hope that the increase will continue steadily. Customs.

76. The demand of capitation tax, Land assessment in lieu thereof, and house tax amounted to £234,698, being £5,054 in excess of the sum assessed in 1869-70. Capitation tax.

The first of these taxes is levied throughout the country, except in the principal towns, on all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty, generally at the rate of ten shillings for married men and five shillings for bachelors ; but in some places where the

population is very sparse the rates are as low as four shillings for married men and two shillings for bachelors. Immigrants for the first five years of their residence, Religious teachers, School masters, Government servants, and those unable to obtain their own livelihood alone being exempted. The land tax in lieu of this tax is levied in the important towns, the rate on land covered by buildings being thirteen shillings six and half pence per 100 square feet, and on land, not so covered six shillings per acre.

Fisheries.

77. The fisheries in this Province are an important source of revenue. Creeks, small rivers and lakes are preserved and rented out to the principal inhabitants of the locality in which they may be situated, and a small tax is imposed upon nets employed in fishing in the large rivers and in the sea. The amount realized during the year of report was £66,084, against £61,999 in the preceding year, an increase of £4,085 which was almost entirely in the Pegu Division, the Rangoon and Bassein districts having contributed the largest proportion. The system under which the fisheries are leased is not satisfactory and leads to corruption among the subordinate officers and every description of intrigue. The whole subject of leasing fisheries is now under consideration.

Forests.

78. The revenue derived from the working of Forests within British territory, and as duty on the timber brought down the Salween from the Shan states showed a falling off in the year of review as compared with the previous year, but a small increase in comparison with the demand in 1868-69.

Full particulars regarding the working of this department will be found under the *Forest* section of this report.

Excise aggregate of Revenue—Imperial and Local.

79. The aggregate of the revenue demand in the Excise department during the year 1870-71 was £102,940, of which £98,625 were Imperial and £4,315 on account of Local funds, the latter amount being the fees collected on licenses for the sale of im-

ported European wines and spirits in the principal towns, which fees are credited to the respective Municipal funds. Compared with the realizations in the previous year, these amounts show an increase of £3,185 in the Imperial revenue and £230 in that of Local funds, a total of £3,415; but from this must be deducted a sum of £878, which remained unpaid at the end of the year, the chief portion of which is irrecoverable through the insolvency of the persons who farmed out certain of the monopolies in the Prome and Thayet districts. The increment is due to the establishment of opium, ganja, and arrack farms in the Myanoung district in the year under review, whereby the excise revenue from that district was increased to the extent of £3,042; the profit on the sale of opium to the farmer having been £1,882, the amount paid for the privilege to sell this drug, £820, the license fee for the sale of ganja, £20, and that for the arrack farm, £320.

Increase over realizations in previous year.

New farms established in Myanoung district.

80. There have not been any great fluctuations in the excise revenue during the year of review, except in the price realized for the Maulmain Arrack farm which again shows a falling-off to the extent of £1,690. This amount, however, has been more than made up by an increased vend of opium in the town of Rangoon, where there is a large and increasing population of Chinese and natives of India.

No great fluctuations.

81. The following figures show the progress of the revenue under the present system since the amalgamation of the three Provinces of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim in 1862, together with the estimated annual population during the same period:—

Progress of revenue and population during last 9 years.

	Revenue £.	Population.
1862-63	76,976	2,020,634
1863-64	72,280	2,092,041
1864-65	82,464	2,196,180
1865-66	83,906	2,273,049
1866-67	88,725	2,330,453
1867-68	94,964	2,392,312
1868-69	115,866	2,395,985
1869-70	99,525	2,463,484
1870-71	102,940	2,491,736

From the above it will be seen that during the past nine years the revenue has gradually and steadily increased, omitting the year 1868-69 when there was a violent fluctuation owing to competition in the town of Rangoon between two sects of Chinese for the opium and arrack farms, but that this increment has not been in a much greater ratio than the increase in the population, the incidence of excise taxation per head in 1862-63 having been 6 annas 1 pie, or a fraction more than 9 pence, and in 1870-71 6 annas 7 pie, or nearly 10 pence.

Comparative Statement of Revenue for last 5 years.

82. The following statement shows the details of the revenue during the last 5 years, and a comparison between the average of the 4 years preceding 1870-71 and the demand in that year:—

Sources of Revenue.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Average	1870-71.	Increase	Decrease.
Opium and other Drugs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount paid by farmers for privilege of sale	19,985	20,870	36,321	29,962	26,784	31,172	4,388	...
Net profit, or difference between rate at which opium is received by Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and that at which it is sold to the farmer	24,352	26,135	26,021	24,769	25,319	28,501	3,182	.....
Ganja.								
Amount paid by farmers	2,023	2,100	2,309	2,198	2,157	2,292	135	.....
Arrack and Spirits of Local Manufacture.								
Amount paid for licenses...	25,322	29,857	31,433	23,677	27,572	22,699	.....	4,873
Distilleries.								
Licenses, fees and excise duty	4,243	2,659	2,149	2,300	2,838	2,300	.....	538
Toddy.								
Amount paid for privilege to sell in towns...	7,356	7,388	8,906	8,538	8,004	8,095	... ...	9
Do. do. for licenses to sell in villages.....	3,642	3,951	4,042	4,060	3,899	3,575	.....	324
Licenses for the sale European liquors.								
Wholesale	577	686	1,760	1,380	1,100	1,210	110	..
Retail	825	1,117	2,315	2,315	1,643	2,635	992	...
Auctioneers .	5	5	20	...	7	10	3	...
Taverns	350	275	660	390	493	490	. .	33
	58,780	95,043	115,936	99,579	99,906	102,939	3,033	
Less charges..	58	82	73	56	67			
	88,722	94,961	115,863	99,523	99,839	102,939		

Here it will be observed that whilst the amount paid by the farmers for the privilege of selling opium, which really amounts to a license fee for the privilege of vend, has much increased, the consumption of the drug supplied from the stores of the Government, excepting the supply required for the new farm at Myanoung, and the increase in the town of Rangoon, has somewhat decreased. In 1866-67, the number of seers sold was 14,703, and in 1870-71, omitting the increase in Rangoon and Myanoung, 14,580, seers. This would be a gratifying result were it not an unquestionable fact that smuggling into the seaport towns from Madras and Bengal, and probably from Penang, takes place ; so that, although the sales from the Government stores in this Province show a decrease it is to be feared that there has been no falling-off in the consumption of the drug. This must obviously be the case, for nothing but a large source of illegitimate profit could make it worth the while of the farmers to pay £31,172 in 1870-71 for the privilege of selling 17,226 seers of opium, when in 1866-67 they only paid £19,985 for the privilege of selling 14,703 seers. The decrease in the revenue derived from arrack in the year of review, as compared with the average of the 4 years preceding, amounts to over £5,000, a falling-off being shown both in fees from the retail vendors of the liquor, and in the realizations from distilleries. This is without doubt due to an abused and mistaken application of the central distillery system, which has thrown large profits into the hands of the licensed distillers at the expense of Government, and which has led to much illicit distillation in out-lying districts. The Chief Commissioner has had this question under consideration, and in consultation with the Revenue officers, has come to the conclusion to revise the system under the new Act. A considerable increase is shown in the amount derived from licenses to sell imported liquors, which is due to the rates of fees having been much enhanced at the commencement of 1868-69.

Revenue realized in each district in 1866-67, and 1870-71.

83. The following figures give the aggregate excise revenue of the several districts of the Province in 1866-67 and 1870-71 :—

Districts.	1866-67.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Akyab	10,652	8,666	.....	1,986
Ramree	293	2,907	2,614	.....
Sandoway	205	1,314	1,109	.....
Rangoon	30,313	42,286	11,973	.....
Bassein	5,467	5,326	.....	141
Myanoung	718	4,031	3,313	.....
Prome and Thayet	6,067	7,647	1,580	.....
Amherst	27,112	23,418	.....	3,694
Tavoy	1,033	751	.....	282
Mergui	3,679	2,592	.....	1,086
Shwe-gyen	685	418	.....	267
Toungoo	2,502	3,584	1,082	...
	88,725	102,940	21,671	7,456

The collections in Akyab have fallen off very considerably, but the decrease is more than covered by the increase in Ramree and Sandoway; previous to April 1868 there were no opium or arrack farms in the latter districts, the inhabitants of which had to draw their supplies from Akyab, and with the establishment of farms in those districts, as a matter of course, the revenue of the Akyab district decreased. The whole of the districts in the Pegu division show an increase of revenue with the exception of Bassein, where the falling-off is in the realizations on account of opium. Tenasserim on the other hand shows a large decrease with the exception of Toungoo. The decrease in Amherst and Mergui was in the license fees for the spirit farms, and in Tavoy on the opium farm.

Quantity of Opium sold.

84. The total quantity of this drug taken from Government throughout the Province during 1870-71 was 17,220, seers, which yielded a net profit of £28,500, and for the privilege of selling which the sum of £31,172 was realized. The aggregate of these two amounts, £59,672, is £4,941 in excess of the gross collections in 1869-70, when 14,893 seers of the drug were sold yielding £54,731, *viz.*, as net profit on the quantity disposed of, £24,769, and as rents for the farming of the monopoly £29,962.

85. The vend in the Arakan division again shows an increase, the quantity sold in the year under review having been 3,180 seers against 2,986 seers in the previous year; and the total amount realized as profit on the drug and as rent from the farmers, £8,188 in the former year, and £7,630, in the latter, the increase being £558. Arakan division.

86. In the Pegu division, 9,420 seers of opium were supplied to the several farmers during 1870-71 against 6,741 seers in 1869-70, an increased sale of 2,679 seers, 1,500 seers additional were taken by the Rangoon farmer, and 60 by the farmer at Thayetmyo, both of which quantities were short delivered in 1869-70, the farmers having objected to take them; in the year of review however they not only took the stipulated monthly supply, but also the balance of that of the previous year. 1,140 seers were purchased for the new farm opened in the Myanoung district. The falling-off in Bassein was 21 seers, that quantity of confiscated opium having been purchased by the lessee of the farm in the preceding year. The enhanced demand of revenue on opium in this division as compared with the previous year was £5,264, of which £4,444 were net profit on the increased sale, and £820 the rent for the new farm at Henzada. Pegu division.

87. The sales of opium in the Tenasserim division during the year under report aggregated 4,620 seers against 5,166 seers in the previous year, and realized £16,656, the collections in 1869-70 having been £17,536. Tenasserim division.

The liability to take a certain amount of opium from the Government stores not unnaturally gives rise to the idea that it is a part of the Excise system in Burma to force the sale of the drug. This however is not the case. The farmer being without competition, and it being no one's interest to inform against him, would use his license as a means of carrying on an enormous illicit trade in opium were he not compelled to take from the Government stores an amount which is calculated to equal the year's consumption. Under the farming system as it existed in Burma

during 1870-71, no farmer can open a new shop without such shop being specially licensed. The shops in his circle are limited at the the time of granting the license.

Smuggling of Opium.

88. That much smuggling of opium takes place there can be no doubt, there being many facilities for bringing the drug into the Province by means of the crews of the steamers continually trading to Rangoon and Maulmain. Some time ago a considerable quantity was seized in course of being landed from the Madras steamer, and it is believed that the lascars of the Calcutta steamers frequently smuggle small quantities. It is unquestionably the case that the consumption of opium and intoxicating drugs has an injurious effect upon the excitable, self-indulgent Burman, which it has not upon the Indian or Chinese. Opium eating is not a Burman habit and wherever its use has been adopted in this country, it has led to the immediate demoralization of the people. "Opium-eater" has become among the Burmese themselves a term synonymous with that of thief. When they have said that a man eats opium they think that nothing more is required to establish the proof of his belonging to the criminal classes.

Revenue from ganja.

89. The total demand of revenue from the sale of this narcotic was £2,292; but from this sum must be deducted £158, refunded to the lessee of the farm at Akyab, being the amount of duty paid by him on the article purchased in Chittagong, and £68, the loss which resulted from a re-sale of the farm at Thayetmyo on the defalcation of the farmer at the commencement of the year. The net proceeds of the monopolies to the Government were therefore £2,066, whilst the realizations in 1869-70 were £2,198, a decrease of £132. A new farm was established in the Myanoung district on the 1st of April 1870, and was rented for the year for £20. The use of ganja is at present happily little known to the people of the country: at the same time however there is every reason to fear that a taste for it may be spread among them by the people of India as in the case of opium.

90. The collections on account of this branch of the excise revenue during 1870-71 show a falling-off as compared with those of the previous year, the amounts being £24,999 and £25,977. Of these sums, £22,699 and £23,677, respectively, were received as license fees for the privilege of selling the liquor, and £2,300 in each year as fees for the distilleries, *viz.*, £300 at Akyab and £1,000 each at Rangoon and Maulmain. Decrease in spirits of local manufactures, and distilleries' revenue as compared with 1869-70.

91. There was a slight decrease of £5 in the price obtained for the farm in Akyab; for that at Kyouk Phyoo (Ramree) the same amount as that realized in the preceding year was received, *viz.*, £40. The farm at Sandoway was again disposed of, but it fetched only £15. Arakan division.

92. The price realized for the farm in the Rangoon district was the same as in 1869-70, *viz.*, £13,980; and for that at Bassein £320 in the year of review against £132 in the previous year. A new farm was established in the Myanoung district for which a rent of £300 was obtained. The fees at Prome and Thayetmyo were £350 and £480 respectively, the same as in the preceding year. Pegu division.

93. The farm in the station of Toungoo sold for £1,121 in the year under report against £867 in 1869-70, an increase of £254, due to excessive competition between the two sects of Chinamen. The rent received for the farm in the town of Maulmain (Amherst District) was considerably less, £1,690, in the year of review than that obtained in the previous year. The revenue derived from this farm has steadily decreased for several years past, owing no doubt to the farm having in previous years been sold for more than its actual worth consequent on competition among the Chinese; and to the depressed state of the trade in Maulmain which caused many of the lower classes of the people to leave the town and seek their living in the district and elsewhere. The small decrease in the realizations from the farm at Tavoy is merely a matter of account. Tenasserim division.

At Mergui the same amount was received for the farm in 1870-71, as in 1869-70, the difference of £17 being the amount paid by the farmer in the latter year for the privilege of distilling shamshoo for a short period, pending the receipt of a supply of rum from the so-called central distillery at Maulmain.

System of excise on spirits in force.

94. The system of excise on spirits in force in Burma has little or no resemblance to what is generally understood to be the central distillery system of India. Indeed it may with little exaggeration be said that a system of excise on native spirits which is what the central distillery system really is, has no existence in Burma whatever. There are no licensed or licit distilleries for the manufacture of spirits in the native fashion throughout the length and breadth of the Province. The only sources of supply for spirit available to the people of the country, are three distilleries in the chief seaport towns, which have a monopoly within the limits of the revenue division in which they are situated, for the supply of what is neither more nor less than strong rum manufactured on the European system for the farmers licensed to vend spirits. Obviously this places the supply of taxed, cheap, weak spirit altogether beyond the reach of the great body of consumers, and as a natural consequence illicit stills are established and worked without hindrance all over the country, and the people are supplied freely with the class of spirit they require with little risk and without payment of duty.

Collections for privilege of selling toddy.

95. For the privilege of selling this liquor—which is procured from the Palmyra palm and is a favorite beverage among the Burmese—in the towns and principal villages throughout the Province, the sum of £11,660 was realized during the year, £8,085 for the town farms and £3,575 for village licenses. In 1869-70 the fees amounted to £8,528 and £4,060 respectively, together £12,589.

Arakan division.

96. As rent for the farms and license fees in the Arakan division, the sum of £3,189 was received, being £843 less than the receipts in the previous

year, a decrease to the extent of £796 having taken place in the Akyab district.

97. The Pegu division yielded a revenue from toddy of £3,756 against £3,798 in 1869-70. In Rangoon, Bassein, Prome and Thayetmyo, the rents realized for the farms were the same as in the preceding year; but in Myanoung there was a decrease of £56, which however was made up by an increase of £56 in the receipts from village licenses. Pegu division.

98. The gross revenue derived from this source in the Tenasserim division during the year under report was £4,714,—*viz.*, from farms £3,736, and from village licenses £977. The realizations in 1869-70 were £3,689 and £1,067 respectively, aggregating £4,757. In Toungoo through competition between the Chinamen and natives of India, the rent of the town farm was enhanced to the extent of £124, and the fees for village licenses £11. Tenasserim division.

99. The excise revenue on account of Local funds in the year under report was realized from 27 wholesale licenses, the fees on which amounted to £1,170; 55 retail licenses which yielded £2,675; 1 auctioneer's license £10; and ten tavern licenses £460; aggregating £4,315. In 1869-70 the receipts were as follows:— Local Revenue. Sale of Imported liquor.

36 wholesale	licenses	£	1,340
52 retail	do.	„	2,355
9 tavern	do.	„	390
	Total	£	4,085

or £230 less than those of the subsequent year.

The excise system of this Province has had the serious attention of the Chief Commissioner, and with the introduction of the new Excise Act X of 1871, which comes into force on the 1st of April 1872, an entire change will be made in the working of the system. With regard to the present distillery arrangements the Chief Commissioner has already laid down

the principle that in tracts where there is a considerable and compact population consuming spirits, central distilleries in which distillers can place their own stills for the preparation of native spirit should be established; and that in parts of the country but sparsely populated either the outstill or monthly tax system, which prevails in Bengal, should be introduced. The system of farms will be very much modified and eventually abolished.

Decrease in the excise on salt.

100. The excise on salt locally manufactured again decreased very considerably, the revenue collected during the last three years having been as follows:—

1868-69	...	...£11,082
1869-70	...	... „ 9,104
1870-71	...	... „ 5,143

The decrease was however covered by the increased duty realized on salt imported from Europe. These imports are now very large, and as the foreign article can be sold at a price much lower than that which will pay the people to manufacture in the Province, the local trade is gradually dying out. This is not to be regretted since there is ample employment for the people in other directions.

Decrease in Revenue and Judicial Stamps.

101. The falling off of £7,182 showed under the head of Revenue and Judicial Stamps is attributed partly to a decrease in litigation and partly to the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, which reduced the rate on plaints to 7½ per cent; whilst the increase under Postage and Telegraph stamps is owing to a much greater use of the telegraph line. The increment in the amount derived from the Income tax is due to the enhanced rate of assessment. The decrease in Jail manufactures to a falling off in the demand for furniture, &c., and to a reduction in the rate of charges made for Government printing.

Income Tax.

Jail.

102. The whole of the revenue for the year under review shown in the foregoing statement was realized with the exception of about £8,000, which sum is irrecoverable owing to the destruction of crops by in-

undation and drought and to remissions on account of the capitation and income-taxes.

Thoogyees.

103. The revenue derived from direct taxation is collected by a class of men known as "Thoogyees," or head persons, who are placed in charge of circles, and are not only collectors of revenue, but are to a certain extent held responsible for the state of that part of the country over which they are placed. They are men of influence and position, generally chosen from among the inhabitants of the respective circles. Under the Burmese rule these appointments were considered hereditary, and in many instances now the claims of family are entertained, and the son succeeds the father provided that he is competent to carry out the duties of the office.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

No legislative powers.

104. The administration of this Province has no legislative powers, and during the year 1870 no Bills were submitted to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations; consequently the tabular statement in the appendix is blank; but during the year it was found necessary to ask the Government of India to pass an Act to legalize the levying of certain duties on foreign timber imported into Maulmain by the river Salween, and the application was met by the enactment of Act XXV of 1870, whereby these duties were rendered legal, and all persons were indemnified for what had been done before the passing of the Act. During the first three months of the year 1871, three Bills were submitted to the Legislative Council by the then Chief Commissioner, namely (1) a Bill for the survey of steam vessels plying in British Burma, (2) a Municipal Bill and (3) a Bill for regulating the leasing of fisheries in British Burma. The first of these Bills has been enacted as Act XVI of 1871, but the other two were returned for revision, and as both relate to subjects involved with many difficulties they were still under consideration at the close of the year.

An Act to legalize the duties levied in Foreign timber.

Three Bills submitted.

Acts applicable to the Province.

105. In addition to the Act above mentioned the following Acts passed during the year relate to British Burma :—

Act I.—Quarantine Act.

Act VII.—Court Fees' Act.

Act X.—Land Acquisition Act.

Act XI.—Indian weights and measures Act.

Act XII.—Native Passengers ships Act.

Act XIV.—Repealing Act.

Act XVI.—Income Tax Act.

Act XVII.—Indian Customs duties Act.

Act XVIII.—To enable the Government of India to exempt goods from Customs duties.

Act XX.—To correct clerical errors in Court Fees' Act.

Act XXVI.—Prisons' Act.

Act XXVII.—An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Acts required.

106. An Act for consolidating all the existing rules relating to revenue, and also an Act for declaring what is actually the law in force in the Province are much required.

B.—Judicial Tribunals.

Number of offences compared with the previous year.

107. CRIMINAL.—There are shewn to have been 27,084 offences reported during the year 1870, as compared with 26,257 reported in 1869. The prescribed statements do not distinguish between bailable and non-bailable offences, and hence it is not easy to discover readily whether this increase of 827 offences was in serious crime, or in petty complaints of assault and the like. But the district reports shew that in some parts of the Province there was a marked increase in heinous crime, especially in murder by dacoits, and in dacoities. This was especially the case in Akyab and Bassein, but the

number of dacoities in the Myanoung district decreased from 52 to 18.

108. The figures given below, however, show that the increase in the number of offences may be due as much to an increase in the number of petty complaints as to a real increase in crime:— Causes of increase.

		No. of offences.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. convicted.
1869	Offences—Criminal force.	4,045	4,548	1,952
1870		4,449	5,066	1,807
1869	Criminal intimidation or insult.	4,103	4,025	1,614
1870		4,270	4,393	1,356

Thus there was an increase of 571 in the number of complaints of criminal force and intimidation.

The increase in the number of offences reported seems, principally due to the increased number of prosecutions for nuisances under the Penal Code or municipal rules, which were only 497 in 1869 and amounted to 1,603 in 1870.

109. The number of persons brought to trial during 1870 is entered in the statement in the appendix at 43,323, as compared with 41,754 in 1869. Number of persons brought to trial.

110. The proportion between offences reported and persons brought to trial is very different from that which prevails in other parts of India. The total shews 43,323 persons brought to trial as compared with 27,084 offences; this contains offences under the Gambling Act, breaches of municipal rules, riots, affrays, and other crimes where detection is easy and the number of persons concerned is likely to be large. But even in regard to offences where detection is more difficult, the proportion still remains very high. Thus :— Proportion of offences reported to persons brought to trial.

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	Persons brought to trial.
Dacoity	103	408
Robbery	153	214
House-breaking in order to commit theft ...	405	239
Theft of cattle	681	827
Theft, ordinary	6,355	5,082

Proportion between offences reported and persons convicted.

111. If the number of offences reported represents at all nearly the number of offences actually committed the proportion would indicate greater activity on the part of the Police than exists elsewhere.

The following statement shows that the proportions of convictions for these serious offences are not at all unfavorable:—

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	No. of persons convicted.
Dacoity	103	112
Robbery	153	107
House-breaking to commit theft	405	142
Theft of cattle	681	582
Theft, ordinary...	6,355	3,412

Nationality of the criminal population of town of Rangoon.

112. The following table compiled from the reports of the Town and Cantonment Magistrates at Rangoon shews the nationality of the criminal population of the town:—

Burmese, ...	2,707
Chinese,...	326
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	194
Natives of India, ...	4,984

The large proportion of Madrassees is noticeable. Out of 7,432 persons brought up on trial before the Town Magistrate, 3,042 were Madrassees.

Number of persons tried in Courts of Chief Magistrates of districts.

113. Of the 43,573 persons shewn in statement No. 3 as on trial before the Magisterial Courts 4,965 were before the Courts of the Chief Magistrates of the districts, who take a larger share than is usual in India in the disposal of criminal work. This is due to the peculiar jurisdiction exercised by them under Section 445 A, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Comparison between number of persons convicted and number brought before the Magistrate.

114. The number of persons convicted in the Magistrates' Courts was 21,810, as compared with 20,922 discharged without trial or acquitted. The proportion of convictions cannot be considered good, but it would appear to be due rather to the number of groundless

complaints of petty offences, than to failures of prosecutions in serious cases. The number of persons discharged without trial, *viz.* 6,527, was large. The Chief Commissioner had occasion to point out that it is a manifest evil that so many persons should have been brought up before a Criminal Court, against whom the evidence was so weak that it was not even necessary to subject them to formal trial.

State of the files at the end of the year generally good.

115. The state of the files at the end of the year was generally good. The total number of persons awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year was 274. In the Magistrates' Courts of the Arakan division, there were only 18 cases left pending: in those of the Tenasserim and Pegu divisions the files were not so clear, and the general result is an improvement upon the return for 1869, which shewed 479 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Duration of cases.

116. The average duration of cases was very short. Thus the average duration in the Courts of the Arakan division is entered at 3 days. In the Pegu division the largest average duration appears to be in the Court of the Rangoon district, and this is only 9 days. In Tenasserim the average duration is only 5 days.

Detention of witnesses.

117. The presented returns do not shew the period of the detention of witnesses. It appears however from the district returns that there was some delay in this matter in certain Courts. As a rule, no witness should be detained over three days, and of course even this detention should be exceptional. But in Akyab 80 witnesses were detained over 3 days; in Myanoung witnesses were detained from 9 to 15 days; but here the exceptional cause was the removal of the headquarters of the district. In Prome, although the Deputy Commissioner detained no witnesses over three days, 233 witnesses in other Courts were kept longer than 3 days. In Thayetmyo 40 witnesses were detained beyond 3 days, and the same number in Toungoo.

Comparison of various punishments inflicted during past two years.

118. The following statement shews the various punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts throughout the year 1870, as compared with 1869:—

	1869.	1870.
Persons sentenced to transportation ...	...	8
Rigorous imprisonment... ...	4,327	4,671
Simple do. ...	528	327
Fine...	15,118	14,985
Whipping	162	278
Gave recognizance or security	777	1,204
Total	20,912	21,473

Increase in number of persons ordered to give security.

119. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons ordered to give security. The authority entrusted to Magistrates by the provisions of Chapter XIX of the Code should always be exercised with great caution ; and the proceedings of the Police in sending in bad characters should be carefully watched. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab reports that of 86 persons brought before the Court, only 43 per cent were directed to give security, and that the action of the Police at the commencement of the year was somewhat reckless in this respect.

Increase in the number of persons flogged.

120. There was an increase of 116 in the number of persons flogged.

Amount realized of fines imposed.

121. Out of Rupees 2,81,307 imposed as fines, a sum of Rupees 1,62,923 was realized ; in some districts sufficient pains do not appear to have been taken to apportion the fines imposed to the means of the offender. Thus, in Sandoway, only rupees 1,222, or 24 per cent., were realized out of rupees 4,984 imposed ; and, this decrease in the amount realized is accompanied with an increase in the average amount of fines.

Small proportion of appeals from convictions by Subordinate Magistrates.

122. The number of persons convicted by the Subordinate Magistrates was 11,317 ; while the number

of appellants from those convictions to the Magistrates of districts was only 434, or not 4 per cent. The exceedingly small proportion of appeals is very remarkable, the more so because the appeals when made were as often as not successful. The fact may be regarded as a striking instance of the estimation in which the Subordinate Magistrates are held by the people. But it may be worthy of consideration whether other causes, such as difficulty of communication, may not have contributed to the result.

Decision of appeals unfavourable.

123. The decision of appeals was not so favourable. In the whole Province out of 434 appeals, in 216, or about 50 per cent, the orders appealed against were set aside.

Appeals in the Court of Sessions.

124. The number of appeals to the Court of Sessions was as follows:—

In Arakan,	53 cases,	76 persons.
In Pegu,	120 do.	221 do.
In Tenasserim,	...	63 do.

The Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Arakan confirmed the sentences appealed against in 32 cases; the Sessions Judge of Pegu in 791 cases; and the Sessions Judge of Tenasserim in the cases of 36 persons.

Work of the Sessions Courts.

125. The following table shews the work of the Sessions' Courts of the Commissioners :—

	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Average duration.	Pending.
Arakan	37	59	39	81	6
Pegu	99	226	127	43	7
Tenasserim	0	108	68	37	28

The Sessions work of the Pegu division was considerably the heaviest. There was a large increase in the number of persons brought before the Courts of Sessions, as compared with the number tried in 1869; but this was partly due to a temporary suspension of the special powers vested in Deputy Com-

missioners under Section 445 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Increase in the number of capital sentences.

126. There is a lamentable increase in the number of capital sentences passed, which, including sentences passed by the Recorders, were 14 in 1869 and 33 in 1870.

Comparative statement of penalties awarded by Courts of Sessions.

127. The other penalties awarded by the Courts of Sessions, as compared with 1869, were as follows :—

	1869.	1870.
Transportation	persons 42	persons 49
Imprisonment	do. 118	do. 204
Fined	do. 7	do. 11
Amount of fines levied	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 4,100

Number of Courts of Justice.

128. CIVIL.—Exclusive of the Courts of the two Recorders and three Courts of Small Causes, which had jurisdiction only in the seaport towns of Rangoon and Maulmain, there were during the year under review 126 Courts of Civil original jurisdiction in the Province and 17 Courts of Appellate jurisdiction. The 13 Deputy Commissioners, however, took up very few original cases; so the original litigation of the country may be said to have been conducted before 113 Courts, 88 of which were presided over by Native Judges.

Regular suits in Recorders and Small Cause Courts.

129. The number of regular suits instituted, in the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts as compared with the number instituted during the previous year, is shown in the annexed tables:—

Name of Court.	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Recorders' Courts	919	839	..	80
Small Cause Courts	4,587	6,731	2,144	..

Increase in number of suits instituted in Small Cause Court.

130. The increase in the number of cases instituted in the Courts of Small Causes is large, and appears to be the result of the establishment of a separate Small Cause Court at Rangoon.

131. The number of suits instituted in the other Civil Courts in the Province is shewn in the following tablo :— Number of suits in the other Civil Courts.

Name of District.	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab ..	2,750	2,441	..	309
Ramree ..	624	692	68	..
Sandoway ..	393	336	..	57
Northern Arakan ..	15	27	12	..
Total Arakan ..	3,782	3,496	..	286
Rangoon ..	2,235	2,434	149	..
Bassein ..	3,130	3,147	11	..
Myanoung ..	2,866	2,606	..	260
Promo ..	3,338	2,347	..	986
Thayetmyo ..	..	801	801	..
Total Pegu ..	11,620	11,335	..	285
Amherst ..	917	950	33	..
Shwe-gyen ..	996	956	..	40
Tavoy ..	507	500	..	7
Mergui ..	654	777	123	..
Toungoo ..	1,135	1,184	49	..
Total Tenasserim ..	4,209	4,367	158	..
Total British Burma ..	19,611	19,198	..	413

There is thus shown to be a decrease of 413 in the number of suits instituted throughout the district and subordinate Courts of the Province.

132. The litigation may be said to have consisted principally of suits to recover money debts. There were about 1,500 suits only relating to immoveable property, and 1,178 for dissolution of marriage, and 182 for restitution of conjugal rights. The number of suits for divorce has not materially altered for the whole Province from the number shown for 1869; but the Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung notices a yearly and considerable decrease in the number of suits of this nature in his district, not that divorces have become less frequent, but that they are "ratified by the village elders" without the intervention of our Courts. It has been suggested by the Commissioner of Pegu that a divorce law should be enacted which would require a certain amount of form and time before the issue of the order of separation, so as to allow the man and wife leisure Nature of litigation.

for consideration and repentance. The present custom is said to be a fertile source of unhappiness and crime.

Value of suits.

133. The bulk of the litigation consisted of suits valued at between 20 and 100 Rupees. Thus, in round numbers, out of 19,000 suits instituted in the district and subordinate Courts, 14,000 were suits of that value; 2,300 were suits valued at Rs. 5 or less, and the same number was valued at over Rs. 100. Only 180 suits exceeded Rs. 500 in value, and only 70 exceeded Rs. 1,000. Almost the whole of the litigation therefore came within the jurisdiction of the lowest Courts which have power to hear suits where the value does not exceed Rs. 500; and the original Civil work of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts was almost nominal. The Deputy Commissioner will under the new Act have power to direct the business in the subordinate Courts to be distributed as he thinks fit, as well as to call up to his own file any particular suit. Every suit must be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. But no doubt the Deputy Commissioner will so make use of these provisions of the law as to ensure the hearing of difficult and important suits by the more educated Court.

Nature and constitution of Civil Courts.

134. The annexed table will show the manner in which suits were disposed of, and the number left pending before the district and subordinate courts:—

District.	No. of suits for disposal.	Decided on merits after contest in courts.	Otherwise disposed of.	No. left pending.
Akyab	2,475	1,128	1,339	8
Ramree	692	331	361	..
Sandoway	338	171	164	3
Northern Arakan	27	16	11	..
Rangoon	2,496	1,266	1,167	63
Bassein	3,174	1,450	1,739	5
Myanoung	2,606	1,310	1,295	1
Prome	2,415	1,033	1,340	42
Thayetmyo	818	331	449	38
Amherst	1,018	707	259	52
Shwè-gyen	957	396	514	47
Tavoy	504	384	107	13
Mergui	779	218	558	3
Toungoo	1,102	746	432	14

The state of the files appears generally to have been satisfactory at the close of the year, especially in Akyab, Bassein and Myanoung, where, though the number of suits for disposal was comparatively large, only 8, 5 and 1 suits respectively were left pending.

In Ramree no suits were left pending. Generally in the Arakan division the files were left almost clear at the close of the year, and it is satisfactory also to note that only two cases had been pending over two months in the courts of this division.

135. The general statement in the appendix shows that out of 289 suits left pending in the district and subordinate courts, only 11 had been pending over four months. Pending suits.

136. A small number of cases only have been referred to arbitration. There appears no reason to regret this. The Code only contemplates this mode of procedure, when the parties to the suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them shall be referred to the decision of arbitrators, and if suitors seldom express this desire, the fact may be regarded as shewing confidence in the judgment of the tribunals established by Government. Certainly the formation of a class of arbitrators, hanging about the courts in the hope of employment, is by every means to be discouraged. Small number of cases referred to arbitration.

137. The average duration of suits in the ordinary courts appears satisfactory. In the subordinate courts of the Akyab division, it only amounted to 11 days, and in those of the Pegu division, the highest average is that in the Prome courts which in contested cases amounted to 17 days. The decision of cases in some of the Deputy Commissioners' courts was not so prompt, but the delay is generally explained by the issue of commissions to other courts. The average duration in the court of Small Causes, at Rangoon was 28 days, and appears to be due to the practice of allowing cases to lie on a "dormant file." But it has been pointed out to the Judge that where there is neglect on the part of the plaintiff, cases should be struck off the files of the court. This file it appears was only examined twice in the year. It is indeed not apparent what is the cause of the existence of a "dormant file." The Code provides for the calling up of cases on fixed days, and also proper remedies where there are laches on the part of the plaintiff. Duration of suits.

There is however every reason to be satisfied with the general procedure of the court, as the Judge reports that cases are ordinarily decided within a week of their institution.

Miscellaneous Civil Suits.

138. The Judicial statement No. 10 shews that out of 5,128, applications for execution of decree in the district and subordinate courts, 3,240, or a proportion of 63 per cent were completely executed; 1,708 were partially executed, and 179 applications were left pending. The proportion of decrees completely executed is exceptionally good, and if the return is correctly prepared it appears that no cases were struck off the file without some kind of execution, that no applications were allowed to drop owing to the insolvency of the judgment debtors, or adjustment out of court, or default of the applicant for execution. The result is so strange that it can hardly be doubted that the return has not been understood.

Imprisonment in execution of decree.

139. The process of imprisonment seems to have been extensively used in execution of decree; thus in the district and the subordinate courts there were 542 such processes, and in the courts of Small Causes 868.

Sales of immoveable property.

140. Sales of immoveable property in execution of decree have diminished in number from 842 in 1869, to 514 in 1870.

Work of the district appellate Courts.

141. The work of the district appellate courts is shewn in the annexed table:—

District.	No. of appeals for disposal.	No. pending at close of the year	Average duration.
Akyab	143	8	33
Ramree	48	2	35
Sandoway	42	...	20
Northern Arakan...	...	...	...
Rangoon	82	11	43
Bassein...	190	6	29
Myanoung	146	...	11
Prome	222	3	30
Thayetmyo	81	3	38
Amherst	116	5	5
Shwe-gyen	101	2	13
Tavoy...	129	4	13
Mergui	71	...	18
Toungoo.....	106	...	9

142. The proportion of appeals, compared with the number of original suits decided, was by no means large. In Rangoon the number was very small, only 82 appeals to 2,420 original suits disposed of by the subordinate courts, or a proportion of 3 per cent. In Prome on the other hand the number of appeals was 222, or a proportion of nearly 10 per cent. The highest proportion of cases appealed to original suits decided was in Tavoy, where the orginal suits decided by the subordinate courts amounted only to 484, and the number of appeals was 129. But no where can the appellate work be said to have been heavy.

Proportion of appeals compared with number of original suits.

143. The files of the district appellate courts were generally left in a satisfactory state at the close of the year; and the average duration is nowhere excessive. The average duration of appeals before the district court of Myanoung was 102 days in 1869; that the return for 1870 only shews 11 days is very creditable to the Deputy Commissioner.

Files of the district appellate courts in a satisfactory state.

144. The proportion of cases in which the decisions of the lower court were upheld is shewn in the following table:—

Proportion of cases in which the decision of lower courts were upheld.

Akyab	...	58 per cent.
Ramree	...	75 „
Sandoway	...	42 „
Rangoon	...	39 „
Bassein	...	66 „
Myanoung	...	67 „
Prome	...	59 „
Thayetmyo	...	56 „
Amherst	...	52 „
Shwe-gyen	...	50 „
Tavoy	...	72 „
Mergui	...	66 „
Toungoo	...	50 „

The proportion was generally favourable, being 60 per cent for the whole Province, which is a considerable improvement upon the returns for 1869, when the general proportion was 44 per cent.

145. The work of the divisional appellate courts is shewn below:—

Work of the divisional appellate courts.

Division.	No. of regular appeals.	No. of second appeals.	Left pending.	Average duration.
				days.
Arakan	3	13	...	32
Pegu	6	46	14	68 Regular. 57 Second.
Tenasserim... ...	...	35	3	28

Under the provisions of the Bill now before the Legislative Council, Commissioners will be relieved from hearing second appeals, which will be received by the Judicial Commissioner. The appellate work therefore of the divisional courts will be very light.

Proportion in which decisions of Deputy Commissioners on appeal were upheld.

146. The proportion in which the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners were upheld in appeal was as follows :—

Division.	No. of appeals heard.	No. of decisions confirmed.
Arakan	16	8
Pegu	38	27
Tenasserim	32	26

The result was not unfavorable to the judgments of the Deputy Commissioners.

C.—Prisons.

Number of Prisons.

147. The number of Prisons still remained the same as in the previous year. There are two Central Jails, at Rangoon and Maulmain; one 1st class District Jail at Akyab; five 2nd class District Jails at Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Thayetmyo and Toungoo; and seven Lock-ups at Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, Sittoung, Shwe-gyen, Tavoy, and Mergui.

Daily average number of Prisoners.

148. In 1869, the daily average number of prisoners was 4,106 males and 61 females; in 1870, it was 4,536 males and 50 females; the daily average

strength of the prison population in the latter year was therefore 419 in excess of the previous year. At the close of the year 1870 there were 4,336 males and 59 females, or 332 persons more than on the corresponding date in previous year.

149. The number of transfers was very great, and represents a great waste in time, cost of guards, and carriage. No less than 427 prisoners were transferred to Rangoon from the distant Lock-up of Myan oung, and 227 from Henzada. To remedy this it is proposed to build a new Jail at Henzada. Number of transfers.

150. Of the total number of prisoners confined in the Jails during the year, there were only 205 who had followed any handicraft previous to sentence; while there were 5,714 agriculturists and 2,534 labourers. This no doubt does create a difficulty in the way of the rapid introduction of Jail manufacture. Classification of prisoners as regards occupation.

151. Of the prison population only 754 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment of less than one month; 3,107 not exceeding six months; 2,149 between that and a year; 4,806 between one year and five years; 431 between five and ten years; and 336 above ten years. Classification of Prisoners according to sentences of imprisonment.

152. Those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment were 10,538 to 1,228 sentenced to simple imprisonment; from a prison point of view it is very satisfactory to find that there has been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in sentences of simple imprisonment. It is a flaw in the law that the class of criminal vagabonds sent to Jail on suspicion of belonging to the criminal classes, and having no ostensible means of livelihood should only be liable to simple confinement and be able to pass the period of their detention in ease and comfort at the expense of the tax-payers of the country. This evil however will in all probability be very shortly remedied. Larger proportion of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment compared with those sentenced to simple imprisonment.

153. Of 11,766 prisoners, only 1,482 had been previously convicted. It is no doubt the case that Number of prisoners previously convicted.

though there are some confirmed thieves and cattle-stealers, the bulk of the prison population is confined for casual crime, committed under exceptional circumstances and is not recruited from a regular class of confirmed criminals.

Number of escaped convicts and escapes during the year.

154. There were 133 escaped convicts uncaptured at the end of the year of whom 37 escaped during the year. It is to be feared that these men as a rule fly to Upper Burma, and join the bands of robbers which harass the frontier, being able by their knowledge of the country and the system of our Police to render material assistance to the foreign gangs. The serious attention of the Inspector General of Police was drawn to the subject of the frequency of escapes which is a great blot on the prison administration, reflects discredit on the guards, and is most disheartening to the District Police; while at the same time it seriously retards the detection of crime, by making the people unwilling to incur the risk of giving evidence against one who may at any time re-appear among them, and revenge himself upon those through whose instrumentality he has been convicted.

Number of prisoners summarily punished.

155. There were 912 prisoners summarily punished for petty breaches of Jail discipline, a very small portion it is to be feared of those who rendered themselves liable to punishment.

Convict warder system.

156. The convict warder system has been extended. The Inspector General of Prisons was instructed that it is a most useful system if carefully watched and controlled; but it is one which is open to great abuses if it is left entirely in the hands of the Jailers to select and degrade warders, as is too often the case.

Large proportion of prison population able to read and write.

157. It is a curious feature of Burmese society that 80 per cent of the convicts who entered the prisons during the year knew how to read and write; while 2,216 out of 7,699 could read and write well. This is the result of the teaching of the monastic schools: it is remarkable however, that this education is en-

tirely confined to the males, few of the females could read or write.

158. The total cost of the Jails during the year as given in the report was Rs. 2,53,244-11-7, or an average cost of each inmate estimated on the daily average strength, of Rs. 51-2-6, calculated on rations, establishments, police guards, hospital charges, extra establishments, clothing, and contingencies. Cost of the Jails.

159. This calculation however does not appear to the Chief Commissioner to have been made on correct principles, and according to his view of the proper mode of adjusting the accounts the actual cost of the jails was Rs. 2,20,625-12-9, and the net cost to the state of each inmate was Rs. 45-5-10. Average cost of each prisoner

160. The labour of the prisoners produced Rs. 1,15,128-10-4 ; but to judge of the actual work performed by the prisoners, it will be further necessary to bear in mind that jail labour was employed for prison use to the extent of Rs. 52,488. Money value of prisoners' labour.

161. The average cost of rations has been considerably decreased; this is partly due possibly to increased supervision and check over the expenditure of the various jails ; it is however mainly due to the possibility of getting men to come forward and contract at low fixed rates for the supply of the larger jails, which they would not do when the jails were smaller. The jail gardens during the two years have come into full bearing, and there is a large saving from the supply of vegetables. There is reason to fear from all that is said by officers in charge of the jails that some of the decreased expenditure is due to excessive economy, and to an unauthorized change in the dietary scale by the Officiating Inspector General, by which the diet prescribed by authority had been lessened to the detriment of the health of the prisoners. Average cost of rations

162. The Chief Commissioner drew the attention of the Jail Department to the great waste of money which had occurred by the extent to which the Lock-up system has been carried out; it is not only that there Lock-up system involves a great waste of money.

are no means of employing the prisoners, but the proportionate cost of establishment over a small number of prisoners is very great. The gross cost of each prisoner in the petty jails and Lock-ups at Myanoung, Sandoway, Prome and Tavoy varied from Rs. 87 to 95; while in Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Maulmain and Thayetmyo, it was Rs. 40, 46, 47, 51, 52 respectively. There is a great discrepancy in the contingent charges of the various jails, which requires attention. While the contingent charges in Maulmain were only 12 annas and 3 pie per prisoner, they were in Myanoung Rs. 37-3-9, Prome Rs. 28-0-4, and Henzada Rs. 17-8-6.

Amount expended in buildings and repairs.

163. During 1870, Rs. 27,574-9-3 were spent on buildings and repairs. The Akyab jail however requires almost re-building, the Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway jails are in very bad repair, and a new jail is required at Henzada.

Crowding in jails.

164. At the beginning of the year, new civil and female prisons were opened at Rangoon whereby room for 148 prisoners was set free in the main jail, but even with this the men's wards were still somewhat overcrowded. The jails at Akyab, and Thayetmyo, and the Lock-ups at Henzada, Shwe-gyen and Myanoung also contained a number of prisoners in excess of that for which proper accommodation was available.

Number of prisoners admitted to Hospital.

165. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital throughout the year was 3,777 males and 9 females against 3,531 of the former and 19 of the latter in 1869, ; whilst the daily average number of sick was 174 in 1870 and 173 in the previous year. 211 deaths took place, or 1.57 to each hundred of the convict population, the percentage of the preceding year having been 1.54. Cholera made its appearance in a fatal form at Rangoon, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Prome, Myanoung and Thayetmyo, 118 cases occurred of which 69 ended fatally, the most fatal outbreak having been in the Akyab jail where 33 deaths took place.

Insanes.

166. Of insane prisoners there was a daily average of 73 males and 8 females. A new lunatic asylum

was opened at Rangoon during the year into which prisoners were removed.

167. The conduct of the ticket-of-leave prisoners was reported to be very good. This class is chiefly composed of Natives of India who were transported to this Province many years ago. Conduct of ticket-of-leave prisoners.

D.—Police.

168. The Province of British Burma has an area of 94,000 square miles, and its population is two millions and a half. The increase of population during the year 1870 has been a little over one per cent. Area and population.

169. The aggregate offences of all kinds brought up by the Police, or on summons by the Magistracy during the past two years stand thus :— Aggregate of offences during past two years.

	1869.
Non-bailable	9,264
Bailable	16,993
Total	26,257

	1870.
Cognizable	13,959
Non-cognizable	13,004
Total	26,963

170. These figures show the increase of crime of all sorts during the year to have been 2·68 per cent. Owing to the classification of offences having been changed in the returns for 1870 the foregoing figures scarcely admit of satisfactory comparison of the main heads of crime; but on examining the returns it appears there were 9,264 non-bailable offences in 1869, and 9,347 in the year under review. The increase is fractional. Increase of crime.

171. The following table gives in a convenient form the aggregate number of the more prominent crimes during the past three years:— Aggregate number of the prominent offences during past 3 years.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Arakan Division.			
Murder	9	15	12
Dacoity	20	12	19
Robbery	18	14	25
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property	836	732	864
Total	883	773	920
Pegu Division.			
Murder	41	50	50
Dacoity	135	81	73
Robbery	175	142	92
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property	4,530	6,481	5,921
Total	4,881	6,754	6,136
Tenasserim Division			
Murder	13	15	17
Dacoity	32	24	65
Robbery	13	17	51
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property	1,436	1,292	1,723
Total	1,494	1,348	1,856
Grand Total	7,258	8,875	8,912

The results almost identical during the two years.

172. Again it is found that taking one division with another the results are almost identical in both the past years. On examining the increase or decrease of individual crimes, it appears that murder has decreased from 80 to 79 ; dacoity has increased from 117 to 157 ; while robbery has fallen from 173 to 168 cases. The amalgamated crimes of house-breaking, theft and receiving stolen property are as nearly as possible the same in both years, *viz.* 8,505 cases in 1869 and 8,508 cases in 1870.

Murder.

173. The crime of murder is almost identical in numbers during the past two years. But the number rated on population is high, and shows a marked homicidal tendency on the part of the Burmese race. Thirteen cases of murder were by criminal lunatics ; fifteen cases were from jealousy in connection with women ; twenty-one cases were for plunder ; and the remainder from malice or unknown causes.

Dacoity.

174. In the crime of dacoity the increase has been serious, from 117 cases (including eleven with murder) to 157 cases (including twenty-four with murder), a net increase of 40 cases, of which there was an increase in the Amherst district of 21, and Toungoo district of 9 cases. In the other districts there are smaller fluctuations. In Bassein this crime has increased.

In Myanoung, Prome and Thayetmyo although the decreases are not great in each case, still they follow very great reductions on previous years.

175. In the Rangoon district there has been a decrease of two cases, which is, in a measure satisfactory; but the figures quoted in the margin show that the condition of the district as regards crime from 1862 to 1867, dacoity was well restrained; but during and since 1868, the character of the district in this respect has changed. Rangoon.

Dacoities in Rangoon District.

* 1860	28	Cases.
1861	14	do.
1862	8	do.
1863	7	do.
1864	8	do.
1865	3	do.
1866	2	do.
1867	2	do.
1868	21	do.
1869	28	do.
1870	26	do.

176. In the Akyab district there was a burst of dacoity of a virulent type; more than half the cases were attended with murder. Of these cases however, a large proportion were brought to conviction. Akyab district.

177. In the Amherst district dacoity and robbery have more than doubled during the year under review; some of these, but not many, have been committed by foreign gangs. The bulk of them have been committed by the predatory classes of our own subjects. There is a long and disturbed frontier, and the population of the district is made up of a mixed people of many nationalities, Shans, Toungthoos, Karens, Karennees, Burmans and Taliens, and in the towns a large number of Indians. Amherst district.

178. In Toungoo the increase in the crime of dacoity is due to foreign bands from Upper Burma: these raids have since ceased. Toungoo.

179. In the Shwe-gyen district the number of dacoities have not increased, of the ten cases that occurred, seven were by marauding gangs from the east bank of the Salween. The whole question of the future administration of this portion of the district, and its preservation from foreign inroads has been specially dealt with by the Chief Commissioner; and a scheme for bringing these wild and lawless tracts under more efficient control is now before the Government of India. Shwe-gyen.

Robbery.

180. As regards the crime of robbery, the returns show that on the whole there has been a decrease; but the increase in some of the districts is unsatisfactory, *viz*: in Amherst 14 cases, Akyab district 4 and Akyab town 6 cases, Bassein district 6 cases, Maulmain 3 cases, Shwe-gyen 4 cases. On the other hand there has been a most marked reduction of the crime in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts by 22, and in the Myanoung district by 23 cases.

House-breaking, theft, &c.

181. In the crimes of house-breaking theft and receiving stolen property, the fluctuations in individual districts do not require detailed notice; but in Shwe-gyen, Akyab and Ramree, the increase is considerable: while a decrease is observable in Bassein and Amherst, and a large reduction of 354 cases in the Myanoung district.

Action of the Police as regards crime.

182. Now as to the action of the police against crime of the classes already alluded to, it appears that as regards those of murder, dacoity and theft, detection has been more successful in 1870 than in 1869. In house-breaking the results in each year are the same, and in robbery there has been a falling off. Then classing the non-bailable, or heinous crimes together for both years, it appears that for 9,264 such crimes in 1869, 4,671 persons were convicted; and for 9,347 cases in 1870 5,389 were convicted; that is while the aggregate of the heinous crime of the Province increased by only 83 cases, the increase in the number of persons convicted for these offences was 718.

Average cases of dacoity in ten years.

183. As regards the crime of dacoity especially, the following table gives the unsatisfactory result that taking an average of 10 years the number of cases of dacoities remain almost the same:—

1860	236		1865	125	
1861	161		1866	159	
1862	129	=824÷5=165	1867	229	=817÷5=163
1863	152		1868	187	
1864	146		1869	117	

1870 157.....157.

The average for the five years 1860—1864 was 165, the average of the next five years was 163, and the number for last year 157.

184. Unfortunately one of the great elements of crime in the Province is to be found in the foreign marauders who live on the frontier and commit offences on both sides of the borders. The returns for the year under review are not prepared in such a manner as to show readily the extent to which the total of violent crime has been affected by these external causes. It is of great importance that the extent of this class of crime should be distinctly and prominently shown, as manifestly it largely affects the working of the police, and is comparatively unknown in other Provinces. Though the exact figures cannot be traced in the returns the detailed reports of cases show that in Toungoo the dacoities were largely committed by frontier gangs. In Shwe-gyen out of ten cases seven were by frontier marauders. In Amherst there were similar cases. In Mergui two murders out of four were by men who slipped across the frontier, committed the deed and returned to Siamese territory at once. It appears to the Chief Commissioner not fair to the police of the Province that cases of this sort should be classed with the crimes committed in our own territory by our own subjects, and for the repression of which they are partly responsible; but no doubt it is at the same time necessary to take precautions against too much being made by the police of this general conclusion that foreign crime largely affects the returns. For the future therefore all crimes committed by persons, or gangs from foreign territory who return at once after commission of the offence to their own country, will be entered in a separate return, though of course these offences must also be entered as usual in the regular returns. It will be then possible at once to take the crime at its proper value. Frontier marauding cases.

185. The sanctioned strength (5,932) was somewhat higher than during 1869 when it stood at 5,663. The number of men who left the force during 1867 Strength of Police force.

at their own request, was 1,410 ; in 1868, it fell to 1,303 ; in 1,869, to 1,138 ; and in 1870 to 962. These results shew a progressive and satisfactory stability in the establishment, the result probably of the late increase of pay to all ranks : still the figures shew that 16 per cent of the establishment during 1870 took their voluntary discharge. A proportion of voluntary discharges abnormally above the average occurred in the following districts—Shwe-gyen, 38 per cent ; Amherst, 34 per cent ; Myanoung, 25 per cent. In the case of the former two districts the cause of this is the necessary entertainment of Shans, Karens and Toungthoos,—a class of men who will not give continuous service. No doubt some still further inducement is required to attract and retain in the higher grades men of education and training.

Number of men discharged.

186. The number of men discharged from the force for misconduct was 468 in 1869, and 473 in 1870 : the proportion to the force being 7 per cent. The following districts shew a proportion above the average of the province,—Rangoon (Town) 38 per cent; Akyab district, 15 per cent; and Sandoway, 14 per cent. The number discharged from change of stations and other causes not involving misconduct was 213 in 1869, and 277 in 1870. Thus the total number who left the force for the above three main reasons was 1,819 (or 32 per cent.) in 1869, and 1,712 (or 28 per cent.) in 1870. These follow similar improving proportions during previous years. In 1867, the number who left the force was 36 per cent, and in 1868, 34 per cent.

Number of men punished by Magistracy.

187. The number of men punished by the Magistracy has considerably increased *viz.*, under the Police Act, 101 against 58 in 1869 ; and under the Indian Penal Code, 166 against 126. These increases are mainly due to the returns from the Myanoung district, where the number punished by the Magistrate rose from 26 to 64, and in Bassein where the number rose from 10 to 44 ; except in those cases, the proportion Magisterially punished is not high, and there is

ground for believing that the increase has arisen more from greater strictness on the part of Magistrates than from increased misconduct.

188. The maintenance of Police schools has not been attended with any great success. It is always a difficulty where the men have so many calls upon their time to be able to give this training to the force; at Toungoo a good deal has been done in this direction. Schools.

189. The buildings of the Police are gradually getting into a proper condition, and as the work is done under the superintendence of the police, it is believed to be good and economical. It has not been found necessary to call in the assistance of the Public Works Department. Buildings.

190. It is a very good feature in the police returns that so large a number of the police are indigenous. In police work proper, except in the large towns, no aliens, nor Europeans should ever be employed in the lower grades. It is necessary to have them for large seaport towns, and for Jail guards and escort work. Large number of the police indigenous.

F.—Marine.

191. The paddle steamers *Undaunted and Nemesis* were under the orders of the Chief Commissioner during the year, the former for about nine months and the latter for the remainder of the period. They were employed on Light-house duty principally, but the *Undaunted* had frequently to tow the *Czarwitch* to sea with Commissariat stores for Port Blair, and to assist in carrying out the relief of the detachments of European and Native Infantry stationed at that Settlement. Employment of steamers.

192. On the first of January 1871, a regular weekly mail service between Rangoon and Mandalay, and a monthly service between the latter city and Bhamo, were established under contract with the Irrawaddy Mail service between Rangoon, Mandalay and Bhamo.

No alteration in other services.

Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company for a term of three years. No alteration has taken place in the arrangements for the conveyance of the Mails between Calcutta, the principal Ports of the Province and Singapore, between Rangoon and Madras, nor in that for the service between Moulmein and the southern stations of the Tenasserim Division.

Light-houses.

193. The Light-houses on the coast of this Province which have been erected from Imperial Funds, are the "Alguada" on the reef of that name, off the mouth of the Bassein River, the "Cocos" on Table Island, the most northerly of the "Cocos" group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the "Krishna" on a shoal so named which forms the most southerly portion of the Baragua flat, Gulf of Martaban, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Rangoon river. The Light-houses, the cost of which has been debited to Port Funds are, one on Double Island, off Amherst, at the entrance to the Moulmein river; one off the Port of Akyab; and two off the Port of Rangoon, one of which is at the mouth of the river of that name; and the other about 3 miles north-east of the China Buckeer, branch of the river Irrawaddy.

Coast Light dues.

194. The Coast light dues collected during the year amounted to £4,875, and harbour light dues to £4,620. In the previous year the realizations were £6,101, and £4,189 respectively.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

Gross receipts of revenue.

195. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources during the year under report were £1,311,021, of which £1,204,927 were on account of the Imperial Government, and £106,094 Local Funds. As compared with the collections in 1869-70, these amounts show an increase in imperial revenue of £13,578 but a decrease in local funds of £15,910, a net decrease of £2,332, the aggregate collections in that year hav-

ing been £1,313,354, of which £1,191,348 were imperial and £122,005 local.

196. This revenue may be considered very satisfactory, seeing that the country although large in extent, has a population of only 26 persons to the square mile. The population of British Burma in 1870-71 numbered 3,491,736 souls, and 2,463,484 in 1869-70, so that these receipts give an incidence in the former year of 10*s.* 6¼*d.* per head, 9*s.* 8*d.* being imperial and 10¼*d.* local; and in the latter year of 10*s.* 8*d.* per head, of which 9*s.* 8*d.* were imperial and 1*s.* local. Incidence per head.

197. The expenditure on the civil administration of the Province, including refunds and drawbacks, charges of collection under certain heads, and the cost of opium, during the year of review aggregated £493,084; whilst that of the previous year amounted to £542,225. Deducting these sums from the imperial receipts for the two years, balances of £711,843 and £649,123 respectively remained available for Military and Public Works expenditure, and for contributions to the Post Office, Electric Telegraph and a share of the cost of the Central Government. But after allowing liberally for all these heads a considerable surplus was available for expenditure in India. The Local Funds disbursements in 1870-71 amounted to £102,802, and in the year preceding to £98,233, an increase of £4,569. Total expenditure.

The principal sources of income and items of expenditure will be reviewed in detail.

198. *Land Revenue.*—The realizations from land tax, capitation tax, land assessment in lieu of capitation tax and fisheries aggregated £597,620 in 1870-71, against £638,957, in the year preceding, thus showing a falling off of £41,337. This decrease however is purely accidental, and is explained by the fact that a considerable amount of revenue which properly belonged to the year under review, was collected in the month of March 1870, and included in the receipts for the year 1869-70. In the "demand" for 1870-71, as will be seen from RECEIPTS. Land Revenue.

Receipts. Land Revenue.

the *Fiscal* section of this report, there was an important comparative increase. The following figures give the collections and assessments under this head during the last four years:—

Years.	Collections.	Demand.
	£	£
1867-68	585,443	583,752
1868-69	568,539	596,492
1869-70	638,957	609,051
1870-71	597,620	633,621

It will be observed that whilst there has been a steady increase in the amount assessed, from which however certain sums remitted annually must be deducted, the collections have varied considerably year by year. This will always be the case, as the receipts of each year depend much upon the harvests and upon the rapidity with which the Thoogyees realize the revenue.

Forests.

199. *Forests.*—The revenue derived from timber &c. sold, and from the frontier tax levied at Kadoe amounted to £81,812 in 1870-71, and £98,477 in 1869-70, showing a decrease in the year under report of £16,665. This decrease is attributed to the depressed state of the market which precluded sales being made at remunerative prices, and not to any falling off in the produce of the forests.

Excise.

200. *Excise.*—The receipts under this head showed an increase in the year of report as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £110,618 and £106,145 respectively. This improvement is owing to a larger sale of opium in Rangoon, and to the opening of new farms for the vend of opium, ganja and arrack in the Myanoung district.

Assessed Taxes.

201. From *Assessed Taxes* a larger sum was realized in 1870-71, than in 1869-70; the collections in the former year amounted to £25,157 and in the latter to £14,978. The increase of £10,179 is due to the enhanced rate of income tax levied in the year under report.

202. Owing to a great improvement in the rice trade in 1870-71, the collections on account of *Customs dues* amounted to £277,265, the receipts in the previous year having been only £203,388. At Akyab the revenue from this source was quite double that realized in 1869-70; whilst at Rangoon and Maulmain it was greatly increased owing to the large shipments of grain to foreign ports. Receipts, Customs dues.

203. *Salt.*—There was a slight falling off in the amount collected on imported salt and that manufactured locally during 1870-71, as compared with the collections in the previous year, the sums having been £12,053 and £12,832 respectively. The excise duty on this article is decreasing year by year, as the local manufacture is giving way before the importations of foreign salt on which a duty of three annas per maund is collected through the Customs department. Salt.

204. *Stamps.*—During the year of report, the realizations on account of Judicial stamps were credited to Law and Justice instead of under this head, and consequently there is an apparent decrease in the revenue. The value of stamps, excluding Judicial, sold during 1870-71 was £48,074; whilst the value, including Judicial, sold in the previous year was £54,095. Stamps.

205. The revenue realized and credited under the head *Law and Justice* aggregated £ 24,186 in 1870-71, the amount so credited in 1869-70, having been £26,706; the decrease was therefore £2,520, and this notwithstanding that the value of Judicial stamps sold during the former year was included in the receipts under this head. The decrease is due to a marked diminution in the number of suits, and in the rates of fees levied under the Court Fees' Act; to a falling off in Jail manufactures; and to a reduction in fines inflicted. Law and Justice.

206. The receipts on account of *Police* decreased by £4,103, the realizations in 1869-70 having been £25,063 and in 1870-71 £20,960; this falling off is, however, more a matter of account than an actual diminution in the revenue under this head, as in 1869-70 a considerable sum at the credit Police.

RECEIPTS.

of the Police portion of the five per cent cess fund was transferred from the local to the imperial account.

Marine.

207. *Marine.*—In the aggregate receipts under this head, a considerable decrease took place, the amount realized in 1869-70 having been £7,107, and in 1870-71, £5,584. The principal item is Coast light dues, in which there was a small increase of £75. In the miscellaneous collections however, a falling off of £299 occurred. The difference of £1,299 is accounted for by an extraordinary credit in 1869-70, which consisted of Coast light dues collected at Calcutta in 1867-68, and 1868-69.

Educational.

208. There was a decrease in the *Educational* receipts due to a smaller amount having been realized on account of school fees. The rates of fees were raised during the year and a withdrawal of scholars took place, especially at Akyab. The realizations were £446 in 1870-71, and £464 in 1869-70.

Local Funds.

209. The revenue derived from *Local Funds* showed a large decrease in the year of report as compared with the previous year, the amounts for the two years being £106,094 and £122,005 respectively. This decrease however, is purely a matter of account, the actual receipts from the several local funds throughout the Province having considerably increased. In March 1870, the Government of India resolved to liquidate the balances at the debit of the Maulmain and Bassein Port funds amounting to £22,188, and accordingly this sum was transferred from the imperial to the local account by a book entry.

Other heads of account.

210. The following heads of account appertain to other Governments :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Postal Department...	12,882	10,939	...	1,943
Electric Telegraph do.... ...	10,962	15,580	4,618	...
Money Order do.	45,501	44,545	...	956
Military do.	76,850	73,374	...	3,476
Public Works do.	51,309	51,094	...	215
India and other Governments	94,374	43,036	...	51,348
Bills of do.	27,233	32,836	5,603	...

211. The decrease in the Military department is on account of a smaller quantity of stores having been supplied from Madras; that under India and other Governments mainly to the fact that in 1869-70 the balance at the credit of the Police superannuation fund of this Province amounting to £31,756, was transferred to the imperial revenues, on the police being admitted to the privilege of receiving pensions from the Government of India. Receipts. Decrease in other heads of account.

212. The opening cash balances of the last two years showed an increase in 1870-71 of more than £85,000, owing chiefly to the collections of revenue at the close of the year 1869-70 having been considerably larger than in 1868-69, and to the available balance at the Akyab Treasury not having been withdrawn to Calcutta as in previous years: — Cash Balances.

Details.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£.	£.
Notes	30,870	25,859
Gold	,,	2
Silver	249,968	338,346
Copper	10,912	13,051
Total.....	291,750	377,258

213. The charges of collection and the amount of refunds under the head *Land Revenue* aggregated in the year of report £95,540 against £99,510 in the previous year. The decrease is in a measure due to a less amount of revenue having been collected during 1870-71, whereby a diminution took place in the amount of commission disbursed. Disbursements. Land Revenue.

214. In the year under report the expenditure on account of the *Forest* department amounted to £40,085 or £ 2,125 less than the disbursements in the preceding year. This decrease is more apparent than real, however, as the charges in 1870-71 were actually in excess of those in 1869-70; but a Forests.

DISBURSEMENTS. considerable sum was debited in the latter year which should have been adjusted in 1868-69.

Excise. 215. *Excise.*—The cost of and charges on Opium received in 1870-71, amounted to £10,774 against £17,253 in the previous year, a decrease of £6,479. This is also due to an adjustment of the cost of a much larger quantity of Opium in 1869-70 than was actually used within that year.

Various accounts. 216. The cost of Establishments employed in the collection of the *Income Tax, Customs duty* and *Salt duty* in the year of report was £342, £16,086 and £478 respectively; whilst the cost in the preceding year was £297, £16,038 and £818 respectively. The refunds under these heads aggregated in 1870-71 £1,334 and in 1869-70 £2,600. Under the heads *Stamps, Law and Justice* and *Miscellaneous* the refunds during the two years were £2,958 and £4,777 respectively, and the charges on *Stamps* £1,232 and £1,425.

Civil and Political Establishments. 217. The disbursements on account of *Civil and Political Establishments* amounted in 1870-71, to £44,925 and in 1869-70 to £43,291. This increase of £1,634 is due mainly to the enhanced expenditure necessary in the Political department consequent on the appointment of an Assistant Political Agent to Bhamo. In *Civil Contingencies* however, there was a considerable decrease, the expenditure during 1870-71 having been £2,994 and 1869-70, £5,355.

Law and Justice. 218. The expenditure on *Law and Justice* aggregated in the year of review £84,687, of which £56,222 were disbursements for Court Establishments of all kinds, and £28,465 the charges incurred on account of the Prisons throughout the Province. The expenditure in the previous year was, on Courts &c. £53,226 and on Prisons £26,529, the increase on the former having been £2,996 and on the latter £1,936. On account of the Court department, increased disbursements to the extent of £1,580 took place consequent on the formation of the new district of Thayet, which was separated from that of Prome at the commencement of the

year under review. An increase of upwards of £700 was also disbursed on account of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon; whilst a similar enhanced expenditure was necessary to meet the additional pay of Town and Cantonment Magistrates. The increase in the Prison department was owing chiefly to the increased Jail population, and to larger expenditure on the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing purposes. Disbursements. Law and Justice.

219. The expenditure in the *Police* department showed a decrease of £4,904, the disbursements in 1870-71 having been £134,581, and in the previous year £139,485. This falling off was consequent on a reduction in the district executive force and in the force employed by municipalities. Police.

220. In the *Marine* disbursements there was a very large decrease, £33,897, a heavy expenditure having been incurred in 1869-70 for repairs to the "Nemesis" and for the hire of the "Court Hey" and "Alexandra" steamers, which were employed whilst the former vessel was undergoing repairs. The book transfer of £22,188 from this head to the credit of Local funds in liquidation of the balances at the debit of the Moulmein and Bassein Port funds, was also made in 1869-70. Marine.

221. An increase of £1,091 took place in *Superannuation and other pensions* owing to the retirement of several officials who had attained the age of 55 years. Pensions.

222. The *Educational* charges in 1870-71, amounted to £7,367, and in 1869-70 to £8,190, a decrease of £823, which is attributed to a reduction in the number of schools to which grants-in-aid were made. Educational.

223. The payments on account of the *Ecclesiastical* department also showed a decrease, the amount for the year under review having been £4,280 and for the preceding year £5,189, a diminished expenditure of £909, due to the Chaplains' duties having in some instances been performed by ministers of the S. P. G., who receive a comparatively small allowance from the Government. Ecclesiastical.

Disbursements. Medical.

224. In the *Medical* department a large increased expenditure was found necessary, the disbursements for the two years having been £14,529 and £10,987 respectively. More than one-half of the increase however was due to the adjustment in the year of report of the cost of medical stores supplied to the dispensaries throughout the Province by the military department in the years 1868-69 and 1869-70. The salary of the Sanitary Commissioner and the charges pertaining to his office also were for the first time entered under this head.

Miscellaneous.

225. In *Miscellaneous* disbursements there was an increase of £2,573, owing to increased payments for travelling allowances, and to an adjustment of an old account with the settlement of Port Blair.

Local funds.

226. *Local funds.*—Under this head there were increased payments to the extent of £4,569 caused by large expenditure by Civil Officers on roads, drains and other works of public utility in the principal towns of the Province.

Remittances to India, &c.

227. The following statement shows the disbursements within the Province during the last two years on various accounts other than the Civil Administration; also the remittances to India, which were £221,706 more in the year 1870-71 than in 1869-70. At the same time the Public Works expenditure was reduced to the extent of £42,919.

Heads of account.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£
Postal Department	9,339	9,086	...	253
Electric telegraph Department	19,324	20,371	1,047	...
Money Order do. ...	9,107	5,541	...	3,566
Public Works do. ...	229,722	186,803	...	42,919
Military do. ...	298,364	296,131	...	2,233
India and other Governments	263,098	484,804	221,706	...
Bills of other do.	27,159	21,438	...	5,721

Balances.

228. The closing cash balances of the two years were higher than in former years, owing chiefly to the

available balance at the Akyab treasury not having been drawn away to Calcutta by the Comptroller General.

Details.	1869-70.	1870-71
	£.	£.
Notes	25,859	38,372
Gold	2	12
Silver	338,346	328,049
Copper	13,051	12,697
Total	377,258	379,130

B.—Public Works.

229. The Budget grants for the year were originally fixed as follows:— Budget grants.

Imperial.....Rs.	18,25,000
Local..... „	3,81,920
Total Rs.	22,06,920

The Imperial grant remained unchanged, but the Local grant was modified during the year, and at its close the two stood as under:—

Imperial.....Rs.	18,25,000
Local..... „ „	4,80,865
Total Rs.	23,05,865

230. The total expenditure against the grants has been:— Expenditure.

Imperial.....Rs.	14,38,855
Local..... „	3,70,967
Total Rs.	18,09,822

exhibiting a short outlay of Rs. 496,043 as follows:—

On Imperial.....Rs. 3,86,145
Local..... ,, 1,09,898

Total Rs. 4,96,043

Details of expenditure.

231. The following are the details of expenditure under the different heads of service:—

Imperial.

Imperial Outlay.

SERVICE HEADS.		Grants.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE. Unspent balance of grant.	DIFFERENCE. Excess.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.					
Original Works..		2,04,000	2,40,374	23,626	
Repairs..		86,000	89,517		3,517
		3,50,000	3,29,891	20,109	
Agricultural.					
Original Works..		1,59,000	8,237	1,50,763	
Repairs..		26,000	19,282	6,718	
		1,85,000	22,519	1,62,481	
Other Services.					
Civil Buildings	Original Works.	2,08,000	1,79,320	28,680	
	Repairs.. ..	39,000	33,615	5,385	
Communications	Original Works.	4,61,000	3,79,052	81,948	
	Repairs.. ..	1,37,000	1,17,522	19,478	
Mis. Public Improvements	Original Works.	28,000	16,532	10,468	
	Repairs.. ..	5,000	1,243	3,757	
Establishment		3,07,000	3,20,712	76,288	
Tools and Plant..		15,000	7,302	7,198	
Profit and Loss		.....	7,023		7,02
Increase to Stock		.....	23,624		23,024
		12,90,000	10,86,445	2,03,555	
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.....		18,25,000	14,38,855	3,86,145	

Local outlay.

			Local.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works..	4,797	2,725	
Repairs..	5,542	2,980	
Other Services.	10,339	5,705	4,634
Communications..... Original Works.	78,717	16,343	
Communications..... Repairs	2,000	929	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements .. .. Original Works	1,96,904	2,26,509	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements .. .. Repairs	35,670	33,139	
Establishment	58,200	84,300	
Tools and Plant	.....	4,042	
	3,71,581	3,65,262	..
Add, additional grant..	98,945	.....	
	4,70,526	3,65,262	1,05,264
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE..	4,80,865	3,70,967	1,09,898

Lapses of grants.

232. The main points to be noticed with reference to Imperial works are the very large lapses of grants under the heads, Agricultural and Communications, amounting respectively to Rs. 1,55,763 and Rs. 81,948. The causes that led to these large differences between the allotments and outlay are hereafter explained; a great part of the lapse under the head of Agricultural was unavoidable, the sanction of the Government of India to the prosecution of work, not having been received. The short outlay under the head of Communications, the most crying want of this Province, is much to be regretted, the more so as it is probable that greater progress might have been effected had timely arrangements been made for overcoming the difficulties complained of.

Saving on Establishments.

233. The large saving on the cost of Establishment, Imperial, *viz.*, Rs. 76,288 is satisfactory, but the arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India, under which the Local funds have had to bear a rateable charge on this account calculated upon the *total* outlay on Works and Repairs, appears to have pressed very unfairly on these funds, as the large amount of lapses on Imperial Works and Repairs, has caused an increase in the general rate thus

struck of 4 per cent. The heavy charge on Local funds is the subject of great complaint from all the district officers, and the objections urged against the present mode of adjustment appear not unreasonable.

Local expenditure.

234. The expenditure on Local account differed but little from the original Budget grant, but the details show that an extra charge was made for establishments of over Rs. 26,000. The differences between the modified allotments for works and actual outlay are hereafter accounted for.

Rangoon. Pagoda Defence.

235. MILITARY WORKS.—The Pagoda Defence Works are nearly completed. They have progressed favorably so far as they have been sanctioned, and have been well carried out; the construction of the parapets of the bastions, the raising and sloping off of the East and West glacis, together with a portion of the North glacis remain for completion during the ensuing year. The A Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, was employed on portions of the work, the value of work executed by them being Rs. 5,681-3-4. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 84,000.

Harbour Defence.

236. Nothing was done on the Rangoon Harbour Defence Works, owing to non-receipt of the needful orders. During the year intimation was received that sixteen 12 ton rifled Armstrong guns had been received in Calcutta from England for the Pagoda and Harbour Works. They were not, however, sent on to Rangoon owing to want of proper accommodation and to the non-settlement of the description of carriages they should be mounted on.

Eastern approach to Pagoda.

237. A new road leading from the North-west corner of the Royal Lake to the Eastern face of the Great Pagoda was commenced and completed for a sum of Rs. 2,300.

Reservoirs.

238. The Reservoirs east of the Barracks were completed, the maximum depth of water in the main reservoir during the monsoon being 14½ feet. The depth at the close of the year was 8 feet, the diminu-

tion by evaporation being about equal to that measured in the Royal Lake. The total cost of this work was Rs. 22,000, of which Rs. 8,300 were spent in 1870-71.

New European Infantry barracks.

239. The project submitted in 1869-70 for new barracks for the European Infantry was returned by the Government of India, and on the orders communicated therewith, a revised plan was prepared and submitted in January 1871. The further orders of the Government have not as yet been communicated to this Administration.

Ordnance buildings.

240. The foundations for the new Ordnance Magazine had been excavated in the previous year, and during this year, 3 feet in depth of concrete filling has been laid, on which a plinth (3 feet high) of rubble masonry and 7 feet in height of brick walling superstructure have been constructed. The completion of the work may be hoped for in 1871-72. The quarters for the accommodation of the Staff Serjeants and Conductors were completed, the total outlay from the commencement being Rs. 79,000, of which Rs. 16,000 were spent in the year under review.

Artillery tank.

241. A tank for the use of the Royal Artillery was commenced and virtually completed at a cost of Rs. 3,700. Its capacity is about 5,000,000 cubic feet or 81,000,000 gallons.

Military Wharf.

242. The Military Iron Wharf (Latter Street) was completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,300. The total expenditure on this wharf was only Rs. 84,000 against an estimated cost of Rs. 1,40,000. This saving is mainly attributable to the substitution of teak planked flooring for the buckled iron plates and asphalted concrete platform contemplated in the design, the balance being due to small savings on the items.

Thayetmyo. Expense Magazine.

243. The Expense Magazine, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Royal Artillery buildings.

244. The Expense Magazine was completed in these lines also. Nothing was done on the Male and Female Hospital beyond levelling the site.

Allanmyo. Temporary accommodation of troops.

245. The Native Infantry Rifle Range was completed. On the Sanitary Camp road, Rs. 2,500 was expended; the road was completed to the foot of the hills and then abandoned, the site of the camp having been pronounced unfit for the purpose. During the year the European troops were visited by a very severe attack of cholera which necessitated their being moved across the river to the vicinity of the village of Allanmyo. Arrangements had consequently to be made for housing them in temporary barracks which were run up in an extremely short time by the Executive Engineer, Major Twynam. The outlay on the temporary barracks was nearly Rs. 24,000, and for this sum accommodation was provided for about 250 men and 10 officers.

Thayetmyo. European Infantry and Artillery buildings.

246. The Quarter Guard and Cells were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 38,000 of which Rs. 13,000 were expended during the year. On paving the basements of the Barracks of these lines and of the Royal Artillery, and improving the drainage, Rs. 9,500 were spent. Three wells were lined with masonry, and a parade ground raised at a cost of Rs. 3,300.

Conductor's quarters.

247. Quarters for the permanent Conductor were completed, costing Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 4,700 were spent during the current year.

Toungoo. Church.

248. The Church at Toungoo was also finished, the outlay from first to last being Rs. 10,700, and for the year Rs. 8,700 from the Military allotment.

Drainage of Cantonment and groynes for protection of foreshore.

249. A masonry outfall to conduct the drainage of the Cantonment into the Sittang was commenced and completed for Rs. 4,600. Two groynes in addition to those constructed in 1869-70 were also commenced and finished for Rs. 8,000. These have all been reported as successful in reducing the erosion of the river bank. A project for placing the Royal Artil-

lery and Commissariat in the Redoubt at Toungoo was submitted to the Government of India in accordance with a suggestion made by Colonel Fraser early in 1870. Another scheme was also laid before the Government for putting the Fort at Thayetmyo into a thoroughly defensible condition.

Rangoon Cantonment Improvements

250. A sum of Rs. 2,725 from Local funds was spent in the Rangoon Cantonment on improvement to a tank, the construction of dry earth latrines for the bazaar and other petty works.

Buildings for accommodation of troops made satisfactory progress.

251. The necessary buildings for the accommodation of troops and the various Military departments throughout the Province, appear to have made good progress, and existing accommodation to have been maintained in an efficient state.

Bassein Church.

252. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The Bassein Church was put in hand and very nearly completed. The outlay was Rs. 5,000.

Court-houses and Public offices.

253. The Court-house at Prome is entirely finished, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,000. So also is the Court-house at Toungoo, the expenditure in the year being Rs. 4,300. The total outlay on the former building was Rs. 47,500, and on the latter Rs. 68,000. On the Extra Assistant Commissioners Court-houses in the Akyab district, seven in number, Rs. 8,000 were spent and the buildings are reported complete. Three Courts of this description were also completed in the Rangoon and Prome districts for a total sum of Rs. 6,700. The Court-house at Ngatheing-gyoung was shingled and ceiled for Rs. 2,000. On the new Public Offices at Akyab Rs. 38,000 were expended. The superstructure, up to wall plates, is finished, and all materials for the roof and rest of the building are at site. The sandstone found on the coast has been freely used in the crosswalls, though all the main walls have been built of brick. The completion of the building in 1871-72 may be expected. The third and last instalment of Rs. 75,000 due on account of the purchase in Ran-

goon of a building for the combined Secretariats and Chief Commissioner's Court was paid. For the sum of 2¼ lakhs of Rupees, an exceedingly commodious building has been obtained which contains, in addition to the above offices, the offices of the Inspector General of Police, the Conservator of Forests and the Controller of P. W. Accounts.

Jails.

254. The Jail at Toungoo is now quite complete, the outlay during the year being Rs. 4,000. The additions to the Rangoon Central Jail, referred to last year, have all been completed, the outlay being about Rs. 3,500. These additions consist of a Work-yard, Female ward and a Male debtor's ward and by their construction much space is set free within the original enclosure. At the present time there are upwards of 2,000 prisoners in the Jail, although it was originally planned for 1,200 only. The total outlay on the above additions is about Rs. 67,000.

Lunatic Asylum and Lock Hospitals.

255. The Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon was completed during the year; the total cost being Rs. 72,000. A Lock Hospital was constructed in Rangoon for Rs. 12,000 and another at Moulmein for Rs. 2,800. The former is of a more permanent nature than the latter, and provides greater accommodation, hence the difference of cost between the two. A temporary building for the same purpose at Bassein was constructed for a little under Rs. 1,000. One set of servants quarters for the official residence of the Chief Commissioner was finished for Rs. 3,000.

Progress in Civil Buildings fair.

256. The above detailed account shows that the progress on buildings for the various Civil departments has been fair, but it is to be regretted that measures were not taken to utilize the unexpended balance of Rs. 34,000, by providing Court houses for the Subordinate Judicial officers at outstations, or making the much needed additions to the Jail accommodation in the Province.

Embankments.

257. AGRICULTURAL.—The main embankment works were entirely held in abeyance, pending the

orders of Government upon certain projects submitted for approval, but it appears likely that many minor works might have been carried out with advantage during the year from the reserve allotment, the greater part of which was allowed to lapse.

Surveys.

258. Surveys were in progress on the following lines:—Between Zaloon and Donabyoo at a cost of Rs. 1,400; between Laymyethna and Nga-theingyoung and between Loodazoo and Nouk-myee, on both of which about Rs. 900 were spent. The foregoing are lines of proposed embankment on the West bank of the river. In addition, a sum of Rs. 600 was spent on the detailed survey of the contemplated line on the East bank between Tarokmau and Mengyee.

Progress on some roads not satisfactory, other fairly pushed forward.

259. COMMUNICATIONS.—The progress on the Rangoon and Prome road, on the 2nd section of the Yeh road and the Hline Boay road, cannot be considered to have been at all satisfactory, and has already been alluded above in the paragraph in which the short outlay has been commented on. The other roads in the Province have been fairly pushed forward.

Rangoon and Prome road.

260. Rs. 86,000 were expended on the earthwork and metalling of this line, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sections of the Rangoon and Prome road as far as Poungday. The work done was laying down 127,170 cubic feet of metalling which is now nearly completed to the 40th mile from Rangoon, and the preparation and collection at road side of 732,000 cubic feet of brick slag and laterite, sufficient for an additional length of 30 miles. Low portions of the road were also raised and the berms cleared of useless trees and jungle; three temporary accommodation bungalows and some temporary bridges were constructed. On the branch line from Poungday to Tahpoon a sum of Rs. 4,500 was spent, but the earthwork is not quite completed and no more metalling has been laid down.

Bridging.

261. In bridging only Rs. 39,000 were spent on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sections against an original

allotment of Rs. 1;10,000. Six masonry culverts were completed, the rest of the expenditure representing chiefly the cost of preparation of materials for timber bridges, consisting of over 30,000 lineal feet of teak piles and 30,000 cubic feet of teak timber for framing. On the 5th or Prome section, an iron bridge of 90 feet span over the Wetpouk Chyoung was practically completed at an outlay of Rs. 13,000, the total cost to close of the year being Rs. 29,000. About Rs. 1,000 were also spent on the parapets and wing walls of the Engma bridge.

Prome and Meaday road.

262. On the Prome and Meaday road a little over Rs. 71,000 were expended on the realignment of 13½ miles, for which the earthwork and jungle clearing are reported to be finished, and the bridging well in hand, the total outlay being Rs. 55,000 against an estimate of Rs. 70,000. Two second class bungalows were completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,000, the outlay for the year being about Rs. 4,000.

Rangoon and Pegu road.

263. The Rangoon and Pegu road is very nearly completed, with the exception of the metalling, the greater part of which is at site; during July and August 1871 the floods have been so excessive, that some portions of this road will have to be raised still higher than the calculations for the high flood of 1868 shewed to be necessary. The outlay during the year has been Rs. 52,000, and up to date Rs. 2,47,000 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,75,000. All the smaller bridges and culverts have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 72,000; the expenditure for the year being Rs. 33,500. On the construction of 40 brick culverts from 2 to 12 feet span aggregating 140 lineal feet of waterway and 6 iron bridges on masonry abutments with 121 lineal feet of waterway. Six large timber bridges with an aggregate waterway of 745 lineal feet were commenced and completed at a total cost of nearly Rs. 32,000. The rate per foot run of the permanent style of bridging is therefore Rs. 128 and of the timber bridging Rs. 43, shewing that the cost of adopting the latter method is only one-third that of the former, where

only a simple style of construction is required and the spans are moderate. All the piles for the large timber bridge over the Pegu river, for which an estimate was in course of preparation, were collected at site.

Pegu and Toungoo road.

264. Only a small beginning could be made on the first section of the Pegu and Toungoo road, consequent on sanction for its construction having been received so late in the year. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was however spent in forming the first seven miles out of Pegu, and putting up two temporary bungalows. The survey of the remainder of the line to Toungoo was in progress and cost Rs. 2,500.

Moulmein and Yeh road.

265. The sanction for bridging and improving the first section of the Moulmein and Yeh road was received late in the year, and consequently very little work could be done as there was a scarcity both of bricks and water; the outlay during the year was Rs. 12,500. The second section on which a small expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 was incurred could not be completed, owing to delay in procuring the necessary iron work for the piers of one of the large bridges from Calcutta, and the necessity of deferring until the rains, the spreading and rolling of the laterite required to complete the metalling. The survey of the 3rd and 4th section were completed.

Moulmein and Hlineboay road.

266. On the Moulmein and Hlineboay road only Rs. 5,000 have been expended. This is said to be due to the failure of the contractor to carry out the work required, but the excuse is hardly tenable, although no doubt the Executive Engineer was much hindered by the litigation that went on. The Toungoo and Tantabeen road is now completed at a total cost of Rs. 97,000, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 19,000. A large timber bridge over the Kahboung river on this line constructed under a separate sanction, was half finished at an outlay of Rs. 6,000.

Toungoo Frontier road.

267. The portion of the Toungoo Frontier road leading to the Sanitary Camp has been completed at a cost of Rs. 39,000, the expenditure during the year

being Rs. 5,000; its extension towards the frontier was carried on by the Deputy Commissioner from District funds, and a third of the work completed at an outlay of Rs 2,000.

Rangoon. Latter street completed.

268. Latter Street in the town of Rangoon leading to the new Military wharf was completed and metalled at a total cost of Rs. 21,000. The outlay during the year being about 8,000. Sixteen miles of the crest of the Main embankment near Myanoung and 6 miles of the same near Henzada were lowered and widened to form roads for cart traffic at a cost of Rs. 11,000.

District Roads.

269. In the Martaban sub-division the road between Thatone and Zimaithway was bridged and completed, but not metalled; the total outlay being Rs. 14,000 and expenditure for the year Rs. 1,500.

The Moungyne road at Akyab was half metalled at a cost of Rs. 4,500, and two miles of the Kokein road near Rangoon re-metalled and reformed for Rs. 2,000. The whole outlay on these roads was from Local Funds.

Boat house and jetties.

270. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Under this head on Imperial account, has only to be recorded the completion of the Boat house at Diamond Island near Bassein, and the construction of approaches to the two boat jetties at Monkey Point, Rangoon.

The progress made in the construction of new bazaars and on Municipal improvements in the various towns of the Province, appears to have been satisfactory on the whole; very little however was done in improving or extending local lines of communication, although allotments were granted for the purpose.

Local Funds works.

271. A short resumè of the works executed from Local funds is given below, arranged according to districts.

272. A new lantern and light apparatus were supplied for the Savage light-house at a cost of nearly Rs. 15,000; the light is an admirable one. The bazaar in the Shoay Bya quarter was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,500, the expenditure during the year being about Rs. 5,000. Akyab.

273. A small outlay was incurred in the completion of three bazaars in this district, *viz.*, at Yay-gyee Pandau, Kyoon Pyau and Ngatheing-kyoung, the total cost of which was about Rs. 26,500. A few minor works of municipal improvements, in the town of Bassein cost Rs. 2,500. Bassein.

274. A large new bazaar in the town of Henzada was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,000, and Rs, 10,000 were spent in the formation of roads and streets. A new bazaar at Donabyoo was completed, costing Rs. 5,300 and a Police guard-house at Zaloon was erected for Rs. 1,500. Myanoung.

275. A good deal of progress was made on raising and draining the site of the town of Prome, Rs. 1,12,000 having been expended on the works of which Rs. 35,000 formed the outlay of the current year. A very considerable additional outlay, however, will have to be incurred before the large area of this important town can be thoroughly reclaimed from inundation. A further addition to the already extensive bazaar in this town was in progress, and a new bazaar at Poungday was completed for Rs. 18,000, the expenditure on these works during the year being respectively Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 7,500. Prome.

276. A large bazaar in the town of Allanmyo was nearly half completed at a cost of Rs. 22,000, and about Rs. 4,000 were spent on the formation of roads and drains in the towns of Thayetmyo and Allanmyo. Thayetmyo.

277. The outlay on works of improvement was confined almost entirely to the town and suburbs of Rangoon and amounted approximately to Rs. 75,000; of this sum Rs. 32,000 were spent on masonry drains, Rangoon.

Rs. 22,500 on raising and metalling streets and roads, and Rs. 10,000 in improving the water supply by sinking 20 new wells and providing them with covers and pumps. A new boat wharf was constructed at the end of Keighly street at an outlay of Rs. 6,500, and a new slaughter-house costing Rs. 4,000.

Toungoo.

278. Rs. 5,000 were expended on improvements to the Toungoo bazaar and some minor works in the town.

Amherst.

279. A small outlay of Rs. 1,500 was incurred in the completion of the subsidiary buildings for the Double Island Light-house; no other works of improvement were carried on by the agency of this Department in the Tenasserim division.

Rangoon and Prome Railway.

280. RAILWAY.—A detailed project for a Railway between Rangoon and Prome was submitted to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner looks upon the work as one which is likely to be attended with the most important results to the Province, and ventures to hope that it will be favorably considered.

The Province, 90,000 square miles in extent, is now divided into six Executive charges, and it seems hardly possible to effect any further reductions in strength.

Short outlay in work.

281. Owing to the short outlay during the past year, the percentage of cost of establishments has been very high, *viz.*, 22·3 per cent of the total outlay; so long as the expenditure is limited on Imperial and Local works to 20 lakhs annually, the charges for the present establishment must amount to about 20 per cent of the expenditure for works, and 16½ per cent on the total outlay. To ensure even this limit, the budget allotments must be thoroughly utilized.

Services of Officers.

282. The operations of the department were ably controlled by Colonel A. Fraser, C. B. R. E., as Chief Engineer, who was transferred shortly after the close of the year under review to the North-West Provinces.

Forests.

283. In the work of demarcation, a matter of great importance, fair progress has been made and the boundaries of the following tracts containing an area of nearly 49,000 acres or 76·5 square miles have been finally demarcated as "State" or "Reserved Forests" :— Demarcation of State forests completed.

PROME DIVISION.

	Acres.
Upper Khyoungzouk	3,456
Nyoungben Tsway	3,072
Middle Khyoungzouk	2,880
Gway Cho	6,720
Bwet	2,887
Shaboung	2,229
Daulay	1,760
Padet-myoung	4,160
Kyoukkee Toung	2,560

THARRAWADDY OR MYANOUNG DIVISION.

Upper Padingben	560
Lower do.	241
Upper Tapan	1,015
Lower do.	675
Nyanlay	5,840
Pazinjay	1,280
Kannee	768
Upper Payagyee	1,041
Lower do.	572
Thitcho	1,414
Kangyee	3,801
Gwaydouk Tsan	1,306
Choungwah	744
Total ...	48,981 acres.

284. The demarcation of the following Forests having an area of 33,000 acres or 57·6 square miles has been commenced and will it is hoped be shortly completed :— Demarcation of reserved forests commenced.

PROME DIVISION.

	Acres.
Oopaulangyee	1,362
Oopaulangalay	515
Yeytha	403
Shwaykyoon Dau	238

THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

Toungnyo hill	3,520
Mokkha	7,200
Beeling	6,880

SALWEEN DIVISION.

Yoonzaleen District.

Tsinsway	8,960
Moochoung	2,200
Wahmoochoung	1,760
Total ...	33,038

Selection of tracts abounding in valuable woods other than teak.

285. The work of selection and preliminary demarcation was confined to the Prome Division where *toungya or joom* cultivation is making rapid strides. In addition to teak, tracts abounding in valuable woods, such as

Kokoh	*Albizzia Lebbeck.*
Padouk	*Pterocarpus dalbergioides.*
Cutch	*Acacia catechu.*
Pynkadoe	*Xylia dolabriformis.*

were also examined. In this work several officers were employed to ensure its completion in one season, and it has resulted in the position and resources of the teak and other rich tracts being ascertained and their boundaries surveyed.

Preliminary demarcation of tracts suitable for fuel.

286. An examination of tracts suitable for fuel blocks was carried out during the year, and about 40 square miles of suitable wooded land found to be available between the 40th and 30th miles of the Rangoon and Prome road; and in the Rangoon Division, 8,379 acres, or 13·09 square miles have been preliminarily demarcated. Whether the railway be constructed or not the demarcation of such tracts will always be of value having regard to the natural increase in population and consequent extension of cultivation under a wasteful system. With such reserves under proper control an additional source of

revenue is opened up to the Forest department and it is always open to the Government to surrender them if in the course of time it is found that they are not required.

287. Girdling was carried on in all the five forest divisions this season. The following are the results of the work in 1870-71, and that commenced late in 1869-70, which however could not be completed till the beginning of 1870-71:— Girdling operations.

		Trees.
Rangoon	Bawnee	4,000
	Pounglin	2,000
Tharrawaddy	Shaboung	3,029
	Menhla	4,025
Prome	Boolay	2,000
	North Naweng ...	1,000
Sittang	Gwaythay	1,015
	Bimbyai	1,014
	Moong	1,200
	Padah	1,150
Salween	Yoonzaleen	1,000
	Beeling	2,000

288. It has been determined to concentrate fresh plantations as much as possible in the neighbourhood of Rangoon and operations have during the year been mainly confined to that division. At Kyet-pyoogan, two blocks embracing 356 acres have been planted in extension of the former area. No extension has taken place in the plantations of the Tharrawaddy and Prome divisions. In all plantations, clearing and other protective operations were carried out. Teak plantations.

289. This work is now carried on at Plumado and Thantoungyee. The Cinchona plants of 1866 at Bogalay now average 9′ 10″ in height and those of 1868 at Plumado 5′ 10″. In the Thantoungyee plantation, upwards of 563 cuttings have been fairly established and 300 seedlings raised. The plants of the older plantation are healthy and indicate rapid growth. Cinchona plantations.

290. The yield from British forests may be stated as follows :— Yield of timber from British Forests.

Brought out by Government agency 26,130 logs and sleepers, measuring 22,765·4 tons :—

THARRAWADDY AND RANGOON	Logs	19,837		
	Sleepers	2,712		
			22,549	
Obtained from the seashore, drift and miscellaneous sources			3,581	
		Total ...		26,130

Brought out by permit-holders 46,830 logs, measuring 34,321·3 tons : —

Prome, East and West	11,676	
Rangoon	395	
Sittang	18,726	
Salween	15,583	
Total ...		46,380

A new system of assessing the timber on the running foot principle has been introduced in all fresh permits by which it is expected that the revenue will be increased to some extent in future years.

Timber imported from beyond the frontier.

291. Timber imported from beyond the frontier was as follows :—

	Logs.	*Pieces.*
Sittang	9,944	1,441
Irrawaddy	2,703	14,687
Salween	92,007	.....
Total ...	104,654	16,128

Out-turn of timber unusually large.

292. The out-turn has been unusually large and beyond expectation. The out-turn by the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers is small and does not indicate expansion, but the yield of the Forests, both within and beyond British territory, appears very satisfactory when compared with former years.

Comparative statement of the out-turn of timber during the past five years.

293. The following figures show the quantities in tons rendered available during the five years ending with 1870-71 :—

	British.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
1866-67	31,549	55,867	87,416
1867-68	33,104	73,703	106,807
1868-69	52,258	62,509	114.767
1869-70	39,843	44,184	84,027
1870-71	57,086	65,482	122,568

294. The following revenue has been obtained during the year :— Revenue obtained during the year.

HEADS.	Kadoe.	Home or Forests.	Total.
I.—Sale of timber at Depots ..	...	3,51,623 12 6	3,51,623 12 ...
II.—Sale of timber removed by purchasers.	...	2,61,467 7 ...	2,61,467 7 ...
III.—Duty on foreign timber ...	1,49,956 9 ...	...	1,49,956 9 ... 6
IV.—Permit Fees ..	...	16,831 14 6	16,831 14 ...
VII.—Sale of confiscated, drift and waif timber ..	...	9,973 4 ..	9,973 4 ...
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures ..	...	1,424 14 ...	1,424 14 ...
IX.—Miscellaneous Receipts. ..	...	26,846 7 ...	26,846 7 ..
Total Receipts ...	1,49,956 9 ...	6,68,167 10 6	8,18,124 3 6

295. The charges may be thus classified :— Charges.

Home or Forests	....	Rs.	3,85,431 5 1
Kadoe or Foreign	...	„	14,717 8 0
Total Rs....			4,90,148 13 1

296. The surplus or net revenue in favor of the Forest department may be thus exhibited :— Net revenue in favor of the department.

Home or Forests	...	Rs.	2,82,736 5 3
Kadoe or Foreign	...	„	1,35,239 1 0
Total Rs....			4,17,975 6 3

or Rs. 88,393 in excess of the budget estimate.

297. The gross revenues for five years (1866-67—1870-71) were as follows :— Comparative statement of gross revenue during the past five years.

	British.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	2,98,498	1,25,555	4,24,053
1867-68	4,61,836	1,85,755	6,47,591
1868-69	6,03,908	2,14,004	8,17,912
1869-70	8,46,327	1,38.549	9,84,876
1870-71	6,68,157	1,49,967	8,18,124

Net receipts during the past five years.

298. The net receipts during the five years were :—

1866-67	1,38,917
1867-68	3,19,204
1868-69	3,94,783
1869-70	5,65,268
1870-71	4,17,975

Cause of the falling off in the year as compared with the previous year.

299. These figures show a falling off of about 1½ lakhs of rupees both in the gross and net revenues when compared with the year 1869-70. The decrease is attributable to the following cause, *viz.*, at the close of 1868-69 there was an unusully large stock of timber on hand at the Government Timber Depôt and as the demand was excessively good for first class timber in the rains of 1869 and subsequently, a very large quantity of timber was disposed of at very remunerative prices, thereby considerably enhancing the revenue anticipated for 1869-70. During the year 1870-71 however the stock of the timber on hand at the commencement of the year was not so large, nor was the market sufficiently brisk to warrant sales being held for several months at the close of the year. Towards the very end of the year there was a slight improvement in the tone of the market which enabled the Government to dispose of a small quantity of timber and thereby bring up the revenue to the minimum noted in the Budget estimate.

Items to be added to existing surplus to show actual transactions in favour of the department.

300. To the existing surplus must be added the following to exhibit actual transactions in favor of the department :—

Value of Timber, sold by auction, not realized	Rs.	2,736	0	0
Permit revenue due on timber worked out	Rs.	45,000	8	0

Value of 25 elephants in excess of 1870-71	Rs.	12,500	0	0
Difference of value of stock ...	„	1,12,335	0	0
Total	Rs.	1,72,571	8	0

D.—Agriculture.

301. During the past year there were 1,733,815 acres of land under rice cultivation against 1,712,030 during the previous year, thus showing a favorable increase of 21,785 acres, which from the returns appears to have occurred principally in the Rangoon district. The area shown under cultivation, under the headings of "products of Toungya cultivation" "mixed fruit trees" and "all others" amounted in the aggregate to 222,166 acres against 124,688 acres during the previous year; this increase of 97,478 acres in favour of 1870-71 may doubtless be attributed to inaccuracy in the returns for 1869-70, and further when Toungya or Joom cultivation has to be considered it should be borne in mind that such cultivation is never measured, but is shown by the Thoogyee in his returns at what he estimates to be the approximate area of each holding, and what may be a very small error and hardly appreciable when describing a single holding becomes to a very great extent multiplied when considering the area of Toungya cultivations in a district or division. This system of cultivation is discouraged as much as possible, but it is the only means which the people inhabiting out of the way parts of the country have of obtaining their food, so that the cutting of Toungyas cannot be entirely prohibited ; this system of cultivation is very wasteful as the ground after being once planted is left fallow for at least five years.

Rice cultivation.

Toungya cultivation, mixed fruit trees and others.

302. The returns show that there is a small area of three acres only under wheat cultivation and that is

Wheat.

in the Thayet district; there is generally too much rain and moisture in the province to cultivate the dry cereals, and it is therefore only quite on the frontier bordering on the territory of the King of Burma that wheat is grown; but to the northward large quantities of dry crops are grown, and the products chiefly find a market in British Burma. There were 20,944 acres under sessamum cultivation during the year compared with 10,239 acres during 1869-70; the cultivation of oil-seed has been found most profitable in consequence of the large demand for exportation, hence the increased area under cultivation, which it may be observed is more than double what it was during the previous year. The Myanoung and Prome districts are the principal localities in which this cultivation is carried on.

Sessamum.

Sugar-cane.

303. The area of sugar-cane cultivation is given at 3,586 acres against 3,521 acres during the previous year; this small increase occurs in the Arakan division where apparently more than two-thirds of the whole area of sugar-cane cultivation in the Province is to be found. The plant is usually consumed in the raw state and it is seldom that any sugar is extracted from it, that generally used by the people is a coarse kind of molasses extracted from the palm tree.

Cotton.

304. The area of cotton cultivation has increased during the year from 6,896 acres to 7,999 acres, or by nearly 1,400 acres. These figures do not give the true area of ground which is used for producing cotton, in fact it is almost entirely grown in the Toungyas or hill clearings, and as has been already remarked these hill clearings are not measured so that much of the cotton producing area is entered in the returns under the head of "products of Toungya cultivation." There were no experiments made with any description of foreign cotton during the year: the attempt to introduce Hingunghat cotton during the previous year proved a complete failure.

Indigo.

The area of indigo cultivation has slightly decreased, while that of "fibres" shows a small increase.

305. The area of land under tobacco cultivation is entered at 11,536 acres against 10,318 during the previous year, thus exhibiting a small increase of 1,218 acres; tobacco is altogether produced for home consumption and it is of a very inferior quality except in the Northern parts of Arakan, where the hill tribes have succeeded in cultivating and producing a much superior kind of tobacco. It is to be regretted that the cultivation of this plant is not more general as the people consume it in great quantities and to provide for their requirements tobacco is shipped from the eastern ports of India immediately to the south of Orissa. The area of vegetable cultivation is shown in the returns at 27,513 acres against 20,255 during 1869-70, thus showing an increase of 7,258 acres in favor of the year of report. The increase is chiefly in the Rangoon, Thayet and Toungoo districts. The area of dhunnee cultivation was 20,339 acres against 20,296 during the previous year showing a small increase of 42 acres. This plant is the dwarf palm, the leaves of which are extensively used for thatching purposes.

Tobacco cultivation.

Vegetable cultivation.

Dhunnee.

306. It is satisfactory to find that hemp has been slightly cultivated during the past year; the returns show 113 acres as planted with this valuable fibre in the Akyab district. The climate appears to be peculiarly suited for the cultivation of hemp, and there can be no doubt that the want of labor is what has prevented enterprising firms from attempting on a large scale the cultivation of jute, of which very large quantities would be consumed in the shape of gunny bags for the rice which is exported from the Province in large quantities.

Hemp.

307. In the Southern portion of the Tenasserim division, the mangosteen and doorian are cultivated; both these fruits are it is said peculiar to the Malacca peninsula and are much liked by the people, especially the doorian, of which large quantities are annually imported and sent up to Man-

Mangosteen and Doorian.

dalay to the King of Burma. This fruit has a fœtid smell which prevents many foreigners from tasting it, but the Burmese will pay large prices for it.

Number of Cows and Bullocks.

308. The number of cows and bullocks have increased from 475,391 to 521,424, the increase has been general throughout every district, and there was happily no murrain or cattle disease during the year. The importation of cattle from Upper Burma is strictly forbidden by the King though occasionally the authorties find that it answers their purpose to become somewhat lax in enforcing this order. There is a small decrease in the number of horses and ponies which probably is attributable to the inaccuracy of the returns in the large towns.

Sheep and goats.

309. The number of sheep and goats exhibit a small increase of from 14,699 to 14,819 animals, while the number of pigs have increased from 81,701 to 89,017.

Carts and ploughs.

310. The number of carts during the two years were respectively 134,891 and 140,368, while the number of ploughs have decreased from 254,760 to 235,207 during the year of report. The number of buffaloes have increased from 439,928 to 469,689, or nearly 30,000 animals: this may be regarded as very satisfactory as it materially tends to increase cultivation. A proposition for establishing buffaloe breeding farms is now occupying the Chief Commissioner's attention and there can be no doubt that if properly supervised such a farm ought to prove of great advantage to the people.

Average rent of land per acre.

311. The average rent per acre for land suited for rice, varies from about one to six shillings, while land on which inferior grains can be cultivated will not fetch a higher rent than 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The average yield of rice per acre is 1,393 lbs, but in the Prome and Myanoung districts the average yield is 2,500 lbs; while in the Thayet and Tavoy districts, it is about 850 lbs only.

Prices of Produce and Labour.

312. The price of rice per maund of 80lbs. has varied during the year, from 2*s.* 6*d*, in the Sandoway district, to 5*s.* 1½*d.* in Rangoon. The average price during the year throughout the Province having been 4*s.* 3*d.* against 4*s.* 5*d.* during the previous year. The price of indigenous cotton varied very considerably in the several districts, the average price was 14*s.* 9*d.* against 18*s.* 5*d.* during the previous year. The price of tobacco varied from £2 10*s.* in the Ramree district, to 11*s.* 4*d.* in Thayetmyo. The price of salt varied from 6*s.* 3*d.* in Mergui to 1*s.* per maund of 80lbs in the adjoining district of Tavoy. The average price of a bullock is £5 4*s.* and of a buffaloe £6, but the prices vary very considerably; in Sandoway, a bullock can be purchased for £2 4*s.* and a buffaloe for £3 10*s.*, while in the comparatively populous district of Myanoung a bullock will cost £8 and a buffaloo £9. The value of teak timber at Moulmein, averages about £5 per ton, while Rangoon first class timber realizes as much as £7. The price of skilled labour varies from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* a day, while unskilled labour varies from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d*, the usual rate paid is a shilling a day. During the busy season however, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers, the wages of an ordinary coolie are as much as 2*s.* and 3*s.* per day.

Price of rice. Cotton. Tobacco. Salt. Bullocks and Buffaloes. Teak timber. Skilled and unskilled labour.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

313. The principal mines in the Province are the tin mines to the south of the Tenasserim division in the Mergui district, which are at present entirely worked by the Chinese and of which there are six, but besides these there are many places in the district where tin-ore is found and collected. The out-turn from these six mines during the year was 1,755 maunds valued at £6,438. The richest of the tin producing mines, those at Malewoon, were leased to a Chinaman at an annual rent of £65 for a period of ten years commencing from the 30th June 1860. The lessee paid for other privileges con-

Principal mines in the Province.

nected with the Malewoon district a sum of £207 annually, so that the Government realized a yearly revenue of £272 from this source. The lease expired in June 1870, and as it is in every way desirable that the lessee's connection with that part of the country should cease, his lease has not been renewed, but he is permitted to hold on from month to month pending the decision of the Government of India as regards the future administration of this part of the country. The tract is being surveyed by a Mining Engineer and since the close of the year applications have been received from European firms for permission to work these mines: these applications have been forwarded to the Government of India and orders are awaited on the subject.

Mineral resources of the Shwè gyen district.

314. The Shwé-gyen district contains various kinds of minerals; but the geological features of the country render the devolopment of its mineral wealth a matter of difficulty. Iron was formerly obtained at a spot on the Toungoo road 10 miles north of Shwègyen; but the mines are not worked as the imported metal is found to be cheaper than that obtained from the mines. The people work for gold in the Shwégyen river and its tributaries, and it was supposed that the metals might exist in sufficient quantities to remunerate European labourers; but experiments were made in 1867 by an enterprising Australian gold digger and though he was assisted by Government and worked earnestly, he found nothing to repay him.

Limestone quarries.

315. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the Tenasserim and Prome districts and in the Arakan division, but the demand is limited.

G.—Manufactures.

Principal manufactures.

316. The principal manufactures of the Province are silk and cotton goods, which are manufactured chiefly for home use, and in small hand looms. The articles generally woven are, waist cloths for men,

petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets at nights.

317. Weaving is carried on to a great extent in the Prome district of the Pegu Division, where the ordinary cotton clothing of a household is manufactured by the women of the family. In the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, silks are woven in considerable quantities, also in the towns of Prome and Shwèdoung, on the banks of the Irrawaddy, there are a great number of persons whose sole occupation is that of weaving. Weaving.

318. In the Prome district, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. *Cutch* is an extract of the *acacia catechu* or *mimosa catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. It is prepared in the following manner:— As soon as the trees have been felled the whole of the exterior white wood is carefully removed, and the interior coloured portion cut into fragments. These are placed in iron cauldrons, or large earthern pots, and water added in sufficient quantity to cover them. Heat is then applied and maintained until the decoction is about half evaporated, when the pieces of wood are removed, and the boiling is continued until the substance attains a sufficient consistency. It is then spread out on leaves in a wooden frame, where it is completely dried by exposure to the air, and afterwards cut into pieces for the market. Manufacture of Cutch.

319. In the Prome district very good lacquered ware is manufactured, fine cane and bamboo work being covered with a red and black, or yellow and black lacquer; the markets for these articles are mainly in Arakan, Tenasserim, and the Straits settlements. Lacquered ware.

Trade.

320. During the year 1870-71 the trade of this Province recovered to a certain extent the falling-off shewn in the statistics of the previous year, the gross Trade recovered to a great extent.

increase being £730,897, to which the seaborne exports contributed £291,195, the seaborne imports, £287,590, the exports to Ava, £42,651 and the imports from that country, £109,461. The grand total of the trade by sea and land in 1869-70 was £9,408,150 and in 1870-71 £10,139,048, of which the following are the details:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Goods exported by sea	3,028,691	3,413,437	384,446	...
Treasure Do	574,708	481,457	..	93,251
	3,603,699	3,894,894	Net Inc. 291,195	...
Goods imported by sea	2,731,258	2,760,239	28,981	...
Treasure Do	884,297	1,142,906	258,609	...
	3,615,555	3,903,145	287,590	...
Total seaborne..	7,219,254	7,798,039	Net Inc. 578,785	..
Exports to Upper Burma and Shan States.	1,283,589	1,326,240	42,651	..
Imports from Do. do. ..	905,308	1,014,769	109,461	..
Total inland..	2,188,897	2,341,009	152,112	..
Grand total sea and land..	9,408,151	10,139,048	Net Inc. 730,897	...

Of course much of the produce imported and exported by land is also shown as imported and exported by sea.

Fluctuations in trade due to shipment of rice.

321. The violent fluctuations shown in the trade of British Burma from official year to official year, are almost entirely due to the greater or lesser quantity of rice shipped within January, February and March in each year. Various causes affect these shipments—a lateness of crop, a paucity of tonnage, an expected reduction of duty. This latter cause interfered in a large degree with the shipments towards the close of the financial year 1869-70, as explained in the report for that year; for had it not been anticipated that on the bringing in of the budget for 1870-71 the duty on grain would have been reduced or abolished altogether, many shipments which took place in April 1870 would have been made in the previous month, and the returns for 1869-70 would have exhibited a much more

satisfactory result than they did, but at the expense of those for the year under report.

The increased shipments of rice in the latter year were 110,360 tons, the gross tonnage having been 440,001, or only 6,108 tons less than that of 1868-69, which was considered an extraordinarily good year.

322. The increment in the seaborne imports was caused almost entirely by the demand for treasure, consequent on the increased trade in rice. The transactions in specie are another cause of fluctuation, as they vary much year by year. The following have been the imports and exports during the last five years:— Increase in seaborne imports.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1866-67	838,032	903,057	1,741,089
1867-68	1,035,143	503,742	1,538,885
1868-69	946,457	780,998	1,727,455
1869-70	884,207	574,798	1,459,005
1870-71	1,142,906	481,456	1,624,362

323. In timber, the staple second in importance in the exports of the Province, there was again a diminished trade, the shipments having been about equal to those in 1867-68, but far below those in 1868-69 and the following year. The falling-off was still in the Tenasserim division, from whence the exports were less by about 11,000 tons than in 1869-70. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the continued disturbed state of the Salween and Thoungyeen frontiers as explained in the report for last year, and also to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior of Zimmé. Grave complaints have been made by the foresters of the bad faith of the Chief of that country, and his subordinates, in the matter of advances for timber, and of the unsatisfactory state of the law administered there. The country is to a great extent, controlled from Bangkok, and Diminished trade in timber.

the teak forests are transferred from one Chief to another by the Court of Siam without notice, and without arrangements as regards confirming permits which may have been granted to Thitgoungs.

Export of sawn timber to Europe.

324. Now that an export to Europe of sawn timber has commenced, the Chief Commissioner has hope that the timber trade will to some extent recover, as logs not worth exporting for themselves will when sawn, meet the requirements of the home market.

Trade in Cotton, twist and yarn and cotton piece goods.

325. The trade in cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods, the two most important articles of import, again showed an upward tendency in the year under review, an increase to the extent of 20.68 per cent having taken place in the quantity of twist and yarn imported, and of 20.24 in that of cotton piece-goods. In silk piece-goods, there was a slight falling off in value, but an increase in quantity; and in woollens a decrease of nearly two lakhs of Rupees in value, but a large increase in quantity.

Increase in customs dues.

326. The increased shipments of grain as a matter of course, added to the amount of Customs dues collected, which aggregated in the year under report £281,198, or £77,479 in excess of the amount received in the previous year, and only some £6,000 less than the sum received in 1868-69, when the largest collections ever made in any one year were realized. A portion of the increment in 1870-71 is also probably due to a greater proportion of twist and yarn, and piece-goods having been imported direct from Great Britain, whereby duty became chargeable here instead of at Calcutta. On the other hand, the quantity of this description of goods cleared through the Custom House in Rangoon for exportation to Ava, under the terms of the treaty of 1867, at *one* per cent duty only, has enormously increased with a corresponding loss of duty, as under ordinary circumstances a duty of from 3½ to 7½ per cent would be levied. During the year several private bonded Warehouses were licensed in Rangoon.

327. Since the first of January 1871, a regular weekly steamer service has been established between Rangoon and Mandalay, with a monthly continuation from the latter place to Bhamo, by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company under contract with the Local Administration. The India General Steam Navigation Company from Calcutta have also placed two steamers on the Rangoon and Mandalay line. This improved communication has tended to foster trade between British and Upper Burma, especially in grain. The increase in the traffic *vid* Thayetmyo in 1870-71, over the previous year was £175,000. But on the Sittoung there was a decrease of £23,000. The monthly communication with Bhamo is also improving the trade prospects in that direction, large quantities of piece-goods, cotton, salt, &c., being now conveyed to that town from Mandalay and other stations on the river. This trade, is however, in a great degree in the hands of Chinese and Burmese. Steam communication between Rangoon and Mandalay.

328. The following is a summary of the Seaborne trade of the province during the year of report and that immediately preceding :— Summary of sea-borne trade.

EXPORTS BY SEA.

		Home Ports.	Foreign Ports.	British Burma Ports.	Grand Total.
		Value in £.	Value in £.	Value in £.	Value in £.
Merchandize.....	1869-70..	869,443	1,783,856	375,691	3,028,990
	1870-71..	597,226	2,426,634	389,577	3,413,437
Treasure.....	1869-70..	361,888	9,906	202,914	574,708
	1870-71..	261,616	16,054	203,787	481,457
Grand Total.....	1869-70..	1,231,331	1,793,762	578,605	3,603,698
	1870-71..	858,842	2,442,688	593,364	3,894,894
		Decrease 372,489	Increase 648,926	Increase 14,759	Increase 291,196

IMPORTS BY SEA.

Merchandize.....	1869-70..	1,319,127	1,037,521	374,610	2,731,258
	1870-71..	1,262,280	1,083,649	414,359	2,760,238
Treasure.....	1869-70..	694,207	38,062	152,027	884,296
	1870-71..	884,949	52,127	205,830	1,142,906
Grand Total.....	1869-70..	2,013,334	1,075,583	526,637	3,615,554
	1870-71..	2,147,179	1,135,776	620,189	3,903,144
	Increase..	133,845	60,193	93,552	287,590

Export trade.

329. The aggregate value of the export trade during the year of review was £3,894,894, whilst that of 1869-70 amounted to £3,603,698; the former year therefore shows an improvement of £291,196, the increase in merchandize having been £384,446 and the decrease in treasure £93,250. Of these totals the Arakan division contributed in 1870-71, £639,943 and in the previous year £407,395 the increase being £232,548. The exports of merchandize in this division increased to the extent of £287,896, the falling off in treasure having been £55,348. From the Pegu division the exports in 1869-70 were of the value of £2,479,924 and in 1870-71 £2,565,722, an increase in the year of report of £85,797. Merchandize showed an improvement of £95,340 and treasure a decrease of £9,542. Tenasserim is the only division in which a decrease in the aggregate of the export trade took place, the value in 1869-70 having been £716,379 and in 1870-71 £689,228, a falling off of £27,151. This decrease was in specie however, the merchandize showing an increase to the extent of £1,209.

Exports to Home Ports.

330. The exports to the *Home* or *Indian* ports showed a decrease of no less than £372,489 of which upwards of £100,000 were specie. The falling off in merchandize was, in cutch £37,500, rice £115,000, timber £167,500, precious stones £10,000 and miscellaneous articles £7,500; but the value of cotton

exported to those ports increased to the extent of £53,333, and tin, sticklac, and petroleum to the extent of £3,333. To *Foreign* ports the increase in the value of merchandize exported amounted to over £642,500—the shipments of rice increased in value to the extent of £635,000, timber £85,000, and jade stones nearly £20,000; but on the other hand cotton decreased £27,500, cutch over £40,000, hides slightly over £7,500 and miscellaneous articles £22,500. The export trade between the ports of the province increased slightly, the principal fluctuations having been in cutch, petroleum, timber, tobacco, and miscellaneous. Foreign Ports. Provincial Ports.

331. In the import trade the increase in value in the year under report over the previous one is about the same as that in the exports, the aggregate amount of imports in 1870-71 having been £3,903,144, and in 1869-70 £3,615,554, a difference of £287,590. This increase is however, unlike that in the exports, almost entirely in treasure, the increased importations of which amounted to £258,609. An increase of £28,980 only took place in the value of merchandize, but of several articles larger quantities were imported with a diminution in value. By far the largest proportion of the increased imports occurred in the Arakan division, the aggregate in 1869-70 having been £456,236, and in 1870-71 £701,662, or an increase of £245,426. But of this amount, £208,432 were in specie. The imports into Pegu aggregated in the year of review £2,518,548, and in the previous year £2,498,078, the former showing an increase of £20,469, of which £19,209 were in treasure. An increase of £21,694 also took place in the gross import trade of Tenasserim, the amounts for the two years being £682,933 and £661,239 respectively. The increase in the import of specie into this division considerably exceeded the increment on the total trade, a diminution in the value of merchandize imported to the extent of £8,772 having taken place. Import trade.

Imports from Home Ports.

332. The increase in the value of imports from the *Home* or *Indian* ports in 1870-71 over 1869-70 was £133,845, the decrease in merchandize having been £56,896, and the increase in treasure £190,741. In merchandize the decrease in betel-nut, twist, cutlery and gunnies aggregated £27,500, tobacco a similar sum, and miscellaneous goods about £17,500; whilst in piece-goods there was an increase of £15,000.

Foreign Ports.

The *Foreign* trade in imports increased in the year under report to the extent of just £60,000, of which £45,000 were in merchandize nd £15,000, in specie. A large increase took place in the importations of twist and yarn, piece-goods and silk from Foreign ports, *viz.*, to the extent of £115,000 which was no doubt due to the increased direct communication with Europe. In miscellaneous goods there was a falling-off of £56,500; in spirituous liquors, wines and beer of about £8,500; in hardware £3,900. The import

Provincial Ports.

trade between the *Provincial* ports showed an increase of £93,552, £39,748 being in merchandize, and £53,803 in treasure. Of the former, twist, piece-goods and silk increased by £15,000, gunny-bags and tobacco a little over £10,000, and miscellaneous £15,000.

The following particulars regarding the principal articles of export and import may be found interesting.

Raw cotton.

333. Raw cotton again showed a large increase, the exports having been maunds 98,163 and maunds 81,862 respectively, but the increase in value is not in a proportionate ratio. During the American war the value of cotton exported from this Province was of course far in excess of present exports, but the quantity shipped during the year of report was within a few hundred maunds of the largest exports during the war in question.

Cutch

334. A considerable decrease took place in the exports of Cutch in 1870-71 as compared with the shipments of the preceding year, the quanti-

ties being 226,609 and 301,889 maunds respectively, but the falling off reduced the quantity to but little below the exports of 1868-69. There was also a large comparative diminution in price owing to the depressed state of the trade in the Home markets.

335. This decrease in price had a considerable influence on the manufacture in Upper Burma, which resulted in a decreased import from that country of over 45,000 maunds. The out-turn within British territory also decreased to the extent of nearly 30,000 maunds. The exports to India were less by some 42,000 maunds, and to Europe, the Straits, &c., by about 26,000 maunds; whilst the transactions between the Provincial Ports were less by upwards of 7,000 maunds. Decreased manufacture.

336. The shipments of Rice the staple product of the Province, showed an enormous increase in 1870-71 as compared with 1869-70, and were almost equal to those of 1868-69, when the largest exports of any year, with one exception, that of 1864-65 when there was an exceedingly large demand for China through the failure of the crops in that country—were made. The quantity of this grain sent out of the Province during the year of review was 440,001 tons, and of this no less than 415,664 tons were sent to *Foreign* ports, the exports to the Indian Ports having been only 23,755 tons against 56,417 tons in the previous year, and the trade with inter-provincial ports 582 tons. Almost the whole of the grain exported was therefore duty-paying, and shows that notwithstanding all that has been said with regard to the rice of Saigon displacing that of this Province in the European markets, and the injurious effect the enhanced duty would have on the trade, the grain of Burma still holds its own, and that in fact the shipment have increased greatly since the increased duty of 3 annas per maund was imposed in March 1867. The shipments of rice from this Province since the amal- Rice.

gamation of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim into a Chief Commissionership have been as follows :—

Years.	Arakan.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Tenasserim.	Total British Burma.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1862-63	125,175	108,923	38,639	21,501	284,228
1863-64	152,686	170,077	39,366	16,113	378,241
1864-65	121,077	259,270	64,225	25,046	469,618
1865-66	120,472	202,125	62,649	40,951	426,197
1866-67	81,391	107,858	26,090	32,162	248,101
1867-68	97,876	163,142	37,160	27,735	325,913
1868-69	111,192	244,510	60,549	29,858	446,109
1869-70	69,185	181,964	51,063	27,420	329,611
1870-71	133,571	220,101	44,291	42,038	440,001

Large shipments in 1864-65 and 1865-66 due to famine in China.

337. The large shipments in 1864-65 and 1865-66 were due to the famine in China, when upwards of 100,000 tons of grain were forwarded in each year to the Chinese ports. 1866-67 comprised the trade of eleven months only, owing to the commencement of the official year having been altered from 1st May to 1st April.

Large increase in the export to foreign ports during last 4 years.

338. During the last four years also—*i. e.*, since the enhancement of the duty,—there has been a very large increase in the exports to foreign ports, the quantities so shipped being as follows :—

	Tons.
1867-68	268,802
1868-69	400,619
1869-70	272,380
1870-71	415,664

which give an average of duty paying cargoes of 339,366 tons per annum, most of which went to Europe, the shipments to the Straits and China having been nominal.

These figures are fully borne out by the following statistics for calendar years, of the shipments

from Rangoon, taken from the trade circular of one of the chief rice exporting firms at that port:—

	Tons.
1867	153,937
1868	170,546
1869	179,046
1870	184,488
1871	242,514

339. It has been fully established that the rice duty falls entirely upon the producer, and if it were taken off to-morrow the shipper would not pay one anna less for the rice than he pays now. The rice duty must be looked upon as a supplement to a light land tax, and from this point of view is not open to objection. So long as competition among purchasers is as keen as it is at present, the duty will continue to fall upon the cultivator, who may be considered to pay this portion of his land tax indirectly instead of directly. New mills are being erected and no doubt the trade will continue to increase, and it seems probable that with canal steamers and improved machinery a large quantity of rice will in a few years be shipped in a more advanced state of preparation than that in which it is now shipped, in which case it will probably be shipped to countries which now get their supply elsewhere. Rice duty falls upon the producer.

340. Of the quantity shipped in the year of report, Arakan supplied 133,571 tons, Pegu 264,392 tons and Tenasserim 42,038 tons; whilst in 1869-70 the export from Arakan was 69,185 tons, from Pegu 233,027 tons, and from Tenasserim 27,429 tons. The trade of Arakan in 1870-71 was, it will be observed, nearly double that in the preceding year. This was due in a great measure to the holding over of shipments in March 1870 in anticipation of a reduction of duty, but partly also to increased cultivation. Tenasserim also showed a considerable improvement which is said to be owing to the rice from Moulmein again having found favor in the European markets, from which it has been shut out for a considerable period. The increased trade at that port has led to Quantity shipped from each division.

the erection of three or four rice mills, which will no doubt largely increase the exports.

341. Timber again showed a large decrease, the export in 1869-70 having been 93,127 tons of the value of £575,079, and in 1870-71 81,029 tons of the value of £484,219. The quantity shipped from Arakan in the latter year was only 269 tons against 1,152 tons in the previous year; from Pegu 26,468 tons against 26,839 tons; and from Tenasserim 54,292 tons against 65,136 tons. The trade with the Home ports showed a decrease; 47,197 tons only having been exported to those ports, whilst 70,272 tons were so shipped in 1869-70, chiefly for reclamation works in Bombay and railway purposes; but the trade with Foreign ports experienced a considerable improvement, the shipments having been 32,832 tons against 20,600 tons.

Cotton, twist and yarn.

342. The trade in Cotton twist and yarn greatly improved in the year under review, and not only equalled that of 1868-69, but considerably exceeded it. The quantity brought into the Province during the year reached the figure of 3,545,943 lbs., thus exceeding the imports of any previous year by 134,153 lbs. The declared value however was not equal to that registered in 1867-68, and the year following.

Imports and value during last four years.

343. The undermentioned figures show the imports and value during the last four years:—

	lbs.	£.
1867-68 ...	3,293,412	387,590
1868-69 ...	3,411,790	375,557
1869-70 ...	2,938,096	309,348
1870-71 ...	3,545,943	364,911

Imports into each division.

344. Of the imports in the year last named 220,528 lbs. were taken by Arakan; 2,987,440 lbs. by Pegu of which 2,019,036 lbs. were exported to Upper Burma; and 337,975 lbs. by Tenasserim. In the year immediately preceding the requirements of Arakan were 187,000 lbs.; of Pegu 2,463,600 lbs, 1,900,706 lbs. having been sent to the countries beyond the

frontier; and of Tenasserim 287,496, lbs. Each division of the Province therefore showed an improved demand as compared with 1869-70, whilst Pegu took 80,000 lbs. and Tenasserim 68,000 lbs. more than in 1868-69, Arakan having required 14,000 lbs. less than in that year. The quantity received from the Home ports in 1870-71 showed a considerable decrease as compared with the imports from those ports in 1869-70, and the year preceding, but the quantity brought in from Foreign ports—*i. e.*, direct from Europe—greatly exceeded that of any previous year.

345. Piece goods.—In these staples these was a considerable increase in the quantity of each kind imported, but a falling off in value in silk and woollen goods. The markets throughout the year were not on the whole favorable. Piece goods.

346. The following statement gives the statistics of the trade in cotton manufactured goods during the last two years. :— Statistics of trade in cotton manufactured goods.

Divisions.	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.	
	Pieces.	Value £.	Pieces.	Value £.	Pieces.	Value £.
Arakan ..	79,956	57,304	153,259	79,159	73,303	21,855
Pegu ..	1,107,037	348,335	1,256,753	429,843	149,716	81,508
Tenasserim ..	222,191	88,107	284,505	90,200	62,314	2,093
Total..	1,409,184	493,746	1,694,517	599,202	285,333	105,456

The trade in Arakan, it will be observed, showed a very large increase in quantity, but not such an important increment in value, the percentage being 91.68 and 38.14 respectively. In Pegu and Tenasserim there was also a considerable improvement, the number of pieces imported into the former having increased 13.52 per cent and value 23.40 per cent; and into the latter 28.04 per cent and value 2.37 per cent. The improved state of the trade in this staple in each division is no doubt to be attributed

to the enhanced exports of rice. This is specially marked in Arakan from whence the shipments were nearly double those in the previous year.

Silks.

347. The imports of silk goods were in 1869-70, 347,035 pieces valued at £227,940 and in 1870-71, 358,680 pieces of the value of £226,302, the increase in the number of pieces having been 11,645 and the decrease in value £1,638.

Woollens.

348. In woollens there was a considerable increase in quantity, but a falling off in value, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

	Pieces.	£.
1869-70	34,562	94,878
1870-71	42,241	75,862
Increase	7,679	Dec. 19,016

Divisional trade in Silks and Woollens.

349. The trade in both silk and woollen goods considerably increased in Arakan, the number of pieces for the last two years having been, of the former 11,451 and 13,363, and of the latter 266 and 2,451 respectively. In Pegu the imports of silk goods showed a decrease—276,504 pieces against 264,009—but in woollens there was a marked increase—24,157 pieces against 32,359. In Tenasserim on the contrary, the number of pieces of silks imported increased from 59,080 in 1869-70 to 81,308 in the year under review, whilst the number of pieces of woollen goods decreased from 10,139 to 7,431.

Liquors.

350. The traffic in spirituous liquors during the year of report, showed, contrary to the transactions of the previous year, an increase in quantity but a diminution in value; whilst that in wines, beer, &c., also showed, as in the year preceding, a large increment in quantity and a falling off in value. The quantity of the latter imported during 1870-71 was in excess of that in any previous year; and it is noteworthy that while the quantity imported has increased from 287,070 gallons in 1868-69 to 394,860 gallons in the year of report, the value has decreased

from £86,631 to £75,396. The following statement shows the statistics of the trade in liquors of all kinds during the last two years :—

Years.	Spirituous Liquors.		Wines, Beer, &c.	
	Gallons.	£.	Gallons.	£.
1869-70	69,010	51,389	388,931	75,651
1870-71	71,964	48,558	394,860	75,396
	Increase 2,954	Dec. 2,831	Incr. 55,929	Dec. 255

Imports into each Division.

351. Of spirituous liquors the requirements of Arakan were in 1869-70, 5,269 gallons, and in 1870-71, 8,593 gallons ; and of wines, beer, &c., 10,050 and 12,547 gallons respectively : Pegu took in those years 54,217 and 56,059 gallons of spirits, and 308,569 and 367,663 gallons of wines, &c. ; whilst the importations into Tenasserim were 9,524 and 7,312 gallons of the former, and 20,660 and 14,650 gallons of the latter in the respective years. A large quantity of very inferior spirit is imported from Singapore and Penang, to which ports, being free ports, it is presumed they are shipped on speculation, and from which too it is believed, much smuggling takes place into this Province.

Tonnage.

352. The statements hereunder given show the number of vessels with their tonnage, which entered the principal ports of the Province during the last two years ; also the particulars of the shipping which cleared from those ports. It will be observed that the average tonnage of each vessel was considerably more in 1870-71 than in the previous year :—

Entered.

Ports.	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Akyab ..	256	105,362	269	141,315	13	35,953	..	..
Rangoon ..	698	298,732	689	313,998	..	15,266	9	..
Bassein ..	70	33,890	58	32,984	..	..	12	906
Moulmein ..	450	141,263	460	144,575	10	3,312	..	..
Total....	1,474	579,247	1,476	632,872	23	54,531	21	906

Cleared.

Ports.	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Akyab ..	233	96,257	289	149,618	56	53,361	..	..
Rangoon ..	709	307,609	719	329,081	10	21,412	..	..
Bassein ..	83	41,515	69	33,633	..	..	14	7,882
Moulmein ..	535	139,201	518	141,520	..	2,319	17	..
TOTAL....	1,560	584,042	1,595	653,852	66	77,092	31	7,882

Treaty goods.

353. The value of goods passed through the Rangoon Custom House for export to Upper Burma during the year of report was nearly double the value of goods so cleared in 1869-70 as will be seen from the following table :—

Descriptions.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cotton Piece Goods	,,	24,459	44,549	85,641
Silk, Do	2,060	6,134	9,025	25,661
Woollen Do.	24	475	7,941	10,311
Raw Silk	,,	5,769	19,744	81,946
Cotton Twist and yarn	,,	5,280	49,282	98,224
Spirits	600	407	1,400	1,658
Wines	23	32	21	293
Salt, Europe	,,	63	,,	,,
Metals, exclusive of Machinery	,,	432	1,414	2,909
Sundries	2,883	63	6,785	11,919
TOTAL..	5,590	43,114	140,161	268,562

Rate of duty thereon.

354. This merchandize pays duty at the rate of one per cent only, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty entered into between the British and Burmese Governments in 1867. It is to be feared that much of it finds its way back again across the frontier.

Inland Trade.

355. The trade with the countries beyond the frontier of Pegu during the year aggregated £2,341,009, of which £1,326,240 were the value of the exports and £1,014,769 the value of the imports. The increase in the former compared with the trade of the previous year, was £42,651, and in the latter £109,461 ; the traffic *viâ* Thayetmyo having improved to the extent

of about £175,000, whilst that through Toungoo decreased by £23,000. Of the principal articles of export, Betel-nut showed an increase of £13,746, Cotton twist and Yarn £3,422, Crockery-ware £7,747, Woollen piece goods £8,006, Rice £115,432, and Raw silk £23,339; whilst Fish decreased to the extent of £1,358, Cotton and silk piece goods £26,973, Salt £11,150 and Miscellaneous £89,562. Of the imports the following were the most important—Raw cotton an increase of £39,675, Cutch a decrease of £17,748, Gram and wheat £21,095, Lacquered-ware £9,956, Silk piece goods an increase of £19,396, Jade stone £4,404, Sessamum Oil £3,638, Stick-lac £4,965, Tea a decrease of £5,442, and Miscellaneous an increase to the extent of £87,217. The increase in the quantity of cotton imported was due to the encouragement given by the Burmese officials to its cultivation, whilst the decrease in cutch was attributed to their interference with its manufacture, and that in gram and wheat to a diminished cultivation in Ava.

Steam traffic on the Irrawaddy.

356. On the Irrawaddy a great development of steam traffic took place during the year, and although the number of boats slightly decreased, the gross tonnage of those employed was considerably greater. In 1869-70 the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., made 33 trips up and the same number down the river; in 1870-71, 44 trips were made upwards, and 42 downwards During a portion of the latter year also the steamers of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company made 8 trips up and 7 down. The King of Burma's Steamers also made 8 voyages up, 7 down.

No. of boats passed through Thayetmyo.

357. Of the number of boats which passed the frontier station of Thayetmyo during 1870-71 there were employed in the export trade 12,641of an aggregate tonnage of 122,122, in the import trade 11,814 carrying 133,340 tons, a total of 24,455 boats and 255,462 tons. In the previous year 966 boats more were employed, but the tonnage was less by 14,813, or 6·6 per cent.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Number of Dispensaries.

358. The Charitable Institutions of the Province, are the Dispensaries which are 14 in number, and which have been established at the principal large Towns.

How maintained.

359. These Dispensaries all receive aid from Government, and are principally dependent on such aid. The Native community are not able to contribute much towards their support; they appear to have but little confidence in the prescriptions of European physicians, though they put trust in surgical treatment.

Number of persons treated.

360. During the year under review there were 50,304 persons treated at the 14 Dispensaries above mentioned; the number during the previous year was 38,564; these figures therefore show an increase of 11,740 in the number of patients; this may be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as it is a sign that these institutions are more appreciated, and that their influence is extending, though but very gradually.

Lock Hospital.

361. The necessity for Lock Hospitals at the Military stations and large Seaport towns having been admitted, new buildings were sanctioned, and those at Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein have been completed, although not occupied until after the close of the year under report.

At the Military station of Thayetmyo, which is garrisoned by European and Native troops, a Lock-Hospital was in operation during the year. It was first established in June 1869 when there were 35 prostitutes registered, but this number had dwindled down to 13 in 1870, in consequence it is said of many of the women having left the station to go to other towns, particularly Prome, where the Contagious Diseases Act was not then in force, but to which the Act has been recently extended. The institution however, has had a beneficial effect on the health of the troops. The number of admissions into hospital on account of venereal diseases having decreased from 111 in 1868 to 88 in 1869 and 25 in 1870.

The cost of maintaining this institution in question during the year 1870, amounted to Rs. 1,072.

Medical College.

362. There is one measure which it appeared to the Chief Commissioner that it was most desirable to introduce into this Province, and which would help more than in any other way to popularize the European system of medicine, that is the establishment of a Medical College where a knowledge of the elements of Medical science might be made attainable to Natives of the country. At present the entire staff of the several Dispensaries is composed of Natives of India, and with a difference in caste, creed and language, it is impossible to expect that the benefits of scientific medicine will be demonstrated and brought home to the people in the way that they would be if administered by means of Native agency. There is every reason to believe that with Burmese who are entirely free from all caste feelings and prejudices, the profession of medicine would be both taking and popular, the subject is still under consideration.

Prevailing diseases.

363. The most prevalent diseases treated were fevers, derangement of the digestive organs, ulcers and abscesses, rheumatic and syphilitic affections; injuries also form a large portion of the cases for which out-door patients seek relief. Nearly one half of the total number of cases of injuries were treated at the Rangoon dispensary.

Financial results.

364. The following statement exhibits the Financial results of the year of report:—

Income.	1870-71.	Expenditure.	1870-71.
	£		£
Balance to credit	2,470	Cost of Establishments ..	2,273
From Government on account of Establishments	1,900	Repairs to buildings ..	203
Special allowances	322	Dieting European patients..	322
Subscriptions and donations from Europeans	490	Do. Native Do. ...	428
Do. Do. from Natives..	169	Cost of Bazaar Medicines..	38
Amount received from European paying patients	391	Contingencies	572
Do. Do. Native patients ..	26	Balance in hand at close of the year	2,706
Miscellaneous receipts	774		
Total....	6,542	Total....	6,542

Electric Telegraph.

Number of Divisions.

365. The Province of British Burma for the purposes of this department is divided into two divisions, which are termed respectively the Arakan division, and the British Burma division which includes the Civil divisions of Pegu and Tenasserim; the latter alone has been reported on for many years past, but this omission will be rectified in future reports.

In the British Burma division during the year no new offices have been opened.

The signaller stationed at Myanoung was removed for a short time, but replaced towards the end of November. The fees on messages from this station during the last four months of the year have averaged upwards of Rs. 100 a month, and should this income be found permanent, it is very desirable that the office should be re-opened formally.

Improvement in the line between Moulmein and Toungoo.

366. Considerable improvement has been made to the line between Moulmein and Toungoo by removing it to the vicinity of the roads over the Sittoung hills, between Sittoung and Thayethamen, and between Bogalah and Moung on the Shwègyen-Toungoo section.

Improvements in contemplation.

367. Similar improvements are in contemplation in the Prome sub-division. South of Prome the line to Myanoung and Henzada, if not dismantled on the completion of the new Rangoon and Prome line, will probably be removed either to the Irrawaddy embankment or a better line of country. It is, however, a question whether an entirely new line between Prome and Myanoung, by a second wire as far as Poungday from Prome, on the same supports as the new Prome line, and a single line thence to Myanoung, distant about 25 miles, would not be much less expensive in the long run.

New line between Rangoon and Prome.

368. The construction of a new line between Rangoon and Prome, along the Prome road, has also been commenced, but has been greatly delayed by the

failure of the contractors in supplying posts. Up to the end of the year only 1,300 Pingado, Iron wood, posts were ready out of 3,200 contracted for; 900 teak posts were procured at Rangoon and have been distributed and erected.

Re-construction of the Rangoon and Pegu section.

369. Estimates have been submitted to the head of this department for the re-construction of the Rangoon to Pegu section, providing for a second wire on the same posts as the new Prome line, from Rangoon to Thoukyan, 21½ miles, whence the road to Pegu branches, and continuing it along the latter road.

Line to connect Upper Burma.

370. Estimates have also been submitted to the head of the department, for a line from Thayetmyo to the British Frontier, to connect the Upper Burma system with that of British Burma. It is understood that the lines in Upper Burma are completed from Mandalay to Menhla, about 40 miles from the British Frontier; and as materials are available, the completion of this portion may be looked for at an early date.

The temporary mat cable houses at Yoonzike, a short distance below Thayetmyo, are being replaced by corrugated iron houses, now in course of erection, and almost completed.

During the year, the Telegraph Master of Thayetmyo absconded, leaving a deficiency in stamps and cash of Rs. 238-8, and further defalcations by unstamped messages of Rs. 123.

Reduction in Establishment.

371. During the year the establishment has been reduced considerably, and a large saving in the working expenses effected thereby. On the other hand, a considerable increase is apparent in the receipts. Last year these were reported to be in round numbers Rs. 90,000. This year, the amount is upwards of Rs. 1,23,000. A great portion of this is of course due to other lines, such as the Indo-European, Penang and Singapore Submarine Companies, &c. The system of accounts in the Telegraph department does not admit of giving accurate information on

this point; but it may be estimated that about Rs. 80,000 is the Indian share, or about one-third more than last year.

This increase is chiefly in the Rangoon office where the collections have risen from Rs. 64,000 last year to Rs. 96,000 this year, or an increase of 50 per cent. In Toungoo an increase of about 22 per cent. is apparent, and in Thayetmyo about 25 per cent.

Period of interruptions.

372. The total period of interruptions in this division during the year, was 61 days 2 hours, being 5 days 1 hour less than last year divided as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rangoon—Henzada	11-24	10- 1
Henzada—Padoung	7-15	7-11
Padoung—Prome	- 4	- 5
Prome to Thayetmyo...	- 0	-18
Rangoon to Shwè-gyen	20-23	14-14
Shwè-gyen—Toungoo	10-10	14- 5
Shwè-gyen—Moulmein	15- 4	13-20
Total...	66- 3	61- 2

One long interruption between Henzada and Padoung, in August, lasting five days, was caused by one of the masts carrying the wire over the Bassein creek being broken in a gale. Great difficulty was experienced in repairing it, as the country was inundated and the coolies had to work in 3 and 4 feet of water.

The interruptions on the Rangoon and Shwè-gyen line were caused in every instance by wild elephants which infest the country between Thayethamen and Pegu.

On the Shwè-gyen and Toungoo line the interruptions have been more numerous than usual. This line is carried from Shwè-gyen to Tantaben, seven miles from Toungoo, through a thickly-wooded country the whole distance; and the only way to keep the line continually open would be to clear away every tree for a hundred feet on both sides of

it; this would be a matter of great expense. The removal however of several sections of the line to the cart track will allow of more rapid travelling along it, so that there should be very little delay in executing repairs.

The posts on the line from Shwè-gyen to Moulmein have now been standing ten years, and as they were not in the first instance cut from large well grown trees, a considerable portion of them are decaying more or less rapidly, and are more liable every year to destruction from jungle fires; consequently interruptions are likely to be more numerous than hitherto, but now that the line has been removed to the roadside from Shwè-gyen to Sittoung, it is hoped there will be less delay in repairing faults.

Reading classes established.

373. Reading classes were established in all the offices in the division during the year, and no doubt they will prove of great benefit to the Signallers and Telegraph Masters, all of whom are reported by the Superintendent to be sadly deficient in knowledge of electricity and magnetism.

Instruction of soldiers in Army telegraphy.

374. Towards the close of the year the Military authorities requested that arrangements might be made for the instruction of soldiers in army telegraphy. Two classes were formed at Rangoon, and instructions have been sent to the Telegraph Masters of Toungoo and Thayetmyo to open a class at each of those stations.

Post Office.

Mail service between Calcutta and Burma.

375. The Mail between Calcutta and this Province is carried by the steamers of the B. I. S. N., Company under contract with Government. There is a weekly line of steamers between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Rangoon, and every alternate week at Akyab; the steamers of this line, once every four weeks run on from Moulmein to the Straits Settlements; there is a fortnightly steamer between Calcutta and Akyab calling in at Chittagong, and there is a steamer once a month between Moulmein and the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui.

Steam communication established along the Arakan coast.

376. Since the close of the year steam communication has been established along the Arakan coast between Akyab, the head-quarters of the division, and the southern stations of Kyouk-phyoo and Sandoway. This line was much needed as the postal communication along that coast in boats in the S. W., monsoon is both dangerous and irregular.

Communication between Rangoon and Madras.

377. A line of steamers from Rangoon to Madras runs once every four weeks, chiefly for the convenience of the Military department, as the Province is garrisoned by Madras troops.

Communication with stations on the Irrawaddy, Mandalay, and Bhamo.

378. The steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, under contract with the local administration, run weekly from Rangoon to Mandalay, calling at the intermediate stations of Henzada, Myanoung, Prome and Thayetmyo, and once every fourth week with an extension up to Bhamo. The postal communication in the interior of the Province is principally carried on in boats; and only a few land dak lines have yet been established.

Postal statistics.

379. The number of covers of all descriptions received in the Post Offices of this Province during the year under review was 743,564, against 717,832 in 1869-70, an increase of 25,732. The number despatched increased from 717,056 to 725,872, or by 8,816. The total number of covers that passed through the Post Offices during the year 1870-71, was 1,469,436 against 1,434,888 during the previous year, showing an increase of 34,548 in favour of the year of report. Of the receipts in 1870-71 there were brought into Pegu, 355,769 letters of every description, and 134,370, books, parcels and newspapers; into Tenasserim 99,424 and 33,543 respectively; and into Arakan 57,140 and 27,636. The receipts in 1869-70 were, in Pegu 349,797, and 123,139; in Tenasserim, 100,835, and 32,405; and in Arakan 35,894 and 25,958 respectively. Of the covers despatched, Pegu contributed 380,723 letters of every description, and 91,333 parcels, books, and newspapers; Tenasserim 97,715 and 8,761 respectively; and Arakan 91,688, and 26,680. At the Post Office at Mandalay which was opened during the previous year, there were

15,419 covers received and despatched, against 9,249 during 1869-70, showing an increase of 6,170 covers of all descriptions.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Churches.

380. There are two Anglican Churches in Rangoon, one in the Town and one in the Cantonment, to each of which there is a Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency attached. At Moulmein, Toungoo, and Thayetmyo there are generally Anglican Chaplains, but during 1870-71 the Chaplain at Thayetmyo left his station and was replaced by a Clergyman belonging to the S. P. G., who receive for this duty a small monthly stipend. The Chaplain of Moulmein has occasionally to visit the southern districts of Tavoy and Mergui, while the Chaplain at Toungoo visits Shwè-gyen, and the Chaplain of the Cantonment of Rangoon visits Bassein once in six months. The stations on the Irrawaddy were formerly visited by the Chaplain at Thayetmyo, but this duty is now performed by one of the Ministers of the S. P. G., at Rangoon. At Akyab there was for a portion of the year a Minister of the Church Missionary Society who received from Government a small remuneration.

American Baptists.

381. The American Baptist Missionaries have spread almost all over the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions and have made several converts among the Karens, though they have met with but very partial success among the Burmese who are more astute and suspicious than the simple-minded Karens, of whom it may be said that they have no religion of their own.

Roman Catholics.

382. The Roman Catholic Church have a large number of Missionaries employed throughout the Province presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet.

B.—Education.

Decrease in schools under Government supervision.

383. There has been a large decrease during the past year in the schools under Government supervi-

sion in Burma. In 1869-70 there were 182 schools, having 6,347 pupils; but in 1870-71 there were only 81 schools and 2,418 pupils.

Cause of falling off.

384. This falling off does not, however, indicate a decrease in the number of schools existing in the province, but arises from the fact that last year grants-in-aid were withdrawn from the Karen Primary schools under different Missionary bodies, as it was ruled by Government in 1869, that such schools were not eligible for grants from the Educational cess. This rule has been subsequently modified, and grants may now be made from the local Educational cess in districts which are chiefly inhabited by Christians.

Receipts and Expenditure.

385. The imperial grant for 1870-71 was £10,997, and the receipts from school fees amounted to £402, but the expenditure in consequence chiefly of the large savings under grants-in-aid, was only £7,289.

Statistics.

386. The usual statistics are shewn in the tabular form below :—

DISTRICTS.		Number of Schools.				Pupils attending.			
			Private.			Private Schools.			
		Government.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.	Government School.	Missionary.	Others.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arakan.	Akyab	1	..	2	3	157	..	4	116
	Ramree	1	..		2	85	..	50	135
	Sandoway	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Pegu.	Rangoon	1	5	12	18	34	762	29	825
	Bassein	..	4	27	30	..	231	54	285
	Myanoung	..	2	...	4	..	103	..	103
	Prome	1		..	3	63	26	..	89
	Thayetmyo	..		..	1	..	36	..	36
Tenasserim.	Moulmein	1	3	13	17	207	286	117	610
	Tavoy	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
	Merguí	1	..	..	1	20	..	..	20
	Shwe-gyen	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Toungoo	..	..	..	1	..	154	..	154
Total		7	14	55	81	566	1,598	254	2,418

From this statement it will be seen that three Government institutions have been added to the list, and that the number of Missionary and other Private schools under Government supervision has decreased from 178 to 71. The principal reduction has been explained above. More than half the expenditure has been in grants-in-aid notwithstanding the large withdrawals from Karen Primary schools. The expenditure of Missionary bodies and others on the same aided institutions amounted during the past year to £7,889, thus making a total expenditure of £15,178 upon the education of the Province.

Educational funds how expended.

387. The Educational funds of the Province are in a great measure expended through Missionary bodies. Though the people have not the same objection to Missionary schools in Burma, which they have in other parts of India, the Chief Commissioner had to express his apprehension that from possibly unavoidable circumstances on the first introduction of an educational system into Burma, the real object and scope of the system of grants-in-aid were lost sight of, and grants were claimed as a matter of course by every existing Missionary educational school, and thus while the funds of the Missionary bodies were relieved, very few schools were maintained that would not have been equally maintained without any Government grant whatever. The system it was observed required to be carefully watched, and it certainly seemed that too much money was expended in grants to the various Missionary schools concentrated in our large towns, though the Chief Commissioner readily admitted that, so far as he had been able to judge, these schools, as a rule, were well and ably conducted.

Disposal of the Cess fund.

388. The disposal of the accumulated Cess Fund was finally carried out during the past year. This balance amounted to £12,000, of which rather more than £8,000 was devoted to the establishment and maintenance for five years of the new Training school at Rangoon; whilst the remainder was reserved for expenditure on buildings for Primary schools.

Reason for large proportion of expenditure on Training school.

389. The reason for expending so large a proportion of the accumulated balance of a cess, collected from all parts of the Province on the Training school at Rangoon, may be justified on the ground that the preparation of efficient school masters would ultimately prove a direct benefit to every district in British Burma. The reason, again, for providing for the maintenance of the Training school for five years after its establishment out of the accumulated balance, rather than from out of the current revenue, is, that there will be large demands upon the current revenue during these 5 years for the preparation and supply of school books, as well as for the trial of the new experimental system of issuing grants to aided schools according to their educational results. Before the expiration of the five years, these charges will have largely diminished, but new demands will be made upon the cess for the maintenance of the newly-trained school-masters in those districts where they are most required, and possibly in establishment of new Primary schools.

Inspections.

390. All inspections and all examinations have hitherto been conducted either by the Director himself or by the Local school authorities. The only assistance he had beyond that of an office clerk was that of four circuit teachers on a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem each.

Local Committees.

391. It has been recently attempted to concentrate the powers of the Local Committees by directing that a limited number of schools in each district should be selected by the Local Committees for supervision and yearly examination, and that these examinations should be conducted by a person deputed by the Local Committee and paid by special fee. The appointment of four Deputy Inspectors for the four large districts of Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab, on salaries of Rs. 100 per mensem, and Rs. 50 per mensem for travelling expenses has been sanctioned since the close of the year, the whole to be paid out of the Educational Cess Fund of the respective districts. The work of these Deputy Inspec-

tors will at the on-set be chiefly, if not entirely, confined to the Monastery schools. Each one will according to this scheme distribute grants of school-books under the general control of the Local Committee of the district; he will be constant in his visits to the monastery, and will occasionally take a class, and by every means in his power will endeavour to stimulate the Phoongyees to teach from our school-books, and adopt a more improved system of education. At the same time the four circuit teachers employed in visiting and teaching Monastic schools have been abolished, and they have been practically useless.

Inspection of Higher and Middle class schools.

392. But it was decided that even if the question of inspection as regards the Primary schools may for the present be left to the Local Committees, assisted by the four Deputy Inspectors, further inspection is certainly necessary for the Higher and Middle Class schools, which are either supported by Government or assisted by grants-in-aid. It was hoped that when the Local Committees were originally formed they would be able to share some of the responsibilities of the Director of Public Instruction in the inspection and examination of these institutions. But the Government of India have demurred at the extensive powers which are thus conferred upon the Local Committees as regards the Higher and Middle Class schools, and have stated that the annual examinations especially should be carried on by the officers of the Education department. In Burma, however, there is this difficulty that there are as yet no officers of the Education department, except the Director of Public Instruction; and the question therefore remains for consideration whether it is not essential for the efficiency of the Government and Aided schools that the Director should not be further assisted by more inspection agency.

Government schools.

393. The Government schools during the year were seven in number, namely, Rangoon Training school, Akyab and Moulmein Higher class schools, Kyouk Phyoo, Prome, Mergui, and Shwè-gyen Mid-

dle class schools. Previously all these schools were of the Middle class, and there were no Higher schools in Burma. The Government schools at Akyab and Moulmein have however, been selected for the preparation of students for entrance to the Calcutta University. The establishment has been revised, a curriculum of studies has been laid down for the first time, books have been prescribed, and rules for the internal management have been introduced. Steps have been taken during the current year to place them on a more efficient footing by a change of masters ; but it will be sometime before pupils so ill-disciplined and ill-taught can be brought into form. The schools at Mergui and Shwé-gyen were not opened until nearly the close of the official year.

Middle class schools.

394. All the Middle class schools have been reorganised during 1870-71, and rules and standards of instruction have been laid down as in the Higher schools. These measures are of considerable importance ; no uniform system of discipline and course of study had before been introduced into the Government schools in Burma. A rate of one rupee is now levied in the Middle class schools, whilst the fee in the Higher schools has been raised to two rupees per mensem.

Rangoon Training school opened in 1870-71.

395. The Rangoon Training school for vernacular school masters was opened during 1870- 71. The male department provides for the training of ten senior students as vernacular masters for Higher and Middle class schools, and a hundred students for masterships in Primary schools. Since the close of the year a female department has been formed. Though it will have to face great discouragements and difficulties, it is hoped that they may be successfully overcome with patience and tact on the part of those engaged in carrying out the experiment.

Town school Moulmein and Diocesan school Rangoon.

396. Of the Higher and Middle class schools it may be observed that the Town school at Moulmein continues to be extremely well managed, and the

Diocesan school at Rangoon is improving under its new master. Both schools are named High schools, but during the past year furnished no candidates for the entrance examination. It is to be hoped that they may hereafter prove more successful.

Normal schools.

397. The Middle class aided schools, fourteen in number, call for no remark. Five Normal schools for Training Karen teachers received Government aid, but have not been inspected. The returns from the Female aided schools have not been received.

Primary schools.

398. It has been already stated that the work of general supervision of Primary schools, and especially those connected with the Monasteries, which are known by the name of Kyoungs has been made over to the Local Committees. A beginning has been made in the inspection of the Monastic schools in Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein, and the report of Mr. Savage, the second school master of the Akyab Government school, after visiting twenty-eight Kyoungs is not without hope.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Rangoon Literary Society.

399. The only Literary Institution in the Province is the "Rangoon Literary Society." It receives an annual grant of £30. Its income from public subscriptions amounted in 1870-71 to £72; while in the previous year the receipts from the same source were only £48: this large increase is satisfactory and shows that the institution is advancing and is better appreciated by the community. The institution has an excellent lending library attached to it, and the class of works which it contains are far higher than would be supposed. Newspapers and periodicals are also received by the Society, and it is of much use in encouraging a taste for sound literature.

2.—*The Press.*

Newspapers.

400. There were three daily, three bi-weekly and five weekly newspapers published in the

Province: of the latter three are in the Burmese language and the remainder are in English. They are mostly all published for circulation in British Burma, and they treat principally of subjects relating to this Province. Some of the vernacular papers have a small circulation in Upper Burma.

Number of books published.

401. The number of books published is inconsiderable. They are nearly all reprints or translations, are chiefly of a religious nature and are generally published for Missionary purposes.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

Vaccination.

Vaccination operations.

402. Vaccination was carried out during the year by a department constituted in the same manner as in the previous year, that is under a General Superintendent with two special Native Superintendents and forty vaccinators; the various Civil Medical officers being *Ex-officio* Superintendents of Vaccination within their own districts.

Results.

403. The results of the working of the department during the year 1870-71, as compared with previous years, may be seen from the following statement:—

Operations.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Total number of people vaccinated	10,584	9,350	23,144
Number of successful cases	8,327	7,273	18,101
Number of unsuccessful cases	2,257	2,077	4,762
Number of doubtful cases	..	..	281
Percentage of successful cases on total number of operations	78·60	77·78	78·68

Number vaccinated.

404. This gives the percentage of successful cases to operations as 78.68, while in the previous year it was 77.78, and in 1868-69, 78.60. The number of persons vaccinated in 1869-70 was 9,350, while in the year of report 23,144 were vaccinated by the department. In addition to these cases 7,207 persons are said to have been vaccinated by inoculators, but these figures cannot be relied on

and have therefore not been included. Of the total number of cases vaccinated by the department 22,625 were primary, and 579 secondary operations, of the former 7,929 were successful, and of the latter 3,564. The increase in the latter from 196 in the previous year to 519 in the year of report is satisfactory as indicating a feeling of confidence on the part of the people in the benefits of vaccination. Out of the total numbers of primary vaccination, 13,482 were males and 9,143 were females—the sex of those who were re-vaccinated is not stated in the returns—and as regards age 2,579 were under, and 2,046 above one year old.

405. The outlay for the year was £736-9 against £691-9 during the previous year, showing an increase of £45 in the expenditure on account of the department, but as the number vaccinated during the year was so much in excess of the number in the year 1869-70 the cost per successful case was $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $1s\ 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ less than in the previous year. Outlay.

406. The deaths from small pox among the town population amounted to 188, a fact which speaks somewhat in favor of the system of inoculation pursued by the Burmese. The small number of infants under the age of one year, who have been vaccinated indicates a disinclination on the part of the people to have them vaccinated when very young, and they no doubt prefer to have the operation performed when the children are about two or three years of age. Deaths from Small pox.

407. It is very difficult among a sparse and scattered population like that of Burma to ensure a careful system of vaccination and a reliable testing of the working of the vaccination. The foregoing figures have been carefully tested and it is believed are tolerably correct. Difficulty to ensure a careful system of Vaccination.

APPENDIX.

INDEX

TO THE

STATISTICAL RETURNS,

FOR 1870-71.

Page.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma ii
1.—Area, cultivated and uncultivated and communications iii
2.—Character of the surface iv
3.—Climate xii
B.—Political Relations.
1.—Native States xii
2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families xiii
C.—Civil Divisions of British territory. xiv
D.—Population. xvi
E.—Fiscal.
1.—The Survey and Settlement xviii
2.—Surveyed and assessed area in acres... ... xix
3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government xx
4.—Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government xxi
5.—Register of transfers xxi
6.—Land Revenue xxii

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative... xxiii
B.—1.—Judicial Statement... xxiv
2.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) xxvi
3.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) xxx
4.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) xxxii

Page.

5.—Judicial Statement (Criminal) xxxiv
6.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... xxxvi
7.—Judicial Statement (Civil) xxxviii
8.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... xxxix
9.—Judicial Statement (Civil) xl
10.—Judicial Statement (Civil)... xli
11.—Judicial Statement (Civil) xlii
12.—Judicial Statement xliii
C.—1.—Prisons xliv
2.—Prisons... xlvi
3.—Prisons xlviii
4.—Prisons... xlix
5.—Prisons li
6.—Prisons... lii
7.—Prisons liii
D.—1.—Police liv
2.—Police lv
3.—Police lvi
4.—Police lvii
E.—1.—Military lviii
2.—Military... lix
3.—Military lx
F.—1.—Marine lxi
2.—Marine lxii

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—1.—Finance lxiii
2.—Finance... lxiv
3.—Finance lxv
B.—1.—Public Works lxvi
2.—Public Works lxvii
C.—Railways lxvii
D.—Agriculture lxviii
2.—Stock lxx
3.—Rates of Rent and Produce lxxi
E.—1.—Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year lxxii
2.—Labour... lxxiii
F.—Mines and Quarries... lxxiv
G.—Manufactures..... lxxv
K.—Charitable Institutions lxxvi

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical lxxvi
B.—1—Education (The University) lxxvii
2.—Education... lxxviii

Page.

C.—1.—Scientific and Literary Societies.... lxxviii
2.—The Press lxxviii

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—Return showing Births, Deaths and Marriages lxxix
2.—Hospital Returns lxxx
Vaccination lxxxii

1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Administration of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Vide Section 1 of Report.

A.—1.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Division	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of				
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd 3rd Class.			Railroads.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.						1	2	3	
	British Possessions.												
	Districts.												
Arakan.	Akyab including N. Arakan ..	457	436	9,890	10,783	273,467	1,797	274,670	1,860	17	class not given.		From Rangoon to Prome has been surveyed and projected but not yet commenced.
	Ramree ..	141	308	3,631	4,080	195,787	561	195,226	834	..	..	152	
	Sandoway ..	58	68	3,541	3,667	33,529	251	33,278	130	..	..	8	
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	731	7,842	1,227	9,800	5,026,434	7,519	5,018,915	1,000	30	..	..	
	Bassein ..	351	781	7,822	8,954	502,219	2,042	500,177	387	..	..	..	
	Myanoung ..	497	2,968	775	4,150	1,904,546	4,778	1,899,768	291	80	..	..	
	Prome ..	288	751	1,186	2,225	481,156	630	480,526	40	138	..	..	
	Thayetmyo ..	180	973	2,122	3,275	623,243	465	622,778	155	48	..	..	
Tenasserim.	Toungoo ..	55	3,246	3,053	6,354	2,078,014	6,176	2,076,838	400	7	..	..	
	Shwè-gyen ..	127	6,749	3,396	10,272	4,319,863	384	4,319,479	250	130	..	..	
	Amherst ..	327	4,903	9,909	15,144	3,165,887	1,175	3,164,712	500	54	4	..	
	Tavoy ..	95	3,563	3,542	7,200	2,277,147	315	2,276,832	140	..	..	25	
	Mergui ..	66	3,000	4,694	7,760	1,919,516	41	1,919,475	178	..	..	16	
	Total....	3,283	35,588	54,788	93,664	22,800,808	21,194	22,782,674	6,165	504	4	201	

A 2.—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		AKYAB DISTRICT.		
		Acres.		
Akyab.	Mountains and elevated tract	5,419,287	British.	Paddy the main produce. In the elevated tracts, cotton grows, and tobacco on the sides of the streams. The soil alluvial with much sand mixed in many places; the rocks are of a sand stone formation; there are no mineral products save a slight appearance of earth oil at one or two spots on the southern extremities of the coast. Iron wood trees are to be found in different parts of the districts but not in large quantities. Jarrol wood is common.
	Plains	571,653		
	Forests	497,848		
	Rivers	398,840		
	Lakes	37,360		
	Marshes	12,050		

These figures include the Hill Tracts as the Survey map included them and no separate Survey has been made for this district.

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		RAMREE DISTRICT.		
Arakan.	Mountains and elevated tracts ...	1,523 square miles, of which 208 square miles are suitable to toungya (cotton, sesamum, paddy mixed) cultivation. 39 square miles suitable for tea.	British.	The islands are of volcanic formation; soil in the vicinity of sea sandy. In interior rich loom. Mineral, iron in small quantities, petroleum, and lime stone. Product—Rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton, sesamum.
	Plains	307 square miles, of which 191 square miles are suited for rice and miscellaneous cultivation. From the latter figure 141 square miles are actually under cultivation and 66 culturable, leaving unculturable 100 square miles.		
	Forests	642 square miles contain iron and other useful wood; no teak.		
	Rivers	884 square miles; the numerous islands are intersected with them.		
	Lakes	Nil.		
	Marshes	724 square miles salt water creeks, swamps.		

N

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
		SANDOWAY DISTRICT.		
ARAKAN.		Square miles.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts ...			
	Plains	206	British.	Soil light; alluvial on the banks of the rivers and plains. No minerals. Products of the soil, rice, sessamum, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, vegetables, a little silk, and indigo.
	Forests	3,401		
	Rivers			
	Lakes			
	Marshes			

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Pegu.	Mountains and elevated tracts.	There are two ranges. The western-most is that called in the Treaty of Yandabo the Anouk-phet Toung-myeng and separates Arakan from Pegu.	British	Rocks.—Granite, Limestone, Sandstone and Laterite.
		The Eastern range is generally called the Yoma or backbone of Pegu. This forms the watershed between the rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang.		Vegetables.—Cotton, Sessamum and Rice, also Teak and Cutch.
	Plains —	Commencing from Prome on the east side of the Irrawaddy, a splendid tract of champaigne country runs southward the whole way down to the Rangoon district through the sub-division (formerly district) of Tharrawaddy.		Soils.—Alluvial deposit, Loam, Clay, Sand.
		On the western side a similar range of plains extends from Akouk-toung to the Bassein district, southward of the delta of the Irrawaddy may be said to be one vast plain adapted where it is not unculturable to the raising of rice crops.		Minerals.—Iron (in places), Earth-oil, coal surface (scarce.)
		Much of this land, however, is subject to inundation from the overflow of the large rivers, and it is to the prevention of this that Government is directing its attention in carrying out a system of bunding which promises to do much for the improvement of the country.		Vegetable.—Rice, Cotton, Sessamum, Tobacco, Cutch, Palm Fruit trees of sorts.
	Forests —	These are chiefly to be found on the ranges above named. In the Myanoung and Prome districts, there are several valuable Teak forests which are worked under the Forest Conservancy Department.		Teak, Cutch, Eng, Iron, Wood, &c.
		Abundance of iron wood can be had in Bassein in the Anouk-phet Arakan range of hills, while the Engdoeng or Eng trees (a species of *dipterocarpus*) are to be found in any direction through the division.		
	Rivers —	The main rivers are—1 the Irrawaddy and 2 the Hline which receive the greater portion of the drainage of the country comprised between the Arakan hills and the Pegu Yoma, and 3 the Pegu river.		Fish.
		Besides the above there is a vast number of salt water creeks in the Rangoon and Baasein districts forming the delta of the Irrawaddy, many of which are of noble size such as 1 the Nga Woon or Bassein river, 2 the Pymalaw, 3 the Dagga, 4 the Dalla or Kyoutoon river, 5 the Phyapon river, 6 the river known to sailors as the China Bakeer or Baheer, 7 the Bassein creek. These two last are the usual routes for river steamers going up-country in the dry season, 8 the Rangoon river (by which the Capital of British Burma is approached), 9 the Panhlyne creek, 10 the Bawley river, besides a variety of other creeks, many of which are navigable by large country boats, and several tributary streams such as Hmaw-woon in the Syriam township, the Nga Mo Yeit or Puzoondoung creek, the Mahton, the Mudday and the Naweng rivers in Prome.		
	Lakes —	Rangoon town, the Kandawgyee. Bassein district, the Shagay-gyee and the Engyay-gyee. Myanoung, the Htoo and the Dwoya. Prome two lakes in the Shwe-doung township.		Fish.
	Marshes —	None of note, except in the Prome district, where there are the Deedok in Padoung and the Engma which gives its name to a township adjoining Poungday.		

A 2.—(*Continued.*)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
		TOUNGOO DISTRICT.		
TENASSERIM.	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	The Pegu Yomas, the Poung Loung and the great watershed		Laterite and Granite.
	Plains ..	Valley of the Sittoung, about 300 square miles.		Paddy, Cotton and Tobacco.
	Forests ...	12 in number, comprising an area of 3,000 miles.		Teak.
	Rivers ..	The Sittoung with its affluents		
	Lakes ..	None		
	Marshes ..	None		
		SHWE-GYEN DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	5,185 square miles		
	Plains ..	1,038 do.		The prevailing soils are alluvial deposits composed of loam, clay and sand.
	Forests ..	3,718 do.		The products are Paddy, Cotton, Betel-nut. The minerals being Iron, Copper, Coal, Galena, Antimony, and Tin ores.
	Rivers ..	250 do.		
	Lakes ..	6 do.		
	Marshes ..	75 do.		
		AMHERST DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts.	The area of mountains is roughly estimated to be about 8,300 square miles covering the Zingyke, Zwaikaben, Toung Ngyo, Wagroo, Donna Range, and a great number of smaller Hills which do not call for any particular remarks.	British	
		Zin-Gyke Hills cover about 32 square miles, running Northward from Martaban Town; about 16 miles it has a very high peak of more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, opposite to the circle of Poung. ..		Loam, laterite and gravel.
		Zwaikaben covers about 16 square miles, its length being about 8 miles running northward from the village of Donyeen: this hill has also a very high peak of nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea.		Minerals, none worked; resources not thoroughly explored.
		The Toung Ngyo Range runs southward from the Town of Maulmain and at 30 miles it joins the Wagroo Range which runs to the end of the District at Yea Lamyne Township and joins the Malway Doung; the total area of these 3 Range of Hills is about 312 square miles.		Products.—Paddy, Teak, Timber, Cocoanuts, fruits, &c.
		The Dona Range covers about 1,255 square miles, its length being 251 miles, with an average breadth of 5 miles; it runs 304 miles south from the mouth of the Thowgyeen river, forming 3 very high peaks called the Moolat, Moolaat and the Mookadote Toung. The height of these peaks is 6,300, 5,500, and 5,000 feet, respectively, above the level of the sea. From Tsin Doung, the Range runs westward about 25 miles and then again turns to the south about 22 miles, where it joins the Malway Doung		

Tenasserim.	Plains	There are only 3 large plains worthy of note, covering an area of about 260 square miles. The Kharine Quin, Thatone Quin, and the Doung-yeen Quin, the area of the 1st is about 100 square miles and is situated in the Gyne Attaran Township; the 2nd about 70 square miles and is in the Thatone Township; and the 3rd measures about 90 square miles and is situated in the Gyne Salween Township; all these plains being very low in the middle are flooded during the rainy season, and not culturable except along the edges.	British.	
	Forests	On the Eastern slope of Dona Range along the Thoungyeen River, and along the Zamee and Wingan Rivers lie the Teak Forests of this District; they are under the conservancy of the Forest Department; in many other places Pyeema and Pyeen Ka-doe wood can be obtained in large quantity; the Padouk, Thingan, Toung Baing, Lugyin and Kyoung Moo are also obtained in the Forests of this District.		
	Rivers	The principal river is the Salween which runs from South to North through the District; it is navigable as far as Thoungyeen, a distance of about 100 miles beyond Maulmain, for boats of ordinary size. The Attaran River takes its rise at Tsin Doung and flows into the Salween; it extends about 90 miles to the South-east; it is not navigable for large boats but ordinary sized boats can proceed up it about 70 miles throughout the year. The Gyne River rises in the Yathai-Doung Hills beyond British Territory and discharges itself into the Salween river; it extends about 130 miles South-east. This river is navigable for boats of ordinary size only 90 miles from its mouth throughout the year. The Thoungyeen river rises in Moolait Hills and flows into the Salween river. This river runs South-east about 150 miles on account of the rapids. Boats can proceed up it only a few miles.		
	Lakes	There are only 2 Lakes in this district worthy of note. The sacred lake which is in the Zeah Township; it is about 1½ miles long and ¾ broad. The other lake is the Weinsin Ran in Beeloogyoon Township; it is 1½ miles long and ½ broad; besides the above none other calls for remark.		
	Marshes	There are a number of marshes about the district, but none of any importance requiring remark.		
		TAVOY DISTRICT.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	There are three mountain ranges running North and South of the district. The highest and most eastern range, of which Bolouk hill is the culminating point; latitude unknown, is distant about 50 miles from Tavoy and	Do.	Beneath the vegetable mould covering the surface of the valley of the Tavoy river the subsoil presents many varied characters, such as soft beds

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
TENASSERIM.	Mountains and elevated tracts	separates the district from the kingdom of Siam. It is a spur of the Himalayas about 150 miles in length and 10 broad, running down as far as the centre of the Malayan peninsula. The Nwa-la-lbo range, taking its name (ox hump) from its loftiest peak 5,000 feet, forms the watershed of the Tenasserim and Tavoy valleys. It is distant about 15 miles eastward from the Tavoy river, and is about 120 miles long by 7 broad. The Shin Maw range taking its name from the promontory at the mouth of the Tavoy river skirts the sea coast for about 60 miles. It no where rises above 2,000 feet, the height of the Let-kat-toung. None of these ranges offer any building sites.	British.	of sand or clay, compact sandstones, often not hard, soft shales and marls, and coarse sandstone conglomerate, and as specimens of a fossil marine crab (ox poda) similar to those species now living in the sandy shores of this coast, have been discovered in the banks of the Pa-woot choung. The formations in the valley of the Tavoy river may, it is believed, be classed as "Tertiary" and are probably of marine origin. The mountain ranges are of a metamorphic and crystalline character, presenting variety both in their mineral constituents and crystalline structure. In some localities they are much dislocated. They yield the following fine timber trees, and gums and oils :— Pyinkadoe ..Iron wood..Inga Xylocarpa. Eng-yeen ..Saul . Shorea robusta. Thin-gan .. .. ..Hopea odorata. Pyeen ma .. .. ..Lagerstræmia regina. Padouk .. .. ..Pterocarpus dalbergiodies. Kawyin ..wood oil ..Dipterocarpus turbinatus. Shah See .. .. ..Acacia catechu (scarce.) Thit See ... .Melanorrhea. Kyet poung .. ..Echites.
	Plains	The area of the plains is estimated at 3,700 square miles, of which about 96 are under paddy cultivation. These rice lands lie chiefly in the Southern portion of the district or either side of the river between it and the hills. They are low and flat and subject to inundation from the numerous creeks with which they are seamed. The Northern portion is high, mountainous in parts, and ill adapted for paddy cultivation.		Soils. Alumina is the chief ingredient of the lower soils, diminishing in proportion as the uplands are reached where sand and gravel predominate. Minerals. A lode of magnetite or magnetic iron, one yielding" per oxide of iron 86·5 per cent. 60·73 per cent. metal" exists about 3 miles to the N. W. of the Town of Tavoy on the right bank of the river. Galena, the common lead ore or sulphuret of lead, tin and even gold are to be found in the district. The clays are of ochreous and of various colours.
	Rivers	There are two rivers, the Tenasserim and Paron, so called after the towns of these names. The Tenasserim to the Eastward is said to be very dangerous for navigation on account of the rapids. The Tavoy river has its source in Malwa-doung, the northern boundary hill, and empties		

	itself into the sea passing through the district from North to South; it is interspersed with many islands, and with its numerous smaller tributaries affording easy and rapid communication over the country, its length is about 90 miles and the breadth ¾ mile, but owing to numerous shoals and banks it is navigable for small vessels drawing 6 feet of water for about 70 miles only from the mouth. Of the numerous tributaries, the largest are the Toung Byouk creek, 20 miles long. The Pouk-tine and Psaw-wa creeks 15 miles long; they are navigable for small boats and canoes, all coming from the eastward.		
Lakes and Marshes.	There are no lakes or ponds of any size in this district; small artificial tanks are constructed. There is a great deal of marshy land, sometimes about 100 acres in extent. It is usually covered by water during the rains, and partially so during hot weather.		
	MERGUI DISTRICT.		
Mountains and elevated tracts ..	Yoma range runs through between Mergui district and the Siamese territory from N. W. to S. W., comprising an estimated area of 4,600 square miles. On this range different kinds of wild animals, such as Elephants Rhinoceros and Bisons are found, besides various kinds of feathered game. The highest peaks are estimated at 6 or 700 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides of the range there is valuable sappan wood which is exported to Calcutta for dyeing purposes annually from Mergui. Thingan wood also grows to a great extent, but the quality of the same is very little known to European merchants, hence there is no demand for it in foreign markets. There are two kinds of Thingan, small and big leaves; the former is considered to be the best.	British.	Prevailing soils consist of strong clay and sandy near the shore. Tin, Lime, and Coal are found in the Tenasserim and Lenya valleys. Rice is the great staple, but Sugar-cane and Sessamum are also cultivated.
Plains ..	There are many plains in this district; the area of them is computed at 3,002 square miles, of these one at the village of Mindoung in the township of Palaw, comprising an area of 800 acres, is worth mentioning; the soil is excellent but subject to inundation; it was drained with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner about 2 years ago, and is now under cultivation. Besides the above there are large plains in the Tenasserim, Lenya, and Muleewoon townships, well adapted for any tropical cultivation.		
Rivers ..	Tenasserim is the chief river in this district, the river from the village of Mawton 30 miles or thereabouts from Mergui is shallow during the months of March and April; the river is unnavigable even for small boats. In the river there are turtle banks, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 1,000 this year. Karens are the chief races living along the banks. Karens and Siamese cultivate Toungya, plantain gardens and Sessamum, while the Chinese cultivate sugar-cane and manufacture sugar. The other rivers in the District are Lenya, Palaw, Talouk and Patchan, but all are shallow and unnavigable.		
Lakes ..	None.		
Marshes ..	None.		

A. 3—Climate.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken. 1870.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P. M.	Sun-set.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Akyab ..	19·50	140·30	16·30	176·10	82	86	85	81	83	82	64	73	72	N.-W. ..	S.-E. ..	N.-E.
Kyouk Phyoo ..	18·40	128·10	11·00	157·50	80	84	82	70	80	80	74	78	78	W. ..	S.-W. ..	E.
Sandoway ..	33·00	172·85	12·08	217·93	79	89	88	77	82	84	60	83	74	E. N.-E. N. W. W.	S.-E. S. S.-W. ..	E. S.-E. S.-W. N.-W. N.-E.
Rangoon ..	19·30	25·30	..	44·60	79	93	82	80	90	83	76	89	81	N. N.-E. ..	S. S.-W. ..	S.-E.
Bassein ..	16·19	64·06	7·29	87·54	80	89	83	77	83	80	75	82	79	N.-W. W. ..	S.-W. ...	E. N.-E.
Henzada ..	17·13	54·01	2·99	74·13	77	86	79	77	86	81	64	82	82	N.-E. S.-W. ..	S.-W. ..	S.-E. S.-W. N.-E. N.-W.
Prome ..	9·94	32·73	3·54	46·21	78	88	83	76	82	88	61	82	79	N.-E. S.-W. ..	S.-E. S.-W. ..	N.-E. N.-W.
Thayetmyo ..	12·38	26·15	2·60	41·13	68	91	87	77	86	82	68	84	83	N.-E. S.-W. ..	S. ...	S. W.
Toungoo ..	12·57	45·19	6·86	64·53	81	92	87	82	94	88	84	98	89	Not given.		
Shwe-gyeen ..	39·10	129·10	15·60	183·80	78	87	82	76	85	77	58	84	74			
Maulmain ..	25·15	150·55	9·75	185·45	77	82	80	76	80	79	68	83	79			
Tavoy ..	22·80	156·50	6·30	185·60	76	83	81	75	79	79	68	85	84			
Mergui ..	32·80	107·50	7·40	147·70	75	85	76	75	80	79	69	82	79			
General average....	21·40	94·79	8·48	124·02	78	87	82	77	84	82	68	83	79			

B.—Political Relations.—1.—*Native States.*—NONE.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
			Arakan .. } Blank.						
			Pegu .. }						
			Tenasserim.						
Khoon Tee, Eastern Karennee ..	Chief ..	Karennee, Heathen.	47	None ..	In governing their territories.	None ..	Primogeniture ..	Yes.	
Bo Gyee, Gekkhoo Territory ..	Do. ..	Gekkhoo, do. ..	69	Do. ..		Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Saw-tha-paw, Eastern Karennee ..	Do. ..	Karen, do. ..	36	Do. ..		Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	

C,—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 212, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and twenty three Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, two Recorders, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, a Sanitary Commissioner and a Conservator of Forests. The usual Staff of Officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent is established at the Court of Mandalay and an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council; in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.			No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue.	
															Land.	Gross.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	9	5,944	283,112	Akyab Myohoung	.. ..	16,785 3,009	1,855	13	12	40	25	398	3,01,355	5,51,575	17,00,770
	Ramree ..	4	4,080	129,284	Kyouk Phyoo Ramree Aeng Cheduba	.. ..	2,692 4,009 1,593 1,198	886	5	5	40	10	839	82,586	1,20,509	3,09,122
	Sandoway ..	3	3,667	48,467	Sandoway Toungoop	.. ..	1,523 1,479	405	4	4	147	21	230	84,228	49,900	1,18,498
	Northern Arakan ..	1	4,839	7,062	Myouk Toung Pulukwa Dalekmay	Not given	..	177	2	2	..	..	116	34,104	708	3,816

Pegu.	Rangoon	..	15	9,800	350,312	Rangoon	..	93,163	1,529	20	19	44	26	674	2,09,915	9,20,985	41,68,402
						Yandoon	..	4,504									
						Pegu	..	3,139									
	Bassein	..	15	8,954	304,683	Bassein	..	18,753	1,561	13	13	76	24	409	1,33,855	3,66,764	11,86,726
						Laymyethna	..	4,650									
						Pantanaw	..	5,255									
						Yay-gyee	..	4,588									
						Nga-thain-khyoung	..	3,185									
						Kangyeedaing	..	1,402									
						Shwe-loung	..	1,416									
						Myoung-mya	..	1,489									
						Nga-poo-tau	..	1,025									
						Kyoon-pyaw	..	1,312									
						Kyoung-thah	..	622									
	Myanoung	..	15	4,150	435,323	Donabew	..	8,758	2,354	14	14	28	20	434	1,52,499	4,06,689	10,86,335
						Zaloon	..	4,675									
						Henzada	..	15,174									
						Kanoung	..	3,009									
						Myanoung	..	5,583									
						Kyangheen	..	8,346									
	Prome	..	29	2,225	251,455	Prome	..	23,915	1,629	9	9	35	20	457	1,02,582	2,29,061	5,67,712
						Padoung	..	2,960									
						Shwe-doung	..	12,408									
						Poung-day	..	6,919									
	Thayet	..		3,275	120,121	Mengdoon	..	2,121	780	7	7	58	20	845	66,709	69,945	2,69,899
						Thayetmyo	..	9,053									
						Allanmyo / Myadai	..	5,931									
						Kama	..	2,334									
Tenasserim.	Toungoo	..	5	6,354	78,406	Toungoo	..	9,638	624	8	8	40	10	295	53,576	81,949	2,80,164
	Shwe-gyen	..	6	10,272	141,503	Shwe-gyen	..	7,118	760	7	7	30	12	468	96,927	56,020	2,72,391
	Amherst	..	12	15,114	235,747	Maulmain	..	62,337	555	20	19	40	9	827	1,67,950	3,69,076	11,58,257
	Tavoy	..	5	7,200	70,499	Tavoy	..	14,524	194	5	5	68	10	209	57,573	91,878	1,92,152
	Mergui	..	4	7,760	44,762	Mergui	..	9,643	179	5	5	10	3	231	78,428	54,500	1,36,738
	Total..		123	93,664	2,491,736			386,186	13,488	132	129	..	..	5,932	16,22,287	33,19,455	*114,50,989

* Note- This does not include Forest Revenue, Receipts from Gaol Manufactures, &c.

D.

Population

Name of Division.	DISTRICT.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.					
		Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
Arakan.	Akyab ..	42	59,333	59,375	81,311	77,238	60,060	49,503	268,112	49·30
	Northern Arakan .	..	2,009	2,009	2,393	2,201	1,472	996	7,062	1·30
	Ramree ..	...	26,005	26,005	45,070	44,577	20,271	19,360	129,284	31·69
	Sandoway ..	..	10,655	10,655	14,047	13,116	11,397	9,907	48,467	13·22
	Total..	42	98,002	98,044	142,827	137,132	93,200	79,766	452,925	24·37
Pegu.	Rangoon ..	578	77,543	78,121	111,093	92,564	77,669	68,986	350,312	35·75
	Bassein ..	38	64,667	64,705	86,271	86,773	71,114	60,525	304,683	34·03
	Myanoung ..	7	82,576	82,583	140,107	142,356	78,092	74,768	435,323	104·89
	Prome ..	172	58,454	58,626	72,614	75,379	52,669	50,793	251,455	63·65
	Thayet ..	36	29,010	29,046	37,453	36,327	26,873	25,468	126,121	
	Total..	831	312,250	313,081	447,538	433,399	306,417	280,540	1,467,894	52·03
Tenasserim.	Toungoo ..	11	19,975	19,986	22,287	21,397	17,931	16,741	78,406	12·18
	Shwè-gyen ..	..	28,918	28,918	34,716	35,263	35,240	36,279	141,503	13·78
	Amherst ..	236	37,836	38,072	75,167	54,652	54,275	51,653	235,747	15·56
	Tavoy ..	1	12,555	12,556	18,190	21,009	16,581	14,719	70,499	9·79
	Mergui ..	1	8,151	8,152	12,703	12,304	10,500	9,255	44,762	5·76
	Total..	249	107,435	107,684	163,063	144,630	134,577	128,647	570,917	12·21
	Grand Total of British Burma..	1,122	517,687	518,809	753,428	715,161	534,194	488,953	2,491,736	26·53

for 1870,

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing Language.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.												
Europeans.	E. Indian and other Mixed Classes.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.			
184	91	17	36,024	20,310	..	190,152	21,334	84,040	47,271	Burmese.	E 2,345 I. 2,306	
1	...	..	57	7	..	1,374	5,623	565	1,828		E. 43 I. 128	
3	28	..	218	3,288	..	117,315	8,432	26,307	18,769		E. 1,514 I. 1,123	
5	7	1	70	1,935	..	41,939	4,510	7,647	6,400		E. 556 I. 750	
193	126	18	36,369	25,540	..	350,780	39,899	68,559	74,268		E. 4,458 I. 4,307	
795	1,589	1,549	7,164	6,775	170	269,212	63,058	41,175	69,918	Burmese.	E. 15,008 I. 14,700	
58	160	19,778	723	2,119	12	187,200	94,569	34,233	52,038		E. 2,635 I. 2,619	
26	119	1,992	1,050	852	6	368,628	62,650	63,998	76,109		E. 18,712 I. 25,868	
26	34	132	2,543	952	3	234,141	13,574	51,206	21,408		E. 4,525 I. 6,109	
7	15	56	364	522	6	113,501	11,650	23,327	14,126		E. 2,671 I. 4,799	
910	1,917	23,557	11,844	11,220	197	1,172,748	245,501	218,939	233,599		E. 43,549 I. 54,095	
5	10	188	495	1,198	7	..	76,503	7,620	14,667	Burmese.	E. 5,510 I. 3,793	
7	25	..	578	22	1	..	140,870	19,574	15,142		E. 14 I. 174	
130	1,293	1,822	19,387	14,046	6	..	199,063	27,640	47,527		E. 24,199 I. 33,336	
4	60	..	436	509	..	..	69,490	12,127	6,063		E. 347 I. 863	
7	119	..	50	2,196	..	..	42,390	7,500	5,203		E. 194 I. 225	
153	1,507	2,010	20,946	17,971	14	..	528,316	74,461	88,602		E. 30,264 I. 37,891	
1,256	3,550	25,585	69,159	54,731	211	1,523,528	813,716	356,959	396,469		E. 78,271 I. 99,223	

NOTE.—The male adult population only are classified under the heads "Agriculturists" and "Non-Agriculturists."

E.—Fiscal.

1.—The Survey and Settlement.

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.		
		Revenue.							
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By Villages.	By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
3,887	34,773*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Captain Fitz Roy's Pegu Survey.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity	..	..	..	
,, for 30 years or upwards..	..	..	..	A fixed yearly rent based on the actual extent of cultivation on date of settlement.
,, for 10 years and under 30	1,369·61	14,30,674	From 1871 to 1880.	
,, under 10 years ..				
,, in progress.. ..	..	..		
Total.. ..	1,369·61	14,30,674		
Settlements previously made including full record of rights.	149·73	1,40,620	1879-80	
Ditto without such record ..	1,241·67	1,25,190		
Settlements during the year .. Detailed / Summary	38·53	31,299		

2—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in Acres.

DISTRICT.	Cultivated.			Total.	Grazing lands.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			Culturable.	Unculturable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.
	By Government.	By Private individuals.										
Akyab ..	..	..	296,242	296,242	..	275,840	6,328,960	236,901	5,51,575	12 As. to Rs. 2-8	12 As.	Average Rs. 1-8
Ramree ..	..	..	91,724	91,724	..	105,226	2,328,840	91,724	1,20,509	Rs. 1-5	2 As.	.....
Sandoway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,970	49,300	4 As. to Rs. 1-10	3 As.	8 As. to Rs. 1-10
Northern Arakan ..	..	..	1,224	1,224	..	Unknown	..	104	708	12 As.	12 As.	.....
Rangoon ..	..	..	468,085	468,085	..	5,018,915	785,000	463,085	9,20,863	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	
Bassein ..	..	652	223,731	224,383	..	500,177	5,000,000	221,883	3,06,764	8 As. to Rs. 2-6	8 As. to Rs. 2	
Myanoung ..	..	193	260,039	260,232	..	1,899,768	496,000	260,232	4,00,089	4 As. to Rs. 3	4 As. to Rs. 3	
Prome ..	..	14,649	169,835	184,474	..	480,526	775,000	181,474	2,20,061	6 As. to Rs. 1-8	6 As. to Rs. 1-8	
Thayet ..	..	1,762	113,460	115,222	..	622,778	1,312,000	115,222	69,915	4 As. to Rs. 1-4	4 As. to Rs. 1-4	
Toungoo ..	..	2,816	38,120	40,936	..	2,077,410	1,053,920	35,364	31,949	4 As. to Rs. 1-8	2 As.	8 As. to Rs. 2-8
Shwe-gyen ..	..	..	81,550	81,550	..	4,319,360	2,173,440	80,055	56,030	8 As. to Rs. 1	2 As.	8 As. to Rs. 1
Amherst ..	..	..	217,127	217,127	..	3,141,120	6,341,760	210,151	3,09,076	8 As. to Rs. 3	2 As.	Rs. 1 to 2-8
Tavoy ..	..	..	63,136	63,136	..	2,290,320	2,266,880	60,966	91,878	6 As. to Rs. 2-8	2 As.	8 As. to Rs. 2-8
Mergui ..	..	..	39,622	39,622	..	1,920,000	3,004,160	39,282	54,506	6 As. to Rs. 2-8	2 As.	6 As. to Rs. 2-8
..	..	20,072	2,063,895	2,083,957	..	22,731,470	32,796,960	2,033,013	33,19,455			

3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. Under law of primogeniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. Under ordinary law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Zemindarees other than those of cultivating communities ..	4	4	4	1,105	276·25	261	Rs. A. P. 1 3 1	1
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ..	95	392	95	..	..	*474-8	10 As. 1 P. to Rs 1-14-3	..
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100 ..	429,244	13,096	500,871	2,088,585	4·63	Rs6-14-2	From 8 As. to Rs. 5	From 5 to 10 Rs.
Holders of Revenue—free tenures .. In perpetuity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holders of Revenue—free tenures .. For life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land-holders who have redeemed the Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchasers of waste lands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	429,343	13,492	500,970	2,089,690				

* Average of 1 grants assessed.

4.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no Zemindaree rights in the Province, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.

5.—Fiscal.

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acre, of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zemindarees, complete ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zemindarees ..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Zemindarees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	
Shares in ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intermediate holdings of a transferrable character ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Revenue free tenures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grants ..	7	1	4	762	675	639	

6. Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue, last year.		Revenue, this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	14,53,814	37,36,848	14,66,260	36,30,049	4,53,871	31,73,672	4,78,995	...	..	Increase due to extension of fallow-land cultivation of previous year, and to land exempted in previous years having become taxable.
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ..	18,398		25							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ..	24		2,73,033							
Collections from Government estates ..	1,67,510		1,70,644							
Income from sale of Government estates ..	..		..							
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	22,49,568		27,44,091							
Total.....	38,89,314	37,36,848	46,54,053	36,30,049	4,53,871	31,73,672	4,78,995	..	..	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statements of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1870 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

NONE.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year* 1870.

NONE.

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1870.

NONE.

B.—Judicial

SHOWING the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing

Class of tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid judges.	No. of Judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	No. of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only. } Paid..	2			8	1 Judge	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. } Paid..	1			8	1 do.	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000 under Acts I and XXIV of 1863.
Do. do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers. } Paid..	95			98	1 do.	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 3,000, under Act I of 1863. Revenue powers as prescribed in the Revenue rules of the Province.
Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions.)	3	31,312	330,579	3	1 Judge.—The Recorder of Maulmain is also judge of the Court of Small Causes in Maulmain. These Courts were constituted under Act XXI of 1863.	Civil original jurisdiction in Civil suits up to Rs. 1,000. The Small Cause Court of the Cantonment of Rangoon has Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 only.
Recorders' Courts.	2			2	1 Judge.—Jurors employed in Criminal trials only.	Civil original, Sessions and Criminal appeal.
Magistrates of full powers, exercising only Criminal powers.	3			3	1 Judge	Magistrate of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.
Do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers.	2			2	1 do.	Do. do. do. do. Civil original jurisdiction from Rs. 3,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1863.
Do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers, as also powers under Section 445 A, of Act VIII of 1869.	14			14	1 do.	Civil original jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1863. Appellate Civil powers over all the Courts in their district. Also Revenue original and appellate powers as in the Revenue rules of the Province.
Sessions Courts	3			3	1 do. with Assessors in Sessions trials.	Powers of Court of Sessions under Section 32 of Act XXV of 1861. Appellate jurisdiction over all Chief Courts of districts in all their function. The Town and Cantonment Magistrates excepted.
Chief Court of the Province.	1			1	1 Judge	The Judge of this Court hears Criminal and Civil and Revenue appeals from all Subordinate Courts. In Criminal cases has the power to confirm and revise sentence of death.

ABSTRACT.

1 Chief Commissioner
3 Commissioners
2 Recorders
4 Deputy Commissioners 1st Grade
4 do. do. 2nd do.
4 do. do. 3rd do.
4 do. do. 4th do.
5 Assistant Commissioners 1st Grade
5 do. do. 2nd do.
12 do. do. 3rd do.

Statment 1.

in the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1870.

Pre-cribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Native.	Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
..	..	2	1	..	6,000	..	6,000	..	....	Daily Sundays and holidays excepted.	..	653	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	2	6,000	4,800	14,478	354	....		5	1,302	1,678	..	..
..	..	5	4	89	6,000	1,746	225,977	97,262	....		18	11,708	16,240	3,853	..
Barrister of 5 years' standing.	..	..	2	..	9,150	..	14,310	49,046	....		7	..	10,143	..	..
do.	..	..	2	..	20,000	..	69,662	78,380	Sessions Judge.		14	45	2,376	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	14,666	..	34,080	943	....		79	5,025	..	..	..
..	..	4	5	..	7,848	..	72,065	2,106	....		3	1,528	478	204	..
..	..	4	5	..	12,443	..	264,296	10,473	....		18	1,874	879	2,293	946
..	..	2	..	..	33,000	..	104,664	2,028	....		14	135	12	38	135
..	..	1	..	..	50,000	..	53,150	2,040	Executive functions as the head of the Local Government.		..	..	..	..	40

3 Extra Asst. Commissioners 1st Class 1st Grade.
4 do. do. 1st ,, 2nd do.
5 do. do. 2nd ,, 1st do.
5 do. do. 2nd ,, 2nd do.
16 do. do. 3rd ,, 1st do.
11 do. do. 3rd ,, 2nd do.
5 do. do. 3rd ,, 3rd do.
9 do. do. 3rd ,, 4th do.
30 do. do. 3rd ,, 5th do.
8 Honorary Magistrates.

Judicial Statement 2.

STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Province of British Burma, for the year 1870.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS I.							
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.							
Against the State.							
Waging war against the Queen	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war	..	1	..	1	..	..	
War or depredation on allied powers	1	12	..	..	3	9	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.							
Counterfeiting Coin	6	9	3	6	..	..	
Diminishing or altering coin	2	4	4	..	..	..	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	24	29	12	15	1	..	1 Committed.
Using as genuine counterfeit Stamps, or effacing or altering same.	5	5	5	..	..	..	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	8	25	5	20	..	..	
Against Public justice.							
Personating Public servants or soldier	28	59	25	34	..	..	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	66	110	24	83	2	1	
Causing disappearance of evidence	6	7	2	5	..	..	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist Public servant	37	98	51	47	..	..	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	155	526	141	384	1	..	
Intentional insult, or interruption in judicial proceeding	81	125	14	111	..	..	
Harboring an offender	77	122	40	75	4	8	
Taking gift to screen offender	17	26	17	7	..	2	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue	110	154	20	132	1	..	1 do
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	24	36	3	33	..	..	
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	506	799	351	442	..	6	
By Public Servants.							
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public servants	47	83	40	43	..	..	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person	14	3	2	1	..	..	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	6	8	3	5	..	..	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	9	22	12	9	..	..	1 do
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape	25	32	3	29	..	..	
Public servant negligently suffering escape	57	67	12	55	..	..	
Breach of Police Act by Police officers	101	132	14	118	..	..	
False evidence, False complaints or claims, and Forgery.							
Giving false evidence	46	57	26	22	2	3	4 d.
Fabricating false evidence	9	9	2	2	..	..	5 do.
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	6	9	6	3	..	..	
False personation in judicial proceeding	6	9	4	5	..	..	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree	11	15	11	4	..	..	
False claim in court of justice	1	3	..	3	..	..	
False charge of offence	15	21	11	8	..	..	2 do.
Frivolous or vexatious complaint	48	57	10	7	..	..	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	25	33	15	12	3	2	1 do.
Making or using false trade marks	3	6	2	4	..	..	

Judicial Statement 2.—*(Continued).*

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Public Nuisance.							
Public nuisances under Penal Code	455	854	269	585	..	..	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts	1,148	2,746	309	2,437	..	..	
Relating to the Public Peace.							
Rioting or unlawful assembly	160	1,164	486	666	5	7	
Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot ..	14	42	27	15	..	..	
Affray..	163	622	206	416	..	..	
Offences relating to religion	21	48	32	16	..	..	
Total Class I....	3,544	8,190	2,219	5,901	22	33	15 Committed.
CLASS II.							
Offences against the Person.							
Murder { By Dacoits	31	60	14	21	6	10	9 Committed.
Murder { By Robbers	8	7	2	5	..	..	
Murder { By poison (from other motives) ..	30	30	12	20	1	6	
Other murders (from motives connected with women)	18	27	7	1	..	2	17 do.
Do. (from other motives) ..	48	88	33	23	4	6	22 do.
Murder on high seas	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Attempt to murder	6	8	1	2	..	4	1 do.
Culpable homicide	25	49	25	12	6	..	6 do.
Abetment of suicide	1	1	..	..	..	..	1 do.
Attempt to commit suicide	18	23	7	14	1	1	
Causing miscarriage	2	7	7	..	..	..	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth.	2	2	2	..	..	..	
Grievous hurt	117	172	93	67	1	5	6 do,
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Hurt	251	488	302	184	..	2	
Hurt by dangerous weapons	48	63	31	31	1	..	
Administering stupifying drugs	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession..	12	29	8	18	3	..	
Act dangerous to life or safety	49	76	30	46	..	..	
Wrongful restraint	46	88	47	41	..	..	
Wrongful confinement	21	63	42	19	..	2	
Assault or use of criminal force	4,449	6,914	5,066	1,807	..	41	
Assault in committing theft	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Assault or outraging a woman's modesty..	1	2	..	2	..	..	
Assault in attempting to confine	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Criminal intimidation or insult	4,270	5,783	4,393	1,356	..	28	6 do.
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication.	90	125	53	72	..	..	
Unlawful compulsion of labour	5	8	5	3	..	..	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	1	2	2	..	..	..	
Kidnapping or abduction	41	74	52	20	..	1	1 do.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	20	48	46	2	..	..	
Adultery	91	98	87	7	..	..	4 do.
Rape	57	60	37	13	2	1	7 do.
Unnatural offences	15	24	15	5	..	1	3 do.
Defamation	45	50	47	12	..	..	
Total Class II....	9,884	14,494	10,467	3,869	25	110	83 Committed.

Judicial Statement 2.—*(Continued.)*

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS III.							
Offences against property With violence.							
Dacoity	103	408	135	112	25	9	127 Committed.
Preparation or Assembly for dacoity	41	35	7	23	..	5	
Robbery with hurt with deadly weapon	19	50	9	32	5	..	4 do.
Robbery	153	214	78	107	10	2	17 do.
Extortion	66	137	94	43	..	..	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	405	239	85	142	1	11	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft	89	104	49	55	..	..	
House breaking or house-trespass with preparation for attempt at hurt	18	17	10	6	..	..	1 do.
House breaking or lurking House trespass	42	98	49	45	..	..	4 do.
Without violence.							
Theft of cattle	681	827	237	582	..	8	
Theft ordinary	6,355	5,082	1,585	3,412	21	58	6 do.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	499	943	345	592	..	5	1 do.
Dishonest misappropriation of property	274	461	245	214	..	2	
Criminal breach of trust	97	110	57	49	1	2	1 do.
Cheating	173	258	188	64	2	4	
Malicious offences.							
Mischief ordinary	307	692	519	170	..	3	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle	21	38	22	16	..	..	
Serious mischief by fire	69	123	70	23	3	20	7 do.
Setting fire to a vessel on the High Seas	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Criminal trespass or house-trespass	905	1,869	1,429	433	1	6	
Total Class III	10,318	11,706	5,214	6,120	69	135	168 do.
CLASS IV.							
Offences not included in the above Classes.							
Belonging to a gang of Dacoits	11	24	15	7	..	..	2 Committed.
Belonging to a gang of Thieves	15	37	12	24	..	1	
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood	816	1,430	446	980	..	4	
Bad habit and repute	135	220	61	156	..	3	
Criminal breaches of contracts of service	7	7	6	1	..	..	
Maintenance to wife and children	7	7	5	2	..	..	
Selling noxious food	2	5	1	4	..	..	
Furious driving or riding	4	4	1	3	..	..	
Negligent conduct with fire	4	4	1	3	..	..	
Negligently endangering life.	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Assault on Police officers	3	5	4	1	..	..	
Abetting concealment of stolen property	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Other offences	34	35	2	33	..	..	
Total Class IV	1,040	1,780	555	1,2[illegible]	..	[illegible]	2 do.

Judicial Statement 2.—(*Continued.*)

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Special laws of the Province, *Breach of laws relating to*							
Excise of Spirits and drugs (Abkaree)	1,083	1,592	538	1,037	1	16	
Opium (Act XXII of 1868)	34	44	14	30	..	..	
Forests	64	114	19	95	..	..	
Gaming and Lotteries (Act III of 1867) ..	566	3,375	713	2,656	1	5	
Post Office	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Cattle trespass Act (Act III of 1857)	20	59	16	43	..	..	
Arms Act (Act XXXI of 1860)	28	41	13	27	..	..	1 Committed.
Opposing Seizure of cattle	3	4	..	4	..	..	
Shipping Act of 1854	15	28	1	27	..	..	
Hack carriage rules of 1864	150	463	225	238	..	..	
Income tax Act of 1870	14	209	157	52	..	..	
Local rules	86	172	40	131	..	1	
Peace	7	11	9	2	..	..	
Crews wages	3	3	..	3	..	..	
Stamps	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Police rules	52	94	15	79	..	..	
Excise rules	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Ferry rules	15	26	1	25	..	..	
Slaughter house rules	3	16	16	..	..	..	
Municipalities	19	505	375	130	..	..	
Customs Act	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Harboring deserted Seamen	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Being in possession of Soldiers clothing ..	6	9	2	7	..	..	
Breach of contract	7	9	9	..	..	..	
Passengers' Act	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Miscellaneous	165	371	153	211	2	2	3 do.
Total ..	2,348	7,153	2,317	4,804	4	24	4 do.
Abstract.							
Offences under Class I	3,544	8,190	2,219	5,901	22	33	15 Committed.
Do. Class II	9,834	14,494	10,467	3,809	25	110	83 do.
Do. Class III	10,318	11,706	5,214	6,120	69	135	168 do.
Do. Class IV	1,040	1,780	555	1,215	..	8	2 do.
Breach of Special Laws of the Province ..	2,348	7,153	2,317	4,804	4	24	4 do.
Grand Total B. B. ..	27,084	43,323	20,772	21,849	120	310	272 do.

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials

British Burma,

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	195	9,253	3,378	11,731	..	2	24,559
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Cantonments	1	541	12	454	..	..	1,008
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Towns	180	3,418	461	5,687	6	..	9,752
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	68	2,628	210	374	..	..	3,280
Chief Magistrates of districts	35	3,697	264	958	3	8	4,965
Total Magistracy	479	19,537	4,334	19,204	9	10	43,573
Sessions Courts	17	236	..	..	..	232	485
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total....	496	19,773	4,334	19,204	9	242	44,058

3, (Criminal).

in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of

in the year 1870.

Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						days.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	9	..	..	..	1	6	
2,620	10,345	11,325	97	16	156	4	29,914	
195	212	597	2	2	..	6	1,124	
3,077	1,873	4,689	59	9	45	6	8,960	
155	879	2,026	175	27	18	3·3	6,257	
480	1,086	3,164	165	15	55	5·5	7,811	
6,527	14,395	21,810	498	69	274	..	54,072	
..	106	278	13	45	43	34·6	1,196	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6,527	14,501	22,088	511	114	317	..	55,268	

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.		
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.			
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.									
Magistrates.—Unpaid ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,138	188	..	257	8,629	18	71	..	4	12
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	..	..	..	..	..	1,437	98	..	184	4,553	14	75	10	3	650
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	8	..	4	1,093	41	..	304	1,055	17	80	29	8	488
Total Magistracy..	..	..	8	..	4	4,671	327	..	745	14,240	52	226	39	15	1,150
Sessions Judges	33	35	14	..	..	199	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total..	33	35	22	..	4	4,870	332	1	749	14,241	52	226	39	15	1,150

4, (Criminal).

Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

Detail of Punishment.																							
Fine.									Imprisonment.												Whipped.		
Rs. 10 and under.	" 50 "	" 100 "	" 500 "	" 1,000 "	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.		
									Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.					
..	3	..	..	..	..	90	90	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2		
3,998	4,653	242	7	..	..	1,08,549	89,161	5,819	624	32	1,646	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	43	14		
3,289	1,142	110	82	3	..	90,681	43,317	2,393	207	35	765	54	537	8	8	1	..	..	11	37	31		
516	458	176	75	3	4	77,834	25,355	9,249	106	11	469	65	521	4	140	..	1	..	7	62	23		
7,803	6,156	528	164	6	4	2,77,207	1,62,923	11,451	937	78	2,882	278	1,079	12	148	1	1	..	50	143	75		
..	2	..	7	2	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	10	3	45	1	82	..	45	..	..	..	..		
7,803	6,158	528	171	8	4	2,81,307	1,62,923	11,451	937	78	2,892	281	1,124	13	230	1	46	..	50	143	7		

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and

of British Burma,

TRIBUNAL.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, C. Cr. P.	Number	
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
1	2	3	4
Magistrates of Districts. Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.	..	..	..
Magistrates of Districts. Appeals from paid Magistrates.	425	85	169
Magistrates of Towns. Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.	..	..	..
Magistrates of Towns. Appeals from paid Magistrates.	15	5	5
Magts. of Cantonments. Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.	..	..	..
Magts. of Cantonments. Appeals from paid Magistrates.	4	2	..
Sessions Courts. Appeal from unpaid Judges.	..	..	..
Sessions Courts. Appeal from paid Judges.	422	40	225
Chief Court of the Province	114	17	56
Total	970	108	455

5, (Criminal).

Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province during the year 1870.

of Persons.						
Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	
88	169	1	..	..	1	2 Transferred.
..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
55	70	7	3	3	4	
14	12	..	..	..	15	
110	255	8	3	9	20	2 Transferred.

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil suits instituted

Suits for Money, distinguishing Suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from "other cases."

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	On written objection.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money lent and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Movable property or value thereof		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	2,751	228	1,981	161	633	34	1,165	11	2,235	53	1,380	1	877	8	2,044	22	1,094	6
Chief Courts of Districts	..	2	3	..	..	2	9	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	3
Recorders' Courts ..	277	360	..	16	1	3	..	22	..	17	..	23	..	2	144	..	12	
Small Cause Courts.	2,005	64	1,101	8	107	1	350	5	1,251	11	336	..	311	2	281	7	54	7
Grand Total....	5,033	654	3,085	185	741	40	1,524	39	3,486	82	1,716	25	688	13	2,326	76	2,048	28

6, (Civil.)

in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1870.

Suits under the Rent Law.							Other Suits.									
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottahs or kubooleats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to rent property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	REMARKS.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1205	137	290	365	290	5	194	1170	174	227	..	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	15	14	9	1	..	8	8	2	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1217	142	305	379	299	6	194	1178	182	230	2	11	

Judicial Statement 7, (Civil.)

STATEMENT shewing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

VALUE OF SUITS.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.		
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs Deputy Collectors' and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
In Civil Courts.						Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	....	266	2,323	....	3	10,242	2	1
„ „ 20	....	2,173	5,455	4	72	1,06,719	15	7
„ „ 100	....	3,046	8,629	5	235	6,45,952	11	1
„ „ 500	....	1,141	2,381	6	162	6,87,471	6	1
„ „ 1,000	....	105	170	8	115	3,22,725	1	8
„ „ 5,000	....	....	58	2	193	5,40,597	4	5
„ „ 10,000	....	....	....	3	39	2,85,069	11	..
„ „ 100,000	....	....	....	6	19	6,07,718	6	6
Exceeding 100,000	....	....	....	....	1	5,05,776	..	..
Not valued	....	....	....	....	5	....	..	..
Total	....	6,731	19,016	34	844	37,12,272	10	5
In Revenue Courts.								
Not exceeding Rs. 5	....	....	278	742	....	4,612	3	1
„ „ 20	....	....	140	191	....	4,607	1	8
„ „ 100	....	....	54	219	....	12,119	6	5
„ „ 500	....	....	65	81	....	48,128	12	3
„ „ 1,000	....	....	2	12	....	9,330	10	0
„ „ 5,000	....	....	11	....	....	12,376	0	0
„ „ 10,000	....	....	....	1	....	6,200	0	0
„ „ 100,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
Exceeding 100,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
Total in Revenue Courts	....	....	550	1,246	....	97,374	1	5
Grand Total	....	6,731	19,566	1,280	844	38,09,646	11	10

Judicial Statement 8, (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	CONTESTED. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	CONTESTED. Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE of DURATION OF SUITS. Contested.	AVERAGE of DURATION OF SUITS. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts	331	8,218	..	8,549	14	110	1,185	30	325	785	3,600	79	1,422	614	8,164	332	45	17	14·6	14·	53
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	292	19,143	18	19,453	27	80	3,542	409	1,612	1,999	1,835	31	6,834	2,650	19,019	287	22	10	23·77	9·82	147
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	3	32	5	40	7	2	2	2	..	4	1	..	13	7	38	2	1	1	25·73	0·33	..
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction	236	1,612	15	1,863	2	3	142	11	56	116	931	74	281	127	1,743	111	36	40	153·	·46	9
SUPERIOR COURTS OF SPECIAL JURISDICTION. Admiralty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUPERIOR COURTS OF SPECIAL JURISDICTION. Testamentary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUPERIOR COURTS OF SPECIAL JURISDICTION. Matrimonial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUPERIOR COURTS OF SPECIAL JURISDICTION. Insolvent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	862	29,005	38	29,905	50	195	4,871	452	1,993	2,904	6,367	184	8,550	3,398	28,964	732	104	68	64·27	17·54	209
REVENUE COURT.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	..	550	..	550	..	51	89	7	39	50	22	..	146	132	536	14	..	14	9	4	..
Courts of Collectors	..	1,246	..	1,246	..	116	70	..	..	533	85	..	165	264	1,233	13	10	8	4	5	..
Total	..	1,796	..	1,796	..	167	159	7	39	583	107	..	311	396	1,769	27	10	17	6	4	..
Grand Total	862	30,801	38	31,701	50	362	5,030	459	2,032	3,487	6,474	184	8,861	3,794	30,733	759	114	85	35·18	10·77	209

Judicial Statement 9, (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF COURT.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Heard ex-parte.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 938, Act VIII, 1859.	Objection allowed.	REMARKS.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Collector's Appellate Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Appellate Court of District. — Civil Appeals ..	103	1,379	9	1,491	9	52	180	12	25	689	74	319	87	1,447	44	..	7	7	
Chief Appellate Court of District. — Revenue Appeals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	5	135	..	140	..	7	60	..	4	30	5	14	3	123	17	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province. — Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province. — From District Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chief Court of Province. — Special Appeals	6	54	..	60	1	..	42	..	1	2	..	..	..	46	14	4	..	..	
Total....	114	1,568	9	1,691	10	59	282	12	30	721	79	333	90	1,616	75	4	7	7	

Judicial Statement 10, (Civil).

STATEMENT showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1870.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of coercive processes issued.						REMARKS.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Movable property.		Immoveable property.		Orders under Section 213, Code of Procedure.	
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Cause Courts	51	2,728	13	2,792	1,580	726	40	8	868	598	221	..	..		
Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts	123	4,828	12	4,963	3,156	1,638	168	94	516	1,945	762	742	330	.	
Revenue Courts	9	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Courts	2	158	5	165	84	70	11	..	26	84	61	28	7	..	
Superior Courts	18	691	52	761	182	315	19	..	95	129	95	220	177	6	
Total	203	8,405	82	8,690	5,011	2,749	238	102	1,505	2,756	1,139	990	564	6	

Judicial Statement 11, (Civil).

STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions' Court, Arakan	3 Assessors	..	42	..	..	33	9	Juries and Assessors have been principally employed in Criminal trial only.	
Do. Pegu	14 do.	..	160	..	..	116	44		
Do. Tenasserim	..	..	32	..	..	24	8		
Recorder's Court, Rangoon, (Criminal).	5 Jurors as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.	36	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Maulmain, do.	Do.	9	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	..	45	234	..	..	173	61	..	

Judicial Statement 12.

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICE.	Number of Officers.	Number of Deeds registered.														Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		Obligation for payment of money not secured on real property.				Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.		
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.							
Arakan Division	3	..	..	7	2	134	..	..	..	1	20	3	131	10	..	..	616-0-0	24-12-0
Pegu do.	9	2	61	148	35	23	11	19	..	2	87	8	691	148	5	99	2,934-0-0	542- 8-0
Tenasserim do.	5	1	5	17	17	37	1	1	..	1	41	2	251	4	3	..	828-0-0	314- 0-0
Total ..	17	3	66	172	54	194	12	20	..	4	148	13	1,073	162	8	99	4,378-0-0	881- 4-0

C.

GENERAL RETURN showing number and distribution of Prisoners

CLASS OF GAOLS.		Number of Gaols.	Number of Prisoners: Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Gaols.	Total in Gaol during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fines &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.
Central Gaols	Rangoon ..	2	1,609	1,580	863	4,052	1,958	33	1	..	8
	Maulmain ..		942	518	100	1,560	642	23	2	..	1
Divisional Gaol	Akyab ..	1	428	675	29	1,132	728	3	..	..	2
2nd Class District Gaols	Bassein ..	5	214	719	..	933	655	2	..	..	1
	Thayetmyo ..		411	546	579	1,536	907	7	2	..	4
	Kyouk Phyoo ..		179	196	..	375	208	..	..	..	..
	Sandoway ..		48	71	..	119	54	1	..	..	4
	Toungoo ..		76	232	..	308	176	6	3	..	3
District Lock-ups	Henzadah ..	6	40	656	4	700	370	..	....	..	1
	Myanoung ..		16	852	10	878	867	..	1	..	8
	Prome ..		55	1,206	..	1,261	564	..	..	..	1
	Shwe-gyen ..		15	284	2	301	178	..	1	..	..
	Tavoy ..		17	103	1	121	94	..	..	..	..
	Mergui ..		7	71	1	79	46	..	..	..	..
	Total....	14	4,057	7,709	1,589	13,355	6,942	75	10	..	28

1.—Prisons.

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1870.

DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.														Number of punishments for breaches of Gaol discipline.	
					Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple Imprisonment.									
Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners.	Total.	By Flogging.	Other punishments.
73	3	104	1,830	88	..	290	539	292	356	..	197	165	3	24	..	60	1,964	467	60
18	2	8	971	200	46	60	240	114	134	..	42	28	49	24	..	12	949	78	35
52	11	16	462	11	7	15	150	66	35	..	15	21	27	2	..	3	352	58	1
6	2	8	282	..	..	2	68	60	93	..	2	34	28	9	2	3	301	12	65
21	1	65	484	..	..	4	6	354	120	..	2	43	4	1	..	3	557	60	4
9	..	29	170	..	11	23	30	41	17	..	..	7	8	8	1	..	146	1	..
3	..	..	47	..	9	4	18	24	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	59	2	2
11	..	28	85	..	..	..	24	25	13	..	5	14	1	..	..	2	84	4	..
..	..	227	58	..	..	..	2	9	66	..	..	25	8	2	..	..	112	9	20
6	..	430	71	..	1	..	2	13	48	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	74	25	3
9	7	657	54	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	2	27	..	..	..	50	..	..
1	2	87	39	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	22	25	2	..	..	64	2	..
2	..	10	17	...	1	1	..	..	11	..	..	2	0	3	..	..	24	..	..
..	..	3	16	...	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	10	3	1	..	..	32	1	3
211	28	1,672	4,586	249	75	399	1,079	1,010	937	..	263	375	198	77	3	83	4,748	719	193

C. 2.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of the Prisoners in each Prison of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1870.

Name of each Gaol, (Central, District and Local Gaols being classed in succession.)	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average per centage of Mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Gaol and Gaol buildings and state (whether crowded or otherwise in present year.)	Superficial feet within Gaol Walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in Wards to each Prisoner	Daily Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs. distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.		Average number in Gaol during the year of all classes.	Average Weight.				Sick in Hospital.						Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Per centage of deaths to average strength.	Per centage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.
						Labouring.	Non-labouring.		Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at the end of the year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured or transferred.	Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.						
Central Prisons Rangoon.	Uncovd. Servants	No Record.	Large, airy, lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground. Slightly crowded at the end of the year.	354	423	lb. oz. Rice 1 8 / Vegetable 0 8 / Fish or Flesh 0 4 / Gnapee 0 ½ / Salt 0 ½ / Oil 0 ½ / Condiments 0 ½	lb. oz. 1 0 / 0 2 / 0 4 / 0 ½ / 0 ½ / 0 ½ / 0 ½	1,942	131	131	132	132	52	1,410	1,363	99	84	1	73	74	3·99	4·04
Maulmain ..	Assist. Surgeon	Do.	Doubled storied brick work buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs, wards very capacious. Not crowded.	320	918	Do.		1,020	131	131	132	132	7	279	281	5	9	2	18	20	1·45	2·05
Divisional Gaol Akyab.	Surgeon	Do.	Building of wood throughout with shingled roofs, floor raised 4 feet from the ground. Not crowded.	179	154	Do.		490	129	131	129	130	13	391	397	7	9	..	52	52	11·25	11·25

2nd Class District Gaols. Kyouk Phyoo.	Deputy Commissioner.	Do.	Brick work barracks with leaf roofs, wooden floor and bamboo mat walls, between the brickwork pillars. Not crowded.	390	101	Do.	200	131	131	132	132	19	238	300	7	15	..	9	9	5·29	5·29
Sandoway ...	Do.	Do.	Brick work buildings with leaf roof, floor of wood raised 4 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	475	2,469	Do.	51	131	131	132	132	1	31	30	2	3	..	3	3	6·38	6·38
Thayetmyo ..	Assist. Commr.	Do.	Brick work buildings with iron roof, earthwork floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	495	220	Do.	505	131	131	132	132	16	390	396	10	18	2	21	23	4·33	4·75
Bassein ..	Assist. Surgeon Uncovd.	Do.	Brick work buildings with iron roof and earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	778	1,244	Do.	316	131	131	132	132	6	94	96	4	12	..	6	6	2·12	2·12
Toungoo ..	Assist. Commr.	Do.	Do. do. do. ..	2,171	2,541	Do.	92	131	131	132	132	6	203	209	..	9	3	11	14	12·91	16·47
District Lock-ups Henzada.	Do.	Do.	Masonry building wooden barracks, wards raised 10 feet off the ground.	340	339	Do.	79	131	131	132	132	..	45	43	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Myanoung ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. ..	330	331	Do.	81	131	131	132	132	..	284	280	4	5	1	6	7	8·45	9·85
Prome ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. ..	217	320	Do.	83	131	131	132	132	8	163	167	4	4	..	9	9	16·66	16·66
Shwe-gyen ..	Deputy Commr.	Do.	Brick work building, with brick work wards and wooden floors raised 8 feet and tiled roof. Not crowded.	251	1,640	Do.	47	131	131	132	132	..	16	15	1	2	1	1	2	2·56	5·12
Tavoy ..	Do.	Do.	Wooden buildings with leaf roof and wooden floors raised 3 feet off the ground.	3,706	1,993	Do.	23	131	131	132	132	1	20	20	1	1	..	2	2	11·76	11·76
Mergui ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. ..	3,835	1,789	Do.	21	131	131	132	132	..	43	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total....	988	1,034	.....	4,950	131	131	132	132	129	8,657	3,638	148	174	10	211	221	4·60	4·81

C. 3.—Prisons.

STATEMENT shewing the employment and earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma in the year 1870.

CLASS OF GAOLS.		EMPLOYED.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS LIABLE TO LABOR DURING THE YEAR.															Amount expended on raw materials.	Amount received by sale of manufactures &c.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labor.	Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures.	Number of prisoners under education in gaol.
		On Gaol service.	In Gaol gardens.	On Gaol Buildings.	On labor outside the Gaol.	Bakers.	Basket makers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Coir pounders.	Printers.	Sawyers.	Stone breakers.	Tailors.	Weavers.	Wicker workers.	Wood carvers.	Paper manufacturers.	In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.						
Central Gaols	Rangoon	327	20	12	103	..	37	29	75	143	57	21	293	16	51	87	14	12	...	153	1,450	30,527 4 9	40,152 9 5	10,037 13 1	6 14 9	12 0 4	..
	Maulmain	156	35	12	50	...	23	13	25	205	..	11	192	7	35	12	...	4	..	40	820	4,709 11 1	8,008 13 2	3,299 2 1	4 .. 4	6 4 1	..
Divisional do.	Akyab	61	42	...	114	5	4	3	7	8	2	4	39	4	6	8	...	...	...	15	322	2,146 9 6	10,049 1 7	7,902 8 1	24 8 8	86 8 6	..
Second class District Gaols	Bassein	4	22	..	..	...	3	6	5	23	...	...	84	2	...	9	...	...	...	6	164	685 4 9	2,092 3 5	1,406 14 8	9 12 3	10 10 6	..
	Thayetmyo	54	49	65	38	...	10	11	14	20	..	..	..	8	...	16	...	23	...	22	330	.. .. ..	1,431 0 11	1,431 0 11	4 5 4	14 0 5	..
	Kyouk Phyoo	32	10	..	..	...	14	3	6	...	...	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	118	.. .. ..	488 13 9	488 13 9	4 2 3	6 14 2	..
	Sandoway	14	4	6	5	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	43	.. .. ..	199 2 4	199 2 4	4 10 ..	22 2 0	..
	Toungoo	12	3	24	18	..	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	78	350 7 9	2,000 0 2	1,649 8 5	21 2 4	103 1 6	..
District Lock-ups.	Henzada	14	4	...	54	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	77	.. .. ..	82 12 1	82 12 1	1 1 2	27 9 4	..
	Myanoung	12	2	7	35	...	..	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	66	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..
	Prome	10	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..
	Shwè-gyen	6	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	59	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	..
	Tavoy	4	2	2	7	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	.. .. ..	1,131 4 6	1,131 4 6	62 12 7	585 10 3	..
	Mergui	4	2	...	8	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	17	.. .. ..	312 10 0	312 10 0	18 6 2	156 5 0	..
	Total..	710	195	128	512	5	101	82	139	401	59	38	654	37	92	133	14	42	...	262	3,604	38,419 5 10	65,948 7 4	27,941 9 11	7 2 0	15 12 8	..

C. 4.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Establishment and Cost of the Prisoners in British Burma for the year 1870.

CLASS OF PRISONS.		ESTABLISHMENT. Number of Gaol guards regular.	No. of officers other than regular guards. European.	Native officers, writers, &c., &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Gaol guards of Regular Police or Military.	Establishment other than guards.	Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.	Total.	Deduct profit of manufactures credited.	Net cost.	For Gaol Guards.	For Establishment.	For Diet.	For clothing and bedding.	For Medicines, &c.
Central Prisons.	Rangoon ..	65	3	45	2	..	2	115	10,826	15,115 13 10	83,993 12 9	1,09,935 10 7	4,793 5 1	1,05,142	5 6 6 12	3 7 12	6 27 6	2 1 ..	2 1 14 3
	Maulmain ..	50	3	43	2	..	2	100	10,692	18,676 1 1	24,057 1 8	52,825 2 9	943 2 1	51,882	.. 8 9 14	3 18	4 11 21	3 5 1	3 11 ..	5 9
1st Class Divisional Gaol.	Akyab ..	32	2	19	2	..	1	56	4,800	6,140 12 5	9,516 2 9	20,465 15 2	3,061 12 1	17,404	3 1 9 12	8 12	8 9 15	15 8	.. 10 3	.. 4
2nd Class District Gaols.	*Bassein* ..	34	2	8	1	..	1	46	2,352	5,258 7 10	8,286 11 4	15,897 3 2	1,466 14 8	14,490	4 6 7 7	1 16 10	3 22 1	6 1	1 1 ..	3 1
	Thayetmyo ..	32	1	12	1	..	1	47	3,768	3,178 11 11	19,197 1 9	26,443 13 8	1,431 .. 11	25,012	12 9 7 7	4 6 4	8 32 15	.. 1	15 7	1 13 3
	Kyouk Phyoo.	17	..	9	1	..	1	28	2,352	2,591 8 ..	2,809 9 2	7,753 1 2	488 13 9	7,264	3 5 11 12	1 12 15	3 11 9	7 ..	.. ..	7 10 ..
	Sundoway ..	17	..	9	1	..	1	28	1,848	1,458	1,523 5 1	4,829 5 1	109 2 4	4,720	2 9 36 3	9 23 9	4 17 14	6 1	6 4	2 9 3
	Toungoo ..	26	..	7	..	..	1	34	2,352	1,900 12 1	6,621 1 1	10,875 13 2	548 .. 5	10,027	12 9 25 9	.. 20 10	6 31 12	5 1	6 7	13 12
	Henzada ..	6	..	4	..	..	..	10	1,056	775	3,891 12 10	5,722 12 10	82 12 9	5,639	.. 1 13 5	10 9	12 11 32 4	1 ..	.. ..	1 4
	Myanoung ..	10	..	4	..	..	..	14	1,056	825	5,723 11 3	7,604 11 3	.. .. ..	7,604	11 3 12 ..	7 10	2 11 27 ..	2 ..	.. ..	6
	Prome ..	8	1	3	..	..	..	12	1,728	808	7,979 15 3	10,515 15 3	.. .. ..	10,576	15 3 20 13	1 10 7	3 31 9	8 ..	.. ..	2 ..
District Lock-ups.	Shwe-gyen ..	4	..	5	..	..	..	9	528	876	2,717 5 ..	4,121 5 ..	.. .. ..	4,121	5 .. 11 3	8 18 10	2 40 6	1 1	13 8 ..	.. ..
	Tavoy ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	8	528	824 3 10	861 5 7	2,213 9 5	698 8 6	1,515	.. 11 22 15	3 35 13	4 25 11	4 ..	2 7 ..	4 2
	Mergui ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	8	528	732 10 8	494 3 8	1,754 14 4	193 4 ..	1,561	10 4 25 2	3 34 14	2 12 14	7 ..	5 ..	9 1
	Total..	309	13	173	10	..	10	515	43,814	59,230 1 8	1,77,775 3 2	2,80,819 4 10	14146 12 7	2,66,672	8 4 9 5	5 11 15	5 24 13	7 1	1 ..	1 3 2

MEMO. OF EXPLANATION.

Gross Cost of Maintenance..	Rupees	2,80,819 4 10
Add Cost of Inspection	„	16,515 13 0
Total	Rupees	2,97,335 1 10
Deduct amount Profits of Manufactures credited .. .. Rs.	14,146 11 11	
Do. do. credited by Accountant General for convict labour supplied to Municipality .. „	13,794 14 0	
		27,941 9 11
		2,69,393 7 11
Average Net Cost of all classes of Prisoners per head per annum		54 6 9

C. 4.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

CLASS OF PRISONS.		For additions and repairs to Gaol.			For Miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.			Average Net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited.			Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, showing number of pounds obtained for one Rupee.																											
														Paddy.			Fish.			Meat.			Dhall.			Gnapee.			Vegetable.			Oil.			Salt.			Chillies or condiments.			Fuel.			Atta.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.	
Central Prisons.	Rangoon ..	0	14	2	2	3	4	56	10	6	57	7	3	72	10-1		9	2-4		8	4-5		16	...		14	2-3		38	6-4		4	..		38	6-4		18	11-5		260	..		8	..	
	Maulmain ..	..	5	3	..	12	2	51	4	8	53	6	10	93	9-3		18	11-6		6	6-6		16	..		21	14-3		64	..		4	..		96	..		9	4-3		*	*		8	..	
1st Class Divisional Gaols.	Akyab ..	1	5	2	1	8	..	41	14	4	37	10	8	93	9-3		22	13-7		6	5-5		16	..		33	0-2		*	*		6	1-2		55	6-5		14	10-0		*	*		8	..	
2nd Class District Gaols.	Bassein ..	2	8	10	1	..	9	50	4	10	51	6	1	69	10-1		9	2-4		*	*		16	..		16	..		*	*		4	10-14		48	..		13	11-6		*	*		8	..	
	Thayetmyo ..	..	4	..	1	15	..	52	5	9	51	10	10	58	12-0		6	9-4		5	10-0		16	..		21	..		48	..		3	12-3		48	..		21	5-5		*	*		8	..	
	Kyouk Phyoo.	..	..	11	2	12	3	38	12	2	42	11	8	96	..		32	..		6	..		16	..		8	..		*	*		4	..		48	..		12	..		*	*		8	..	
	Sandoway ..	1	15	4	2	14	6	99	12	4	94	4	1	93	..		9	6-0		9	6-0		16	..		18	..		*	*		4	..		39	6-0		8	..		*	*		8	..	
	Toungoo ..	29	14	8	5	14	3	118	3	5	117	15	7	86	2-0		6	..		5	5-5		16	..		7	4-0		*	*		3	5-3		20	..		8	..		*	*		8	..	
District Lock-ups ..	Henzada ..	..	1	9	9	17	8	6	72	7	..	97	3	10	‡	‡		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	
	Myanoung ..	6	11	4	37	3	9	93	14	1	104	1	4	78	5-5		19	3-3		7	..		16	..		19	3-3		61	..		4	12-0		48	..		5	5-5		400	..		8	..	
	Prome ..	3	2	7	28	..	4	127	6	9	195	13	7	†	†		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		8	..	
	Shwe-gyen ..	3	12	11	13	12	3	87	16	..	105	10	9	81	0-8		10	10-10		5	5-5		16	..		6	6-6		16	..		2	12-0		10	10-10		5	5-5		*	*		8	..	
	Tavoy ..	..	10	3	14	1	..	96	3	10	89	1	10	70	..		8	2-0		7	..		16	..		20	..		*	*		4	9-0		32	..		8	..		*	*		8	..	
	Mergui ..	2	9	1	9	1	3	83	9	..	97	9	7	110	..		20	..		7	..		16	..		20	..		*	*		4	..		36	..		8	..		*	*		8	..	
	Total ..	5	9	1	3	4	6	56	1	8	58	2	4	85	2-3		14	8-3		7	4-1		16	..		17	2-0		46	6-1		4	3-2		19	2-1		11	6-5		330	..		8	..	

* Gaol supplied.
† Fed at a Contract rate of 1 Anna and 8 pies each labouring, and 1 Anna and 6 pies non-labouring prisoner per diem.
‡ Fed at a uniform rate of 1 Anna and 6 pies for each labouring and non-labouring prisoner by contract.

STATEMENT showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1870.

CLASS OF PRISONS.	Sex.			Age.							No. of times Convicted.					Education.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times Convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who read and write.	No. well educated.	No. of foreigners who receive their instruction in Gaol.	Language and character in which they read and write.
Central Gaols.																				
Rangoon	1,870	7	1,877	..	13	23	783	587	437	27	5	1502	194	56	34	91	1,281	92	50	..	English, Bengali, Persian Nagaree, Burmese, Tamil, Telooguo and Chinese
Maulmain	856	8	864	..	..	21	157	465	171	43	7	749	37	13	19	41	276	112	10	..	English, Burmese, Hindee, Oordoo, Tamil, Telooguo, and Chinese.
Divisional Gaols.																					
Akyab	315	5	320	..	..	..	29	132	148	11	..	301	19	..	..	..	49	165	8	..	Burmese, Bengali, Persian, Chinese and English.
2nd Class District Gaols.																					
Kyouk Phyoo	128	1	129	..	..	..	63	18	26	17	5	54	48	25	2	..	33	12	..	..	English, Mugh, Bengali, Persian, Nagaree and Burmese.
Sandoway	56	1	57	..	..	..	12	16	10	12	7	41	14	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	Oorlah, Bengali and Burmese.
Thayetmyo	519	10	529	..	2	25	169	248	82	52	1	245	169	40	18	126	200	150	8	..	Burmese.
Ba Sein	257	2	259	..	6	13	134	75	20	8	4	214	37	7	1	..	93	93	33	..	Burmese.
Toungoo	79	2	81	..	2	9	44	19	5	1	1	61	12	6	2	..	40	12	..	..	English, Tamil, Telooguo, Bengali and Burmese.
District Lock-ups.																					
Henzadah	95	7	102	..	1	12	18	30	35	11	..	13	7	10	2	70	60	8	..	..	Burmese and Karen.
Myanoung	65	1	66	..	..	4	20	25	17	..	..	47	12	5	..	2	36	30	..	..	Burmese, Hindoostanee, Tamil and Bengali.
Prome	19	4	23	..	..	1	13	6	2	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	12	10	1	..	Burmese.
Shwe-gyen	35	2	37	..	..	2	11	8	10	5	1	37	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	Burmese.
Tavoy	15	..	15	..	1	1	6	5	1	1	..	4	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	Burmese.
Mergui	27	3	30	..	..	..	18	8	4	..	..	13	4	8	5	..	19	5	6	..	Burmese.
Total....	4,336	53	4,389	..	24	111	1,472	1,642	918	189	31	3,304	486	181	86	332	2,109	698	661	..	

C. 6.—Prisons.

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average of each individual of each class.			Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Class.
		Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.	
		Feet.	Inches.	lbs. oz.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	5	8	108 ½	(1). Caucasian.—Hair black, wavy, complexion different shades from fair to dark-brown, forehead high, nose narrow, prominent, teeth vertical, chin prominent, rounded, cranium spheriodical, face oval, countenance intelligent, temper quiet, mild, in some high.
	Hindoos	5	7¾	120	
	Bhuddists	5	7	131	
	Christians	5	6½	135	
According to Race.	Hindoostanees (1)	5	8	115 ½	(2). Indo-Chinese.—Hair black, straight, thin, complexion of various shades, eyes rather oblique, forehead low, nose broad, flat, short, teeth oblique, cheek bones prominent, beard scanty, cranium spherical or pyramidal, eyes far apart, intelligence medium, temper slow, but violent when excited.
	Eurasians	5	7	130	
	Europeans	5	8	136	
	Burmese (2)	5	8	131	
	Talaing	5	6½	132	
	Karens	5	5	131	
	Bengalees	5	5½	115 ½	(3). Mongolian.—Complexion yellow, eyes oblique, and in other respects like the Indo-Chinese.
	Chinese (3)	5	6	131 ½	
	Malays (4)	5	4	124 ½	
	Madrasees	5	7	119	
	Americans (5)	5	6	136	(4). Malay.—Hair abundant, thick, black, curling, skin brown, cheek bones not so prominent, as in Mongols, jaws inclined, nose large, flat, intelligence cunning, temper quick.
	Shans	5	6	120	
	Toungthoos	5	5	128	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	5	6½	125	(5). Negro.—Skin black, hair woolly, short, lip thick, chin retreating, cranium elongated, intelligence medium, temper short.
	Rajpoots	5	8	108	
	Sudras	5	6½	122 ¾	
	Kaits	5	6	132 ½	
	General Average	5	9 4/12	125·6	

C. 7.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing previous Trades, Professions &c. and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

	Trades, Professions, &c.	Number of Individuals.														
		Rangoon.	Maulmain.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Toungoo.	Henzada.	Myanoung.	Prome.	Shwe-gyen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists	359	221	112	68	154	80	31	6	30	27	5	13	8	6	1120
	Barbers	11	4	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	16
	Blacksmiths	31	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
	Boatmen or Fishermen	127	73	..	50	25	4	1	2	1	7	1	5	..	14	310
	Brickmakers	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
	Carpenters	85	25	..	9	8	9	1	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	142
	Cobblers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Compositors and Pressmen	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Domestic servants	73	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
	Druggists	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Elders of village	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Gardeners	69	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
	Herdsmen	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Hunters	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Laborers	574	267	181	58	112	26	17	67	42	25	9	19	5	8	1440
	Masons	29	7	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	44
	Musicians	17	12	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	29
	Oilmen	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
	Pedlars	109	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
	Petty dealers	81	13	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	88
	Policemen	14	5	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Revenue Collectors	4	3	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Sawyers	49	23	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
	Seamen	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Shopkeepers	21	3	27	59	18	0	1	..	21	..	3	..	1	..	100
	Soldiers	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Tailors	13	7	..	..	10	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	30
	Traders	51	17	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	85
	Washermen	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	15
	Warders	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	8
	Weavers	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	26
	Workers in Metal	23	8	..	4	27	..	...	..	3	2	3	...	...	..	70
	Writers	7	4	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	19
	Watchmen	6	2	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	22
	Total	1877	864	320	259	429	129	57	81	102	66	23	42	15	30	4324
Social relations.	Unmarried	467	237	92	42	100	28	14	12	47	24	8	9	5	14	1099
	Widower or Widow	225	89	24	64	20	4	5	14	7	1	..	5	10	3	421
	Married: One wife or husband	903	432	129	122	401	94	33	46	43	41	14	18	12	18	2301
	Married: Two do do	197	117	54	23	7	2	4	3	5	..	1	4	2	..	419
	Married: More than two do	85	39	21	8	1	1	1	6	...	..	..	3	1	..	166
	Have children: Not more than three	209	107	159	128	151	69	28	23	29	22	13	6	11	8	953
	Have children: More than three	93	29	19	83	96	17	10	10	12	3	..	5	4	..	400

D.—1 Police.

STATEMENT showing the Police force entertained in the Province of British Burma during the year 1870.

Regular Organized Police, including Town Police subject to Rules of Regular Police.																		Village and Town Police, not subject to Rules of Regular Police.						
Total number of all grades during the year.					Detail of number at the end of year.							Average of annual pay.				Total cost including contingencies.								
Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men. Foot.	Men. Mounted.	Number for whom fire arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom battons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government	Paid by individuals and Officers.	Paid by Local funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emolument of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5,887	1,825	110	1,716	5,886	56	399	5,431	..	5,031	1,194	671	£370-4-0 or Rs. 3,702-0-0	£41-10-0 or Rs. 415- 0-0	..	£13-8-0 or Rs. 130-0-0	£116,010-6 or Rs. 11,60,103-0-0	..	£12,385-10-0 or Rs. 1,23,853-0-0	864	538	£12 or Rs. 120 per annum.	Local cess fund.	£10,363-13-0 or Rs. 1,03,639-0-0	6,750	£138,799-0-0 or Rs. 13,87,000-0-0

Column 6.

1 Inspector General.
11 Superintendents.
8 Assistant Superintendents.
28 Inspectors.
7 Head Constables.
1 Sergeant.

Total..56 European Officers.

Column 7.

16 Inspectors.
88 Head Constables.
295 Sergeants.

Total..399 Native Officers.

Column 8.

5,102 Constables.
329 Boatmen.

Total..5,431 Foot men.

Police 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

General Distribution of Officers and Men.					No. of Sub-divisions under a European Officer.	No. of Sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thannah.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European officer's charge.		Average of each Native officer's charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Goals and Lock-ups.	At Head-Quarter of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Guards furnished to other departments.	Remaining available for Police duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12 Serjts. 137 Contbls.	2 Hd. Contbls. 20 Serjeants .. 340 Constables.	4 Insptr. 13 Hd. Constables. 8 Serjeants. 17 Contbls.	4 Serjeants. 94 Contbls.											
149	362	42	98	4,656	4·6	2·3	224	1,677	44,305	235	6,203	7 miles.	20½ miles.	

Column 5.

1 Inspector General.
11 Superintendents.
6 Assistant Superintendents.
32 Inspectors.
73 Head Constables.
241 Serjeants.
3,982 Constables.
307 Boatmen.

4,656 Available for duty.

Column 6.

48 European Officers in charge of 224 Police Posts or Thannahs.

Column 7.

13 Inspectors and 83 Head Constables—96 Superior Native Officers in charge of 224 Police Posts or Thannahs.

Police 3.

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to religion, races &c.		Average Age.		Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Stones.	lbs.
According to religions	Mahomedans	33	4	5	3	7	6
	Hindoos	30	6	5	4	9	8
	Seikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Christians	33	5	5	4	7	6
	Parsees	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buddhists	31	6	5	2	6	11
According to countries and races	Hindostanees	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Punjabees	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Affghans	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beloochees	..	..	..	..	..	..
	From Western Himalayas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Eastern Himalayas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bengalees	..	..	..	..	..	..
	From Mahratta countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telingas	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Canarese	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tamils	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Malabars	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives of India	33	4	5	5	7	8
	Burmese	31	6	5	3	6	6
	Karens	32	6	5	3	6	9
	Malays	33	6	5	3	7	6
	Shans	30	6	5	2	7	4
Hindoos according to Caste	Brahmins	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajpoots	..	..	..	..	..	..
	General average....	32	2	5	3	7	5

STATEMENT showing general result of Police operations in regard to each great Crime usually dealt with by the Police.

1	Persons arrested without warrant.						Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate.			
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	No. of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Offences against public justice	1,243	17	361	2	853	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Coin or Stamps	39	2	15	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Murder { For sake of robbery	31	2	9	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Murder { For other motives	144	6	55	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable Homicide	40	4	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Attempts at Suicide	20	1	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Other serious offences against the person not convicted with attacks on Property	522	30	194	2	288	..	..	..	..	..
Public and local nuisances	2,640	12	206	3	2,399	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt	124	6	38	..	79	..	..	..	..	..
Theft by house-breaking or house trespass without personal violence	339	13	144	..	170	..	..	..	..	..
Theft	6,710	613	1,636	..	4,259	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen property	923	34	285	..	594	..	..	..	..	..
Mischief of serious Character	758	13	445	..	290	..	..	..	..	..
Belonging to gang of Dacoits, Robbers or Thieves	160	1	25	..	134	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy and bad character	1,242	74	260	..	896	..	..	..	..	..
Breaches of special laws cognizable by Police	4,719	45	973	1	3,671	..	..	..	..	..
Minor offences not cognizable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,553	6,128	3,391	2,737
Total....	19,649	903	4,664	8	13,756	..	3,553	6,128	3,391	2,727

Column 2.

Died 112. Committed to Sessions 43, under trial before the Magistrate 132, in custody of Police 31–318, inclusive.

E. Military—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.							Detail of force at end of year 1870.						Average annual pay and allowance of each.															
	Remaining at the end of year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	No. of Regiments, Batteries or Companies.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				European Commissioned Officer.			Native Commissioned Officer.			Non-Commissioned Officer.			Fighting man.			Camp follower.			Total cost including Contingencies.		
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.																	
European. Artillery.	310	40	..	6	6	18	8	318	3-5 4-5 5-5 & A 23	10	12	..	26	318	217	4,370	4	..	..	..	..	438	9	..	212	..	9	110	3	..	2,03,719	11	..
European. Infantry	1,458	316	..	20	20	92	29	1,633	2-10 & 2-21	..	67	..	92	1,380	189	4,762	15	4	..	..	..	368	5	9	197	1	6	191	9	2	3,88,076	6	4
Total.	1,768	356	..	26	26	110	37	1,951		10	79	..	118	1,698	406	4,569	9	8	..	..	..	403	7	4	204	9	1	752	6	1	5,91,796	1	4
Natives. Sappers	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	A Co. Saprs. & Miners.	..	1	2	15	92	7	584	..	..	73	..	8	23	9	10	10	6	8	8	7	..	28,368	11	..
Natives. Infantry	2,971	21	..	15	15	2	3	2,846	2-10 & 2-21 F	..	33	68	53	244	90	8,413	13	3	795	12	5	194	14	5	122	7	4	116	8	5	7,42,274	10	..
Total	3,083	21	..	15	15	2	3	2,953		..	34	70	68	2,506	97	4,998	14	7	434	6	6	109	4	1	66	7	..	62	7	8	7,70,643	5	0
Grand Total	4,851	377	..	41	41	112	40	4,904	3-5 4-5 5-5 & A 23. 2-10 & 2-21 F	10	113	70	214	4,204	503	4,534	4	1	434	6	6	256	5	9	135	8	..	107	6	10	1,362,439	6	4

Military—2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

ARM OF SERVICE.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Out-post occupied.	Average number of men at Head quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active Service	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
Europeans.	No. 1-5 Royal Artillery	..	..	1	...	8	69	..	..	..	64	298	..	2	630	..
	No. 4-5 Do. do.	..	..	1	..	7	62	..	..	..	34·68	325·15	..	1	618	..
	No. 5-5 Do. do.	..	..	1	...	9	62	..	..	..	91	274	..	1	576	..
	A. 23 Do. do.	..	..	1	..	19	108	..	..	..	80	265	..	13	295	..
	2-10 Regiment	..	..	2	1	40·83	598·50	..	..	..	305	109·46	1·28	9	468	112
	2-21 Fusiliers	..	..	2	1	43	367	..	..	..	60·83	304·17	..	6	405	181
Natives.	A. Co. Sappers and Miners	..	..	..	..	10	82	..	..	..	10	82	..	1	66	..
	12 Regiment N. I.	..	..	1	1	57	411	17	79	..	73	292	..	..	121	129
	14 Do. do.	..	..	2	..	116	655	..	..	..	70	295	5	3	169	..
	36 Do. do.	..	..	1	1	82	631	14	44	..	71	294	36	4	318	72
	37 Do. do.	..	..	1	2	41	196	298	..	..	91½	273½	..	..	193	30

Military 3.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c		Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans ..	31 13/20	5 5 1/2	9½ Stone.	The general caste of features is in accordance with the Caucasian branch to which they belong; in many, more especially amongst the lower castes, the low receding forehead, corresponding facial angle, and projecting facial bones, approach more towards the Negro type of countenance.
	Hindoos ..	32 9/12	5 6 1/4		
	Scikhs ..	..	..		
	Christians ..	30 11/12	5 5 7/8		
	Parsees ..	..	..		
According to Countries and Races.	Hindoostanees ..	30 1/3	5 6 1/6		
	Punjaubees ..	29 31/16	5 7 1/4		
	Afghans ..	..	..		
	Belloochees ..	..	..		
	From W. Himalaya ..	..	..		
	From E. Himalaya ..	..	..		
	Bengalees ..	27 1/2	5 6 3/8		
	From Mahratta Country ..	29 11/16	5 5 27/32		
	Telingas ..	32 3/4	5 6 5/20		
	Tamils ..	30 11/20	5 5 25/40		
	Canarese ..	..	..		
	Malabars ..	31 3/16	5 6 3/16		
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins ..	31 1/4	5 7 7/16		
	Rajpoots ...	30 2/5	5 6		
	Indo-Britains ..	30	5 6		

F. Marine—1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

ARMS OF SERVICE.		TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.								DETAIL OF THE FORCE AT END OF THE YEAR.								AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF EACH.					Total cost including contingencies.
		Remaining to end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	NUMBER OF SHIPS.	Number of Guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Number of men. Paid Non-Combatants.		European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	
																				Rs.			Rs.
Sea Going ..	European									Sea Going. 2	11	8	2	1	..	73		From 1,200 to 4,200	600	720	..	196	1,25,464
	Native									.....	..	..	..	...	..			....	...	..	..	..	...
	Total...																						
River Going ...	European									River Going	..	..	..	..	..	..		....	..	..	..	...	...
	Native									.....	..	..	..	..	..	..		....	..	...	..	..	..
	Total..																						
	Grand Total...									Total... 2	11	8	2	1	..	73		...,	600	720	...	196	1,25,464

Marine—2.

STATEMENT showing Religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristic of each race and caste.
		Feet. inches.		
Mahomedans, Mussulmans (Chittagonians)	28	5 3	127 lbs.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. Finance—I.

ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1870-71.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.				Net Receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining re-productive Works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowance to district and village officers and Enamdars and charitable grants.	Total.		
Land Revenue ...	59,76,201	22,135	9,33,269	..	..	9,55,404	50,20,797	..
Forests ..	8,18,124	113	4,00,738	..	..	4,00,851	4,17,273	..
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ..	11,06,183	438	1,07,256	..	..	1,07,744	9,98,439	..
Tributes and contributions from Native States ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Territorial ..	79,00,508	22,736	14,41,263	..	..	14,63,999	64,36,509	..
Income Tax ..	2,51,576	5,267	3,418	..	..	8,685	2,42,891	..
Customs ..	27,72,651	8,074	1,60,860	..	..	1,68,934	26,03,717	..
Salt .. Duty on imported ..	67,392	..	4,785	..	..	4,785	1,15,752	..
Excise duty ..	53,145	..						
Government sales ..								
Total....	31,44,764	13,341	1,69,063	..	...	1,82,404	29,62,360	..
Opium Export duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government sales ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Stamps ...	4,80,745	8,038	12,326	...	..	20,364	4,60,381	..
Post office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph ..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Mint ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice Refund	2,41,360	19,083	..	..	..	19,083	2,22,777	..
Real Fines &c.								
Police .. Refund	2,09,603	..	..	..	..	..	2,09,603	..
Real								
Public Works.... Refund								
Sales	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Real								
Marine ... Refund ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real ...	55,845	..	..	..	..	..	55,845	..
Education .... Refund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real ..	4,468	..	..	..	..	..	4,468	...
Interest .. Refund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Real ...	915	..	..	..	..	..	915	..
Military Refund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	10,564	2,464	..	..	..	2,464	8,100	..
Total....	10,04,000	29,585	12,326	..	..	41,911	9,62,089	...
Total Imperial.....	1,20,49,272	65,662	16,22,652	..	..	16,88,314	103,60,958	..
Local.								
Public Works Fund ..	5,69,878	..	..	..	..	..	5,69,878	..
Police do. ..	2,44,308	..	..	...	..	..	2,44,308	..
Marine do. ..	2,22,304	..	..	..	..	...	2,22,304	..
Charitable do. ..	11,476	..	..	..	..	..	11,476	..
General do. ..	12,978	..	..	..	..	..	12,978	..
Total....	10,60,944	..	..	...	..	..	10,60,944	..
Gross Receipts....	1,31,10,216	65,662	16,22,652	...	..	16,88,314	1,14,21,902	..

Finance—2.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure from the Net Income of British Burma for the year 1870-71.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year or 1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	..	..
Civil and Political Establishments	4,32,012	4,19,259
Civil contingencies	53,559	29,917
Judicial charges. Courts, &c.	5,62,262	5,62,220
Judicial charges. Prisons, &c.	2,65,297	2,81,650
Police	13,94,859	13,15,813
Military	..	..
Marine	5,60,587	2,03,427
Deficit Post Office	..	..
Do. Electric Telegraph	..	..
Superannuation and retired allowances	30,040	40,951
Public Works. Civil .. New	..	..
Public Works. Civil .. Repairs	..	..
Public Works. Military .. New	..	..
Public Works. Military .. Repairs	..	..
Education	81,901	73,673
Ecclesiastical	51,898	42,803
Medical	1,09,877	1,15,289
Miscellaneous	89,783	65,493
Total Imperial..	35,72,945	32,42,530
LOCAL.		
Public Works Funds	5,43,203	6,29,851
Police Fund	2,02,175	1,94,613
Marine Fund	1,50,025	1,65,381
Charitable Fund	11,708	13,948
General Fund	20,219	24,231
Total Local..	9,82,330	10,28,024
Grand Total..	45,55,275	42,70,554

Finance—3.

ACCOUNT of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870-71.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	37,72,581	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	42,70,554
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1	1,14,21,902	Loans, Railways and Interest	....
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	....	Charges on account of Service Fund	....
Do. of Service Fund	....	Advances	1,45,548
Re-payment of advances	1,41,619	Re-payment of Deposits	6,63,990
Deposit	7,07,483	Do. of Prize Money	....
Prize Money	....	Cash Remittances	57,00,758
Sale of Waste Land	....	Remittances other Government Departments	1,00,27,395
Cash Remittances	56,94,979	Bills drawn on other Treasuries paid	8,48,965
Remittances other Government Departments	26,64,508	Bills drawn on other Governments	2,14,336
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	8,39,793		
Bills drawn on other Governments	3,28,361		
	2,55,74,226		
Disbursements...	2,18,71,591		
Cash balance at the close of the year...	36,99,635	Total Rupees...	2,18,71,591

B. 1.—Public Works.

STATEMENT shewing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops — Rangoon Garrison	8,309	6,428	16,728			
Prome	26,370	5,542	31,912			
Toungoo	*34,502	3,035	34,537			
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops — Prome	898	..	898			
Toungoo	..	2,574	2,574			
Maulmain	..	6,112	6,112			
Ordnance and Commissariat buildings	48,998	6,421	55,419			
Works of Fortification (Rangoon)	84,180	..	84,180			
General Cantonment works and roads	7,623	15,391	24,419			
Works for Military and general purposes — Toungoo	7,972	..	7,972			
Rangoon						
Garrison	3,318	..	3,318			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs	21,808	42,014	63,822			
Total Military	2,40,374	89,517	3,29,891	2,40,374	89,517	3,29,891
AGRICULTURAL.						
Survey of the Irrawaddy Delta	55	..	55			
Maintenance of embankments	..	17,387	17,387			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs	3,182	1,895	5,077			
Total Agricultural	3,237	19,282	22,519	3,237	19,282	22,519
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice	26,720	8,596	35,326			
Ecclesiastical (less contributions 2,218)	2,819	..	2,819			
Other Public buildings	1,30,710	6,526	1,46,236			
Minor Works and Minor Repairs	10,061	18,493	28,554			
Total Civil Buildings	1,79,310	33,615	2,12,935	1,79,320	33,615	2,12,935
Carried over	..	..	..	4,22,931	1,42,414	5,65,345

* Includes Rupees 8,718 for a Church constructed from the Military allotment.

B. 1.—Public Works—.(*Continued.*)

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward..	..	..	..	4,22,931	1,42,414	5,65,345
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Road connecting the two cities of Rangoon and Pegu ..	52,200	5,950	58,150			
Bridges and culverts on ditto ..	69,146	..	69,146			
Road from Rangoon to Prome and from thence to Meaday Northwards ..	1,06,780	78,183	1,84,963			
Bridges and Inspection bungalows do. ..	58,431	..	58,431			
Road from Maulmain to Quanlah with branch line to Amherst ..	15,842	12,202	28,044			
Maulmain and Hline Bony road ...	5,030	..	5,030			
Road from Pegu to Toungoo ..	12,459	..	12,459			
Road in the direction of the Frontier from Toungoo.	5,150	..	5,150			
Road from Toungoo to Tantabeen ...	19,245	..	19,245			
Bridge over Kahbeung stream do. ..	6,000	..	6,000			
Survey of road from Yuatoung opposite Thayetmyo to Toungoo ..	706	..	706			
Preliminary operations in the Survey for a Railway from Rangoon to Prome ..	1,969	..	1,969			
Latter and Canal streets, Rangoon, earth work and metalling ..	7,687	..	7,687			
Reducing height of Kanoung and Anoukpet embankments for a road ..	9,695	..	9,695			
Other roads ...	..	8,121	8,121			
Minor Works and Repairs ..	2,712	13,066	21,778			
Total Communications..	3,79,052	1,17,522	4,96,574	3,79,052	1,17,522	4,96,574
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Light house on Khrishna Shoal ..	*13,050	..	13,050			
Minor Works and Repairs ...	3,482	1,243	4,725			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	16,532	1,243	17,775	16,532	1,243	17,775
Total..	...	..	..	8,18,515	2,61,179	13,79,694
Establishment ..	...	..	..	..	..	3,20,712
Tools and Plant ..	..	..	...	..	..	7,802
Profit and Loss ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,023
Total ordinary Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,15,231

Rs. 13,000 paid in England.

B. 2.—Public Works, and C. Railways.

NONE.

D.—Agri

1.—*Crops cultivated, in acres,*

Name of District.	Rice	Wheat.	Other food grains	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	All others.
Akyab ..	248,975	..	..	27	153	14	0 2 1	..	1	0 ..	..	..
Ramree ..	82,410	...	..	1	2,022	1	66 0 0	51	1,258	0 347	..	..
Sandoway ..	25,269	..	..	799	143	617	2 0 0	67	1,601	0 ..	168	...
Northern Arakan ..	683	..	..	143	..	206	0 0 0	..	0	0 ..	70	..
Rangoon ..	435,306	..	..	51	...	40	0 0 0	..	0	0 ..	3,802	28,886
Bassein ..	206,370	..	679	64	224	85	0 0 0	..	38	0 ..	70	16,858
Myanoung ...	213,366	...	1,205	11,761	..	4,203	36 0 0	..	2,365	0 ..	7,361	19,035
Prome ..	150,793	..	..	569	24	1,894	0 0 0	..	2,036	0 ..	501	28,657
Thayet ...	49,291	3	..	*6,999	..	*15	0 0 0	..	4,086	0 ..	3,099	51,726
Toungoo ..	28,033	..	..	528	70	174	0 0 0	..	73	0 ..	3,368	..
Shwè-gyen ..	48,799	...	..	..	..	71	0 0 0	..	0	8 ..	1,414	..
Amherst ..	176,998	..	...	..	875	599	0 0 0	..	36	0 ..	7,660	..
Tavoy ..	41,376	..	..	..	75	...	0 0 0	..	0	0 ..	...	..
Mergui ...	25,243	..	...	2	..	180	0 0 0	..	47	0 ..	..	..
Total ...	1,733,815	3	1,884	20,941	3,586	7,999	101 2 1	118	11,536	8 347	27,513	146,082

* Besides about 8,188 acres of Oil seeds and 4,743 acres of Cotton

culture.

actual or approximate.

Coconuts.	Betelnuts.	Pan vine.	Dunnee.	Dorians.	Plantains.	Mixed Fruit trees.	Products of Toungya cultivation.	Chillies.	Melons.	Ground Nuts.	Mangoe.	Mulberry.	Jack.	Mixed Products.	Hemp.	Toungya.	Peas.	Mulberry Plant.	Madder.	Pepper.
335	771	392	7,471	..	1,528	7,311	..	2,195	..	..	..	..	..	1,183	101	3,718	..	..	..	..
..	279	136	2,192	..	1,095	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	1,485	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	21	31	..
..	..	..	..	..	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,022	..	71	..	795	..	3,368	..	..	..	121	749	14	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4,757	303	..	..	837	827	23,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,062	3,386	1,279	4,312	174	1,493	12,087	7,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,640	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,575	91	3,114	1,142	456	4,244	8,628	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	751	3	3,179	245	443	2,659	6,298	4	66	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,421	12,541	2,289	20,339	1,561	6,678	27,130	48,974	2,574	66	36	121	749	14	4,740	101	3,718	63	21	31	10

are grown with mixed products and are included in all others.

Stock—2.

DISTRICTS.	Cows and bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Buffaloes.	Gayals.	Oil and Sugar Mills.	Salt boilers.	Elephants.
Akyab	99,250	15	132	1	6,150	7,577	3,139	42,913	13,187	88,057	..	..	..	..
Northern Arakan	1,250	..	..	..	500	3,580	..	11	1,790	30	200	..	..	..
Ramree	46,831	..	25	..	721	3,894	452	13,948	4,449	28,379	..	1,328	..	..
Sandoway...	*28,736	..	115	..	530	2,475	†359	5,745	1,427	..	..	138	136	..
Rangoon	25,778	50	1,225	2	598	5,824	14,918	25,469	8,297	56,930	..	...	..	98
Bassein	44,470	..	1,257	..	1,442	27,615	14,768	23,507	14,045	84,171	..	..	..	23
Myanoung...	85,340	..	1,578	..	997	11,568	50,461	38,137	3,990	62,457	..	..	...	148
Prome	82,948	2	774	..	605	10,379	28,729	37,737	1,213	17,417	..	..	..	27
Thayet	61,396	..	286	..	304	5,661	15,253	15,781	870	8,354	...	..	..	9
Toungoo	5,383	..	201	..	600	3,200	3,114	6,250	397	8,305	..	191	..	158
Shwe-gyen..	7,992	..	154	..	350	2,000	4,699	6,086	1,399	21,116	..	244	..	225
Amherst	28,473	6	953	2	1,614	3,650	4,109	13,872	5,771	49,988	..	154	..	306
Tavoy	3,362	..	20	..	408	910	350	2,709	1,596	27,040	..	28	..	94
Mergui	215	..	2	..	..	684	23	3,042	1,895	22,451	..	12	..	10
Total....	5,231,424	73	6,722	5	14,819	89,017	140,368	235,207	60,326	469,689	200	2,095	136	1,098

* Including Buffaloes.
† Do. Sledges.

Rates of Rent and Produce—3.

| Districts. | Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for | | |

E.—Produce.—1

Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.

| Districts. | Price of Produce, per Maund of 80 lbs. | | |

E.—Labour.

DISTRICTS.	Wages, per diem.				Cart, per day.		Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat, per scoyo, per day.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.							
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As. 8 to Re. 1	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.
Akyab	2	..	..		1	4	..	..	..	..
Northern Arakan	..	..	..	4	...	..	..	..	..	..
Ramree	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	20	..
Sandoway	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	10	..
Rangoon	1	6	..	9	1	9	..	..	30	..
Bassein	1	8	..	12	3	..	..	..	20	..
Myanoung	1	..	..	8	1	8	..	..	20	..
Prome	..	12	..	8	1	4	..	..	35	..
Thayet	1	8	..	7	1	8	..	..	35	..
Toungoo	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	60	..
Shwe-gyen	..	12	..	8	2	..	..	..	10	..
Amherst	1	8	..	8	2	..	..	..	40	..
Tavoy	1	4	..	6	1	8	..	..	7	8
Mergui	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	10	..
General Average....	1	5	..	8	1	9	..	..	24	12

F.—Mines and Quarries.

	Where situated	Mineral Produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Ramree District.	Nga Kho-byin ..	Lime Stone	2 ..	According to the demand of the article.	Demand limited.
	Hon Myouk ..	Do.	1 ..		
	Yan thit	Do.	2 ..		
	Kyouk Pyouk ..	Do.	1 ..		
	Than htoung.. ..	Do.	1 ..		
	Kyouk Phyoo ..	Do.	1 ..		
Bassein District.	Kyouk thin-Baw ..	Lime Stone	1 ..	According to demand.	The Limestone is nearly exhausted in this Quarry.
	Thainundewa.. ..	Do.	The Quarry is worked here and there on the Lime Stone hill	Do.	
	Nayapyangyee ..	Do.	The Quarry is worked here and there on the range of Limestone boulders, extending from the Kyouk-phyoo creek on the south, to Laybyouk on the north		
Thayet District.	Thai-dwa Circle ...	Do.	50 Quarries ..	50,000 Baskets equal to 10 Viss or 35⅓lbs per basket or 500,000 viss, the 50,000 baskets.	
	Banbyan Circle ..	Petroleum (earth Oil)	5 Wells but only one produces oil ...	About 200 Viss	
	Padouk-beng Village situated about 8 miles west of Thayetmyo ..		Two wells sunk ...	A very small quantity of oil only obtained.	
Mergui District.	Pakchan	Tin	1 ..	1,735 Maunds or 35,492 Viss valued at Rupees 64,378	There are many places in this District said to produce Tin ore besides those shewn in column 3. They are at 1 Kahan, 2 Pawot, 3 Mee Gyoung Kyboung, in Lenya, 4 Tsanyone, 5 St. Matthew. Coal and lime also abound in Tenasserim and Lenya townships but not worked.
	Malewoon		1 ..		
	Bobeepyin		1 ..		
	Lenya		1 ..		
	Khyoung Tanoung ..		1 ..		
	Little Tenasserim ..		1 ..		
Shwe-gyen District	Kankeedho	Lead Galena			
	Theek-amoodah ..				
	Thawpawdaw ..				
	Woombai creek ..				
	Sammeekoh	Copper			
	Quay Thai				
	Zimboung hills ..	Tin			
	Hmong Choung ..				
	Ban-thee-ko	Antimony			
	Thanseik	Iron			
	Pyat Kho & Toung Neobyee hills ..	Coals			These are not worked
	Thayet-Pindat ..	Gold			
	Bogatal and the Streams that flow into the Shwegyen rivers				
Toungoo District.	On the Eastern Karen hills ..	Antimony			

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of Manufactures.																										
	Silks.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rice.	Tea.	Spirits.	Oil.	Sugar.	Salt.	Gold and Silver.	Rosary.	Stone and Brick.	Pottery.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Umbrellas.	Artificial Flowers.	Dyers.	Tin Smiths.	Carvers and Gilders.	Painters.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories..	..	..	..	...	..	37	4	2	..	19	1	4	11	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private looms or small works	2,937	72,279	..	1	1	2,759	310	9	375	23,020	..	..	681	264	444	271	..	31	334	178	99	95	10	7	40	6	15
No. of workmen in large works. { Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,641	412	30	..	50,362	22	26	25	...	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of workmen in large works. { Female	4	305	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	5,511	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works, or independent Artizans ..	1,297	31,215	1,588	432	8	8,409	2,375	237	1,964	33,973	..	..	3,199	443	1,714	1,687	79	511	2,088	613	378	130	78	8	95	6	102
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	1	19	4	1	..	28	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of block in ditto.	130	6,090	From 6,70,000 to 9,60,000	...	..	..	1,75,000	15,000	..	From 70,000 to 10,59,000	...	From 500 to 15,000	..	8,500	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual outturn of all works ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,94,550	23,820	10,025	..	89,47,829	13,364	..	...	..	6,800	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

Class and object of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	From Endowments. In land.	From Endowments. In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	Number of Institution which afforded relief. In door.	Out door.	General.	In what shape relief is given.
Government Institution.				Rs.			Rs.				
Dispensaries ..	14	309	50,306	21,079	...	..	7,127	..	..	14	In Medicines, accommodation, and food and clothing when required.
Total ..	14	309	50,306	21,079	..	..	7,127	..	..	14	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

RETURN of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

Profession.		Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income. Paid by Government.	From endowed property. In land.	From endowed property. In money.	From Fees and Offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
Christians ..	Roman Catholics ..	35	21	7,723	2,040	..	..	930	
	Church of England ..	11	8	1,294	5,184	...	...	2,446	
	Church of Scotland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Protestant Dissenters ..	254	267	19,850	...	...	..	18,330	
	Greeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Armenians	1	1	100	...	..	..	1,000	
	Unitarians	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	
	Hindoo	36	77	22,360	..	..	...	1,080	
Mahomedans ..	Sooneo ..	139	158	32,193	..	..	..	5,725	
	Seah ..								
	Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Buddhist or Jain ..	4,845	9,979	1,539,157	..	..	..	480,715	
	Parsees	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	
	Chinese	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total....	5,321	10,511	1,622,657	7,224	..	..	510,326	

B.—1—Education.

The University.--NONE.

B.—2—Education.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.												PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AIDED, AND UNAIDED.															
	Number.	Number of Students on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Average Age.	Teachers		Income.			Number of persons instructed in			Class.				Total.	Average attendance daily.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	Income.			Number of persons instructed in			Grand Total of Schools.	Grand Total Average attendance.	Grand Total of pupils on the rolls.	Proportion of attendance to population.
					Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Christian.				From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government.	English.	Vernacular.	General.				
COLLEGES.																												
Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS.																												
Higher	..	..	364	284	..	5	11	17,157	4,026	21,183	322	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	178	199	..	12,242	500	196	..	..	4	452	48	
Middle	..	..	168	129	..	8	8	4,241	812	10,933	179	177	..	14	..	..	..	14	1,123	1,127	..	30,816	14,353	1,356	1,079	..	18	1,252	1,295	
Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	108	..	103	..	59	..	..	
GIRLS SCHOOLS.																												
Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	178	184	..	6,656	1,860	134	88	..	4	178	184	
Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NORMAL SCHOOLS.																												
For Masters	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	308	367	..	965	4,641	96	56	371	5	308	367	
For Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		7	532	413	..	13	19	26,398	4,839	31,216	501	177	..	72	..	..	2	74	1,787	1,876	..	50,679	21,432	1,782	1,331	371	81	2,190	2,328	

C. 1.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

Scientific and Literary.

NAMES.	Object.	Income.				Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Rangoon Literary Society.	..	300	..	720	1,020	50	..	..	50	Not registered.	1857

2.—The Press.

Numbers of Newspapers.								Periodicals.								Books published in the year.			
Daily		Bi-or-tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.	
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
2	..	4	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1,400	29	22,730

V.—Statistics of life.

1.—*RETURN showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any Places or in any Classes, in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.*

PLACE.	Population of place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
Akyab	16,136	Not given.	669	493	Not given.
Kyouk-Phyoo	3,820	..	106	94	..
Sandoway	2,479	..	111	93	..
Rangoon	87,553	..	1,445	2,088	..
Bassein	18,753	..	848	721	..
Myanoung	5,583	..	163	123	..
Henzada	15,174	..	871	412	..
Kyangheen	8,346	..	303	166	..
Zaloon	4,675	..	175	110	..
Prome	24,616	..	1,408	1,353	..
Shwe-doung	10,439	..	688	443	..
Thayetmyo	9,053	..	289	299	..
Toungoo	9,638	..	399	351	..
Maulmain	61,337	..	925	911	..
Tavoy	14,524	..	285	285	..
Mergui	9,489	..	332	159	..
Shwe-gyen	7,118	..	205	195	..
TOTAL.....	308,732	Not given.	9,222	8,295	Not given.

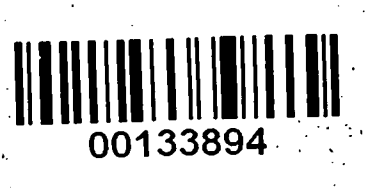
2.—*RETURN showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of British Burma, in the year* 1870-71.

Place and Class of Hospitals or Patients.	Number of cases of each disease treated.															Deaths from each Disease.										
	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Lungs.	Liver.	Rheumatism.	Venereal.	Wounds and Injuries.	Skin.	Brain.	Dropsy.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Other diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Lungs.	Liver.	Rhumatism.	Venereal.	Wounds and Injuries.	Brain.	Dropsy.	Ulcers.	Other diseases.	Total.
Akyab .. In-door ..	179	6	19	18	25	21	23	33	112	10	9	..	56	68	579	..	4	1	3	4	7	..	..	3	3	..	1	5	31
Akyab .. Out-door ..	594	..	35	73	70	24	49	220	56	54	17	..	112	254	1,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyonk-Phyoo. In-door ...	64	..	3	5	5	5	9	2	13	3	..	..	15	26	150	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
Kyonk-Phyoo. Out-door ..	331	..	14	12	43	17	15	11	7	8	7	..	72	259	796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandoway. In-door ..	31	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	13	1	1	..	9	15	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
Sandoway. Out-door ..	26	..	4	5	14	9	1	..	6	2	..	..	16	45	128	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Rangoon. In-door ..	135	..	68	30	11	11	18	108	340	22	7	38	70	143	1,001	4	..	6	8	11	2	..	9	5	..	17	..	32	101
Rangoon. Out-door ...	162	..	335	264	550	1,140	1,239	1,826	1,974	326	634	124	3,684	4,075	16,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein. In-door ..	8	1	14	..	8	..	8	6	5	6	3	3	2	50	114	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	13
Bassein. Out-door ...	..	1	64	38	40	264	79	85	219	3	93	3	170	381	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Myanoung. In-door ..	38	..	35	19	7	14	19	19	15	12	..	..	9	7	194	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Myanoung. Out-door ..	264	..	106	131	62	92	199	94	78	39	84	..	106	396	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

| | | |

3—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma during the year* 1870-71.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			
Akyab	2	586	158	744	450	586	
Kyouk-Phyoo	2	34	37	71	100	34	
Sandoway	1	244	32	276	200	244	
Rangoon	6	2,895	1,534	4,429	*3,700	2,895	* Inclusive of the pay of the *Ex-officio* Superintendent and his office establishment.
Rangoon Gaol	...	2,255	301	2,556	..	2,255	
Bassein	2	562	332	894	335	562	
Henzada	2	673	501	1,174	325	673	
Prome	3	982	162	1,144	273	982	
Thayetmyo	..	602	416	1,018	..	602	
Toungoo	2	399	491	890	322	399	
Shwe-gyen	2	4,154	12	4,166	350	4,154	
Amherst	6	2,979	600	3,579	1,055	2,979	
Tavoy	2	1,473	86	1,559	100	1,473	
Mergui	2	2	50	52	95	2	
Military Cantonments	..	261	50	311	..	261	
Total	32	18,101	4,762	22,863	7,305	18,101	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